Libaries and Requirements

Designational C2 mathed assessment to be ICCalled

In [1]: install.packages("Rtsne") library(tidymodels) # for readability library(data.table) # for speed on data frames library(ggplot2) # visualizations library(Rtsne) library(readr) library(skimr) # to get a fast grasp of the dataset library(GGally) library(purrr) # for fast plotting multiple ggplots library(patchwork) # for allocating multiple ggplots easily library(corrr) library(corrplot) library(rlang) # for creating functions of ggplots Installing package into '/usr/local/lib/R/site-library' (as 'lib' is unspecified) — Attaching packages — ----- tidymodels 0.1.3 -0.1.16 ---- tidymodels conflicts() ---- Conflicts -* purrr::discard() masks scales::discard() * dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter() * dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag() * recipes::step() masks stats::step() Use tidymodels_prefer() to resolve common conflicts. Attaching package: 'data.table' The following object is masked from 'package:purrr': transpose The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr': between, first, last Attaching package: 'readr' The following object is masked from 'package:yardstick': spec The following object is masked from 'package:scales': col_factor

```
method from
+.gg ggplot2

Attaching package: 'corrr'

The following object is masked from 'package:skimr':
focus

corrplot 0.84 loaded

Attaching package: 'rlang'

The following object is masked from 'package:data.table':
:=

The following objects are masked from 'package:purrr':
%@%, as_function, flatten, flatten_chr, flatten_dbl, flatten_int, flatten_lgl, flatten_raw, invoke, list_along, modify, prepend, splice
```

Dataset and basic exploration

Number of rows

Group variables

numeric

Number of columns

Column type frequency:

```
In [2]:
wine <- as.data.table(read csv("../input/wine-data/wine.csv"))</pre>
skim(wine)

    Column specification

cols(
 fixed.acidity = col double(),
 volatile.acidity = col double(),
 citric.acid = col double(),
 residual.sugar = col double(),
 chlorides = col double(),
 free.sulfur.dioxide = col double(),
 total.sulfur.dioxide = col double(),
 density = col double(),
 pH = col_double(),
 sulphates = col double(),
 alcohol = col double(),
 quality = col_double(),
  type = col_double()
- Data Summary -
                            Values
Name
                            wine
```

— Variable type: numeric — skim variable n missing complete rate mean sd p0 p25

4898

13

13

None

```
1 fixed.acidity
                                          6.85
                                                 0.844
                                                        3.8
2 volatile.acidity
                           0
                                       1 0.278
                                                 0.101 0.08
3 citric.acid
                           0
                                       1 0.334
                                                 0.121
                                                      0
4 residual.sugar
                           0
                                       1
                                          6.39
                                                 5.07
                                                       0.6
5 chlorides
                           0
                                         0.0458 0.0218 0.009
                                       1
                                       1 35.3 17.0
                           0
                                                        2
6 free.sulfur.dioxide
                                       1 138.
                                                42.5
7 total.sulfur.dioxide
                           0
                                                        9
                                                             108
8 density
                                                0.00299 0.987 0.992
                           0
                                       1
                                         0.994
9 pH
                           0
                                       1
                                          3.19
                                                 0.151 2.72
10 sulphates
                           0
                                          0.490
                                                 0.114
                                                        0.22
                                         10.5
11 alcohol
                                                 1.23
                                                        8
12 quality
                                       1
                                          5.88
                                                 0.886
                                                       3
13 type
                                       1
                                         1.96
                                                0.836 1
           p75
     p50
                p100 hist
          7.3
1
   6.8
                14.2
                       0.26
          0.32
                1.1
          0.39
                1.66
3
  0.32
 4 5.2
          9.9
                 65.8
5 0.043 0.05
                0.346
6 34
        46
               289
7 134
       167
               440
   0.994 0.996 1.04
8
          3.28
9
   3.18
                 3.82
   0.47
          0.55
                 1.08
10
  10.4
                14.2
11
          11.4
12
   6
          6
                 9
           3
                 3
13
    2
```

6.3

0.27

1.7

0.036

0.41

9.5

5

1

23

- No missing values
- · Vastly different scales needs scaling
- . Mostly numeric with two factor type features (type and quality)

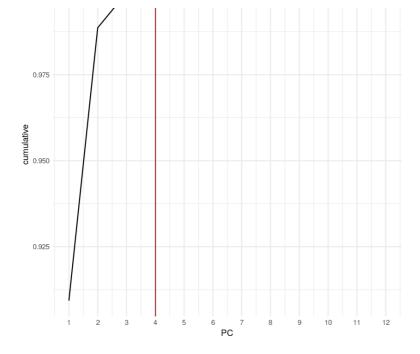
PCA for explainability

```
In [3]:
```

```
library (broom)
library(tidytext)
#remove target
wine.X <- wine %>% select(-type)
wine.y <- wine %>% select(type)
# center and decompose
wine.cntr.X <- t(t(wine.X) - colMeans(wine.X))</pre>
svd.results <- svd(wine.cntr.X)</pre>
```

In [4]:

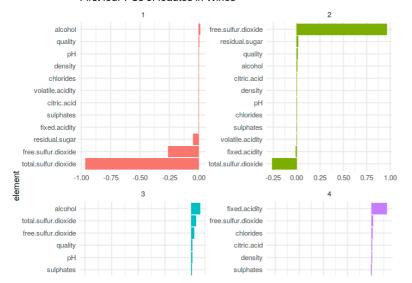
```
# interpret variance explained
svd.var.exp <- tidy(svd.results, matrix="d")</pre>
svd.var.exp %>% ggplot(aes(x=PC, cumulative)) +
                geom line() +
                geom_vline(xintercept = 4, color = "red4", size=0.4) +
                scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(min(svd.var.exp$PC), max(svd.var.exp$PC),
by=1)) +
                coord cartesian(xlim=c(1,12)) +
                labs(title = "Variance Explained by PCs") +
                theme minimal()
ggsave("1.a.pca-var-expl.pdf", device = "pdf")
Saving 12.5 \times 6.67 in image
```

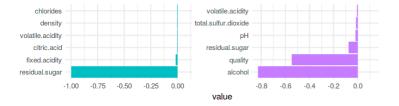


In [5]:

```
# interpret loadings - working on columns
svd.loadings <- tidy(svd.results, matrix="v") %>%
                mutate(element = colnames(wine.cntr.X)[column])
svd.loadings %>% filter(PC<=4) %>%
                 group by (PC) %>%
                 top n(12, abs(value)) %>%
                 ungroup() %>%
                 mutate(element = reorder within(element, value, PC)) %>%
                 ggplot(aes(x=element, y=value, fill=factor(PC))) +
                 geom col(show.legend = FALSE) +
                 facet wrap(~PC, scales="free") +
                 scale x reordered() +
                 coord flip() +
                 labs(title = "First four PCs of feautes in Wines") +
                theme minimal()
ggsave("1.b.pca-features.pdf", device = "pdf")
New names:
  `` -> ...1
    -> ...2
  `` -> ...3
  `` -> ...4
Saving 12.5 \times 6.67 in image
```

First four PCs of feautes in Wines





- PC1: alcohol vs sulfur (total.sulfur.dioxide)
- PC2: total.surfure.dioxide vs free.surfuredioxide
- PC3: alcohol vs residual.sugar
- PC4: fixed.acidity vs alcohol

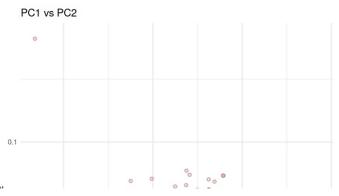
The variance is explained by: alcohol degrees vs bad smells, then by the distinction of free and total sulfur. Afterwards, the precentage of alcohol degrees compared to the residual sugar and lastly by distinguishing between acidity and alcohol. So in summary:

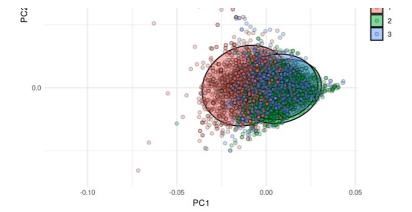
- 1. Alcohol vs unpleasant oddors
- 2. Where the unpleasant oddors are coming from
- 3. Alcohol vs sweatness
- 4. Alcohol vs acidity

In [6]:

```
# final plot
svd.pcs <- tidy(svd.results, matrix="u")</pre>
svd.pcs.1 <- svd.pcs %>% filter(PC==1) %>%
             mutate(PC1=value) %>%
             select(PC1)
svd.pcs.2 <- svd.pcs %>% filter(PC==2) %>%
             mutate(PC2=value) %>%
             select (PC2)
svd.pcs.3 <- svd.pcs %>% filter(PC==3) %>%
             mutate(PC3=value) %>%
             select (PC3)
wine.pcs <- cbind(wine.y, svd.pcs.1, svd.pcs.2, svd.pcs.3)</pre>
wine.pcs %>%
ggplot(aes(x=PC1, y=PC2, col=type, fill=factor(type))) +
stat ellipse(geom="polygon", col="black", alpha=0.5) +
geom point(shape=21, col="black", alpha=0.3) +
# stat binhex() +
labs(title = "PC1 vs PC2", fill="Quality") +
theme minimal()
ggsave("1.c.pca-biplot.pdf", device = "pdf")
New names:
* `` -> ...1
  `` -> ...2
  `` -> ...3
  `` -> ...4
  `` -> ...5
Saving 12.5 \times 6.67 in image
```

Quality





In [7]:

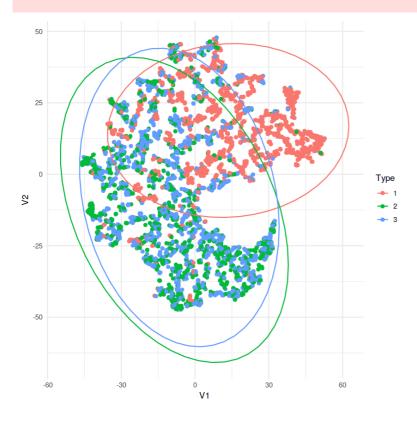
```
# 3d plot of PCA no better results
# library(plotly)
# temp <- wine.pcs$PC1
# pressure <- wine.pcs$PC2
# dtime <- wine.pcs$PC3
# gr <- factor(wine.pcs$type)
# plot_ly(x=temp, y=pressure, z=dtime, type="scatter3d", mode="markers", color=gr)</pre>
```

T-sne

In [8]:

```
tsne_results <- Rtsne(wine.cntr.X, perplexity=30, check_duplicates = FALSE)
cbind(tsne_results$Y, wine.y) %>% ggplot(aes(x=V1, y=V2, col=factor(type))) + geom_point
(aes(col=factor(type))) + labs(col = "Type") + stat_ellipse() + theme_minimal()
ggsave("1.d.t-sne.pdf", device = "pdf")
```

```
Saving 12.5 \times 6.67 in image
```



Univariate Analysis

```
In [9]:
```

```
plot.univariate <- function(var, density, dat=wine) {</pre>
```

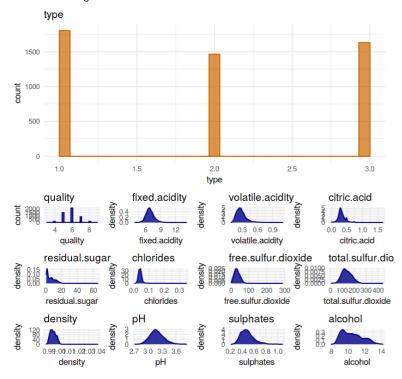
```
if (var=="type") {
    density=FALSE
    color="darkorange3"
} else if (var=="quality") {
    density=FALSE
    color="blue4"
} else {
    density=TRUE
    color="blue4"
if (density) {
    gg.var <- ggplot(data=wine, aes(x=.data[[var]])) +</pre>
    geom_density(col=color, fill=color, alpha=0.8) +
    scale x continuous() +
    theme(axis.title.x=element blank(),
          axis.title.y=element blank()) +
    ggtitle(var)
    theme_minimal()
} else {
    gg.var <- ggplot(data=wine, aes(x=.data[[var]])) +</pre>
    geom_histogram(col=color, fill=color, alpha=0.7, bins = 30) +
    scale x continuous() +
    theme(axis.title.x=element blank(),
          axis.title.y=element blank()) +
    ggtitle(var)
    theme minimal()
return (gg.var)
```

In [10]:

```
names <- names(wine)
names <- set_names(names)
plots <- map(names, ~plot.univariate(.x))
plots[[13]] + {
plots[[12]] + plots[[1]] + plots[[2]] + plots[[3]] +
plots[[4]] + plots[[5]] + plots[[6]] + plots[[7]] +
plots[[8]] + plots[[9]] + plots[[10]] + plots[[11]] + plot_layout(ncol=4, nrow=3)} + pl
ot_layout(ncol=1) + plot_annotation(title='Densities of target and features')
ggsave("l.h.univariate-analysis.pdf", device = "pdf")</pre>
```

Saving 12.5 x 6.67 in image

Densities of target and features



Bivariate Analysis

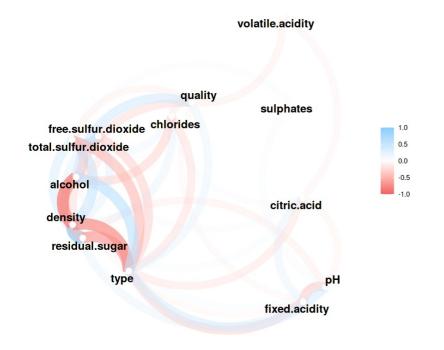
```
In [11]:
```

```
numcols <- sapply(wine, is.numeric)</pre>
wine.corr <- wine[, ..numcols] %>% cor(use="pairwise.complete")
wine.corr.big <- wine.corr*(abs(wine.corr)>0.5)
wine.corr.big <- wine.corr.big[-which(abs(rowSums(wine.corr.big))==1),-which(abs(colSums
(wine.corr.big)) == 1)
pdf(file = "1.e.corrplot-1.pdf")
square.cor <- corrplot(wine.corr.big,</pre>
                        order="hclust",
                        addrect=2,
                        method='number',
                        diag=FALSE,
                        tl.col="black",
                        tl.cex = 0.9,
                        outline=TRUE,
                        cl.lim=c(-1, 1),
                        mar=c(0,0,1.5,0))
dev.off()
```

png: 2

In [12]:

```
# Same information as aboce, different visualization
wine.corr <- as.data.frame(wine.corr)
wine.corr[wine.corr==1 ] <- NA
wine.corr %>% network_plot(min_cor=0.1)
ggsave("1.f.corplot-2.pdf", device = "pdf")
Saving 12.5 x 6.67 in image
```



Multivariate Analysis

```
In [13]:
```

In [14]:

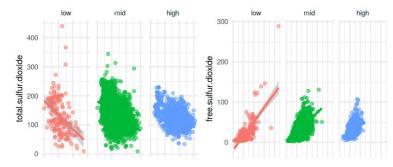
```
wrap_by <- function(...){
    # helper function to avoid an error!
    facet_wrap(vars(...))
}

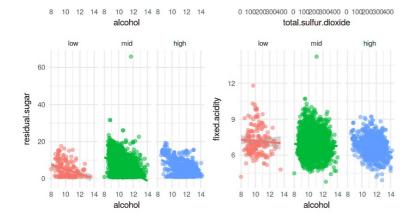
plot.multi <- function(dat, var1, var2, fct){
    gg.plot <- ggplot(data=dat, aes(x={{ var1 }}, y={{ var2 }}, col={{ fct }}})) +
        geom_jitter(alpha=0.5) +
        theme_minimal() +
        wrap_by({{fct}}) +
        geom_smooth(formula=y~x, method='lm') +
        # expand_limits(x=0, y=0) +
        theme(legend.position='none')
        return(gg.plot)
}</pre>
```

In [15]:

```
# group wine by quality and plot densities with the variables produced by PCA.
wine.multi <- wine %>% mutate(quality.bucket = case when(
                    quality < 5 ~ "low",
                    quality < 7 ~ "mid",
                    TRUE ~ "high"))
pc1.expl <- plot.multi(dat=wine.multi, var1=alcohol, var2=total.sulfur.dioxide,</pre>
                    fct=factor(quality.bucket, levels=c('low', 'mid', 'high')))
pc2.expl <- plot.multi(dat=wine.multi, var1=total.sulfur.dioxide, var2=free.sulfur.dioxid
e,
                    fct=factor(quality.bucket, levels=c('low', 'mid', 'high')))
pc3.expl <- plot.multi(dat=wine.multi, var1=alcohol, var2=residual.sugar,</pre>
                    fct=factor(quality.bucket, levels=c('low', 'mid', 'high')))
pc4.expl <- plot.multi(dat=wine.multi, var1=alcohol, var2=fixed.acidity,</pre>
                    fct=factor(quality.bucket, levels=c('low', 'mid', 'high')))
pc1.expl + pc2.expl + pc3.expl + pc4.expl + plot layout(ncol=2, nrow=2) + plot annotatio
n(title='Relation of PC variables per strata of quality')
ggsave("1.g.multivariate-analysis.pdf", device = "pdf")
Saving 12.5 \times 6.67 in image
```

Relation of PC variables per strata of quality





In []: