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Conference Paper · January 2020

DOI: 10.1109/ICCCI48352.2020.9104095

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Red Wine Quality Prediction Using Machine Learning Techniques

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***Abstract*—Nowadays people try to lead a luxurious life. They tend to use the things either for show off or for their daily basis. These days the consumption of red wine is very common to all. So this research basically deals with the quality prediction of the red wine using its various attributes. Dataset is taken from the sources and the techniques such as Random Forest, Support Vector Machine and Naïve Bayes are applied. Various performance measures are calculated and the results are compared among training set and testing set and accordingly the best out of the three techniques depending on the training set results is predicted.**

Keywords— processes; data extraction; Naïve Bayes; SVM; Random Forest; quality.

I. Introduction

The path toward discovering new examples to separate the quality information from immense storehouse is known as data mining. It incorporates various kinds of measurements, machine learning and arrangement of databases. The fundamental target of data mining is to isolate significant information from tremendous database and after that changes over the important substance into a meaningful substance for future research. Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) generally incorporates data mining as its critical investigation step. Aside from the analysis, it likewise incorporates intricacy contemplations, large data house analysis, pre analysis and post analysis of the information and finally finds the interesting data and then updates it. Information analysis regularly tests the speculations and models on the information, paying little mind to the substance of information. Data mining is a blend of factual models and machine learning. The term data mining deals with the extraction of learning and models from huge dataset. Data mining undertaking is the programmed strategy of extracting patterns from the huge proportion of data, finds the inconsistencies and then finally detects the required result. Different terms like data fishing data dredging, and data snooping refers to the creation of new theories out from the bigger data collection.

II. Literature Review

Today, various customers appreciate wine to an ever increasing extent. Wine industry is looking into new advances for both wine making and offering structures in order to back up this development [1].

Physicochemical and tactile tests are utilized for assessing wine confirmation [2]. The segregation of wines isn't a simple procedure inferable from the intricacy and heterogeneity of its headspace. The arrangement of wines is significant in light of the fact that of various reasons. These reasons are financial estimation of wine items, to secure and guarantee the nature of wines, to preclude corruption of wines, and to control refreshment preparing [3]. Data mining innovations have been applied to plan wine quality. The point of machine learning techniques like various applications is to make models from information to anticipate wine quality.

In 1991, a "Wine" informational index which contains 178 occurrences with estimations of 13 distinctive synthetic constituents, such as, alcohol, magnesium was given into UCI store to order three cultivars from Italy [4]. For new information mining classifiers this data has been significantly utilized as a benchmark since it is exceptionally simple to separate. For wine characterization as indicated by geological area; Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was done and announced [5]. The information they utilized in their examination incorporates 33 Greek wines with physicochemical factors. Another work of wine grouping relied upon the physicochemical data. This data associated with wine smell chromatograms as estimated with a Fast

GC Analyser [6]. In the last investigation, three portrayal methods, for example, Naïve Bayes, Random Forest and Support Vector Machines (SVM) are contrasted agreeing and their exhibition in a two-organized architecture. Some have proposed a couple of uses of data mining frameworks to wine quality appraisal. Cortez et al. [1] proposed a taste desire framework. In their taste expectation framework, a Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes, and a Random Forest were applied to engineer examination of wines. Shanmuganathans procedure was about forecast the effects of season and climate on wine yields and wine quality [7]. The Wine informatics framework as shown by Chen et al. [8] depicted the flavour and traits of wine from typical language audits. They used association rules and progressive clustering. In research article [9], the authors have compared different machine learning algorithms such as Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree and Support Vector Machines on Cardiotocography data to predict the best algorithm out of them. In research article [10], authors showed the different techniques, applications and challenges faced by text analysis.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOY AND EXPERIMENT DESIGN

The data is extracted from UCI machine learning repository [11] to do the research. The dataset contains 1599 instances with 12 variables for red wine data. The data evaluation is based on the inputs taken and then finally concludes with the prediction of red wine quality. For this dataset qualities are predicted between the range 3-8, where '3' predicts poor quality of red wine and '8' predicts excellent quality of red wine.

The highlights include fixed acidity, citrus acid, volatile acidity, residual sugar, chlorides, thickness, free sulphur dioxide, absolute sulphur dioxide, pH, alcohol and sulphates .The value of pH depicts the acidity and basicity of the wine. Consumable wines have their pH scale between 3-4. The amount of salt depicts the chloride content in the wine. The goal of the information file is to anticipate the rating that master will accommodate a wine test, utilizing an extent of physicochemical properties, for instance, acidity and liquor properties. As a result of security and strategic issues, simply physicochemical (inputs) and output factors are available.

In the field of machine learning, a confusion matrix is a table that is frequently used to depict the presentation of a grouping model on a lot of test information for which the genuine qualities are known. It permits the perception of the presentation of a calculation. This research basically uses the red wine data set and then calculates the confusion matrix, relevant performance measures and finally compares the different machine learning algorithms on the basis of accuracy predicted on this dataset.

A. *Performanc Measures Used in Reasearch*

Performance measures are the measures that are used in the research so as calculate and evaluate the techniques to detect the effectiveness and efficiency of the techniques. Some of them are listed below:

- Accuracy: It is the value predicted when the sum of True Positive and True Negative is divided by the sum of True Positive, False positive, False Negative and True Negative values of a confusion matrix.

  Accuracy=TP+TN/TP+FP+FN+TN

  Where TP is True Positive, TN is True Negative, FP is False Positive and FN is False Negative in a confusion matrix.

- Precision: It is the value obtained when True Positive is divided by the sum of True Positive and False Positive values of a confusion matrix.

  Precision = TP/TP+FP

- Recall: Recall is also sometimes used as Sensitivity. It is the value obtained when True Positive is divided by the sum of True Positive and False Negative values of a confusion matrix.

  Recall= TP/TP+FN

- Specificity: Inverse of Recall is known as Specificity.

  Specificity = TN/TN+FP

- F-Measure: F1 Score is obtained by multiplying Recall and Precision divided by sum of Recall and precision of a confusion matrix. Result is then multiplied by two.

  F1 Score = 2*(Recall * Precision)/ (Recall + Precision)

- Misclassification Error: It is obtained by subtracting accuracy from one and gives the error in the calculations done.

  Error = 1-Accuracy

B. *Techniques Involved in Research*

Techniques used in the research are given below. These are:

- Naive Bayes Algorithm: Naive Bayes algorithm relies upon bayes speculation. To find whether a particular part has a spot with a particular class it utilizes the possibility of likelihood. Naive Bayes classifier are profoundly versatile, requiring various parameters straight in the quantity of factors in a learning problem.
- Support Vector Machine: This technique was taken from factual learning theory by Vapnik and Chervonenkis. It was first exhibited in 1992 by Boser Guyon and Vapnik. This technique is utilized for the characterization of both nonlinear and linear information. It utilizes a nonlinear mapping to change the primary preparing information into a higher estimation. It scans for the linear optimal isolating hyperplane in this new estimation. A hyperplane can isolate information from two classes, with a reasonable nonlinear mapping to adequately high estimation. The SVM uses support vectors and edges to find this hyperplane [12]. A SVM model is a portrayal of the models as point in space, mapped with the goal that instances of the different classes are isolated by a gap that is as wide as would be prudent. SVM can play out a nonlinear type of classification.
- Random Forest: This technique utilizes a blend of tree indicators; each individual tree depends upon an random vector. This arbitrary vector has indistinguishable and a similar circulation for all trees in the forest. It was portrayed by Breiman in 2001[13]. Random forest helps in predicting the important variables in classification and regression problems in a simple way.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

An analysis is done on the redwine.csv dataset extracted from UCI machine learning repository[11] that contains the details of Red Wine. The datasets contain 1599 observation and have 12 attributes such as fixed acidity, volatile acidity, citrus acid, residual sugar, chlorides, free sulphur dioxide, absolute sulphur dioxide, thickness, pH, sulphates, and alcohol. All these attributes are used to predict the quality of red wine. The dataset of red wine is divided into training and testing set with the probabilities 0.7& 0.3 respectively. Libraries such as naïve bayes, pysch, dplyr, knitr, ggplot2, random forest and e1701 are imported. After importing the libraries, summary of the model is calculated using Naïve Bayes, Random Forest and support Vector Machine algorithms. After calculating the summaries, the confusion matrix of 6*6, depending on the dataset observations and the quality, is calculated. Variable 'matrix' is used to denote the confusion matrix. Further various performance measures such as precision, recall, specificity, f-measure, accuracy and misclassification error are calculated using the algorithms. Results were predicted on the basis of these measures. This research finally shows that the best accuracy is shown by the Support Vector Machine algorithm on red wine dataset extracted from UCI, then Random Forest algorithm and last comes the Naïve Bayes algorithm. “Fig. 1” below shows the steps used in the research and hence detects the quality of red wine using data mining techniques. “Fig. 2” shows 1599 observations and 12 variables of red wine dataset. “Fig. 3” shows the mean and standard deviation values for different attributes of training set using Naïve Bayes algorithms. “Fig. 4” shows the mean and standard deviation values for different attributes of testing set using Naïve Bayes algorithms. “Fig. 5’ shows the confusion matrix of red wine dataset for training set using Naïve Bayes algorithm. “Fig. 6” shows the confusion matrix of red wine dataset for testing set using Naïve Bayes algorithm. “Fig. 7” shows the confusion matrix of red wine dataset for training set using Support Vector Machine algorithm. “Fig. 8” shows the confusion matrix of red wine dataset for Testing set using Support Vector Machine algorithm. “Fig. 9” shows the confusion matrix of red wine dataset for training set using Random Forest Algorithm. “Fig. 10” shows the confusion matrix of red wine dataset for testing set using Random Forest algorithm.

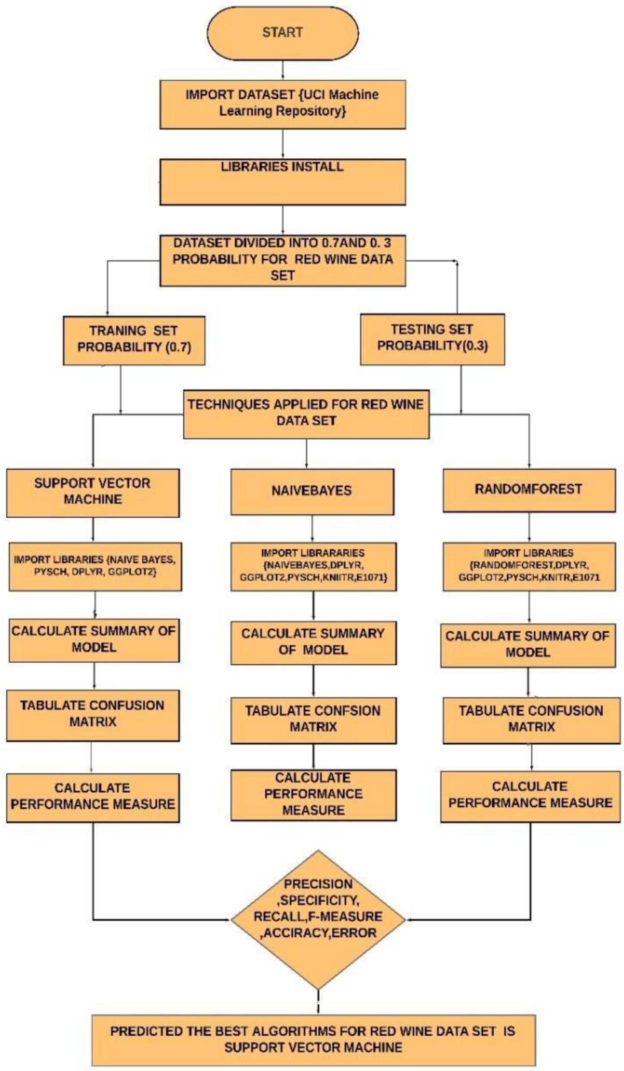

Fig. 1. Flow chart showing steps used in research to predict red wine quality

```
'data.frame':   1599 obs. of  12 variables:
 $ fixed.acidity       : num  7.4 7.8 7.8 11.2 7.4 7.4 7.9 7.3 7.8 7.5 ...
 $ volatile.acidity    : num  0.7 0.88 0.76 0.28 0.7 0.66 0.6 0.65 0.58 0.5
 ...
 $ citric.acid         : num  0 0 0.04 0.56 0 0 0.06 0 0.02 0.36 ...
 $ residual.sugar      : num  1.9 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.6 1.2 2 6.1 ...
 $ chlorides           : num  0.076 0.098 0.092 0.075 0.076 0.075 0.069 0.065
0.073 0.071 ...
 $ free.sulfur.dioxide : num  11 25 15 17 11 13 15 15 9 17 ...
 $ total.sulfur.dioxide: num  34 67 54 60 34 40 59 21 18 102 ...
 $ density             : num  0.998 0.997 0.997 0.998 0.998 ...
 $ pH                  : num  3.51 3.2 3.26 3.16 3.51 3.51 3.3 3.39 3.36 3.35
 ...
 $ sulphates           : num  0.56 0.68 0.65 0.58 0.56 0.56 0.46 0.47 0.57 0.8
 ...
 $ alcohol             : num  9.4 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.4 9.4 9.4 10 9.5 10.5 ...
 $ quality             : int  5 5 5 6 5 5 5 7 7 5 ...
```

Fig. 2. Snapshot showing 1599 observations and 12 variables of red wine dataset

```
=============================== Naive Bayes ===============================

 Call:
naive_bayes.formula(formula = quality ~ ., data = train)

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

Laplace smoothing: 0

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

 A priori probabilities:

          3           4           5           6           7           8
0.005258545 0.033304119 0.429447853 0.394390885 0.125328659 0.012269939

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

 Tables:

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: fixed.acidity (Gaussian)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

fixed.acidity        3        4        5        6        7        8
         mean 8.466667 7.828947 8.106327 8.314222 8.746853 8.628571
         sd   2.015606 1.641836 1.485782 1.802083 1.843825 1.870182

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: volatile.acidity (Gaussian)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

volatile.acidity         3         4         5         6         7
            mean 0.9066667 0.6922368 0.5769082 0.4998444 0.4006294
            sd   0.3641108 0.2098477 0.1662908 0.1604368 0.1466034


volatile.acidity         8
            mean 0.4385714
            sd   0.1598488

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: citric.acid (Gaussian)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

citric.acid         3         4         5         6         7         8
       mean 0.2083333 0.1936842 0.2402653 0.2744444 0.3585315 0.3828571
       sd   0.2899253 0.2150603 0.1798765 0.1924691 0.1851454 0.2040147

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: residual.sugar (Gaussian)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

residual.sugar        3        4        5        6        7        8
          mean 2.566667 2.607895 2.571122 2.533333 2.573077 2.764286
          sd   1.579451 1.172980 1.460379 1.613063 1.166338 1.418888

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: chlorides (Gaussian)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

chlorides          3          4          5          6          7          8
     mean 0.13683333 0.09294737 0.09303265 0.08409778 0.07695105 0.06935714
     sd   0.08202296 0.08779705 0.05378670 0.03925412 0.03052644 0.01291158

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

# ... and 7 more tables

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Fig.3. Snapshot showing the mean and standard deviation values for different attributes of training set using Naïve Bayes algorithms

```
================================ Naive Bayes ================================

 Call:
naive_bayes.formula(formula = quality ~ ., data = test)

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

Laplace smoothing: 0

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

 A priori probabilities:

          3           4           5           6           7           8
0.008733624 0.032751092 0.417030568 0.410480349 0.122270742 0.008733624

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

 Tables:

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: fixed.acidity (Gaussian)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

fixed.acidity        3        4        5        6        7        8
         mean 8.200000 7.653333 8.323560 8.426064 9.192857 8.350000
         sd   1.606238 1.637012 1.743173 1.789993 2.317119 3.197395

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: volatile.acidity (Gaussian)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

volatile.acidity          3          4          5          6          7
            mean 0.85125000 0.69833333 0.57738220 0.49183511 0.41232143
            sd   0.32522748 0.25207472 0.16134698 0.16250367 0.14259913


volatile.acidity          8
            mean 0.37000000
            sd   0.05830952

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: citric.acid (Gaussian)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

citric.acid         3         4         5         6         7         8
       mean 0.1150000 0.1246667 0.2524607 0.2723404 0.4176786 0.4200000
       sd   0.2035518 0.1556033 0.1805014 0.2018016 0.2122091 0.2092845

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: residual.sugar (Gaussian)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

residual.sugar         3         4         5         6         7         8
          mean 2.7375000 2.9133333 2.4204188 2.3428191 3.0973214 1.9250000
          sd   1.3085456 2.8610354 1.0544526 0.8976434 1.7488547 0.2217356

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
 ::: chlorides (Gaussian)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

chlorides           3           4           5           6           7
     mean 0.101000000 0.084933333 0.091973822 0.087010638 0.075660714
     sd   0.030386400 0.033775449 0.053636931 0.040325148 0.026764479

chlorides           8
     mean 0.065250000
     sd   0.005737305

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

# ... and 7 more tables

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Fig. 4. Snapshot showing the mean and standard deviation values for different attributes of testing set using Naïve Bayes algorithm.

```
> matrix

p1    3   4   5   6   7   8
  3   6   0   0   0   0   0
  4   0  38   9   5   1   0
  5   0   0 476   0   2   0
  6   0   0   5 445   0   0
  7   0   0   0   0 140   0
  8   0   0   0   0   0  14
```

Fig. 5. Confusion matrix of red wine dataset for training set using Naïve Bayes algorithm.

```
> matrix

p1    3   4   5   6   7   8
  3   4   0   0   0   0   0
  4   0  14   1   1   0   0
  5   0   1 185   0   0   0
  6   0   0   0 183   1   0
  7   0   0   4   2  55   0
  8   0   0   1   2   0   4
```

Fig. 6. Confusion matrix of red wine dataset for testing set using Naïve Bayes algorithm.

```
> matrix

     3   4   5   6   7   8
 3   0   0   0   0   0   0
 4   2   1   1   1   0   0
 5   4  25 377 116   4   0
 6   1  10 102 290  71   5
 7   0   1   2  34  74   5
 8   0   0   0   1   0   0
```

Fig. 7. Confusion matrix of red wine dataset for training set using Support Vector Machine algorithm.

```
> matrix

     3   4   5   6   7   8
 3   0   0   0   0   0   0
 4   0   0   1   0   0   0
 5   3   8 155  50   4   0
 6   0   8  42 132  23   4
 7   0   0   1  13  22   4
 8   0   0   0   1   1   0
```

Fig. 8. Confusion matrix of red wine dataset for testing set using Support Vector Machine algorithm.

```
> matrix

     3   4   5   6   7   8
 3   0   0   0   0   0   0
 4   0   1   0   0   0   0
 5   5  27 385 115   6   0
 6   2   9  95 314  85   6
 7   0   0   2  13  58   4
 8   0   0   0   0   0   0
```

Fig. 9. Confusion matrix of red wine dataset for training set using Random Forest Algorithm

```
> matrix

     3   4   5   6   7   8
 3   0   0   0   0   0   0
 4   0   0   0   0   0   0
 5   2  10 165  47   4   0
 6   1   6  34 149  36   4
 7   0   0   0   0  10   4
 8   0   0   0   0   0   0
```

Fig. 10. Confusion matrix of red wine dataset for testing set using Random Forest algorithm.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The dataset taken contains the red wine data extracted from UCI machine learning repository which is used to predict the wine quality. In this research different machine learning algorithms are executed on the dataset in RStudio software. It helps in finding out the accuracy of the algorithms and locate the best out of it from a given dataset. During the usage, the data is separated into training set and testing set each with probability of 0.7 and 0.3 respectively. The result shows that, accuracy obtained for training set and testing set using Naïve Bayes algorithm are 55.91% and 55.89% respectively , using SVM algorithm are 67.25% and 68.64% respectively and using Random Forest algorithm are 65.83% and 65.46% respectively. Since the training set has high probability of division i.e. 0.7, hence taking the accuracy of training sets for examination shows that Support Vector Machine algorithm has highest accuracy then Random Forest algorithm and last comes Naïve Bayes algorithm. Table I. below shows the performance measure values for training set of red wine dataset using Naïve Bayes algorithm. Table II.

below shows that performance measure values for testing set of red wine dataset using Naïve Bayes algorithm. Table III. below shows the performance measure values for training set of red wine dataset using Support Vector Machine algorithm. Table IV. below shows the performance measure values for testing set of red wine dataset using Support Vector Machine algorithm. Table V. below shows the performance measure values for training set of red wine dataset using Random Forest algorithm. Table VI. below shows that performance measure values for testing set of red wine dataset using Random Forest algorithm.

TABLE I. Performance measures of training set of red wine dataset using Naïve Bayes

	Training set					
	Wine Quality 3	Wine Quality 4	Wine Quality 5	Wine Quality 6	Wine Quality 7	Wine Quality 8
Precision	0.3333333	0.5	0.9939577	0.9813953	0.956044	03333333
Recall	0.5	0.4545455	0.9648094	0.9906103	0.9775281	0.6666667
Specificity	0.00175901	0.9953618	0.9982159	0.4761905	0.9094608	0.991684
F-measure	0.4	0.4761905	0.9762611	0.9859813	0.337037	0.4444444
Accuracy(%)	0.5591586					
Error (%)	0.4408414					

TABLE II. Performance measures of testing set of red wine dataset using Naïve Bayes algorithm.

	Testing set					
	Wine Quality 3	Wine Quality 4	Wine Quality 5	Wine Quality 6	Wine Quality 7	Wine Quality 8
Precision	0	0.3333333	1	0,9767442	0.9393939	0
Recall	0	0.25	0.972028	0.9882353	0.96875	0.5
Specificity	0.00220264	0.9953704	1	0.4304636	0.9192708	0.9900498
F-measure	0	0.2857143	0.9858156	0.9824561	0	0
Accuracy(%)	0.558952					
Error (%)	0.441048					

TABLE III. Performance measures of training set of red wine dataset using Support Vector Machine algorithm.

	Training set					
	Wine Quality 3	Wine Quality 4	Wine Quality 5	Wine Quality 6	Wine Quality 7	Wine Quality 8
Precision	0	0.5	0.9446547	0.9781931	0.8923077	0
Recall	0	0.5	0.9846547	1	1	0
Specificity	0	0.9990834	0.9946572	0.6796117	0.9429695	0.9859719
F-measure	0	0.5	0.9796438	0.9889764	0	0
Accuracy(%)	0.6725821					
Error(%)	0.3274179					

TABLE IV. Performance measures of testing set of red wine dataset using Support Vector Machine algorithm.

	Testing set					
	Wine Quality 3	Wine Quality 4	Wine Quality 5	Wine Quality 6	Wine Quality 7	Wine Quality 8
Precision	0	0	0.9763314	0.9802632	0.7692308	0
Recall	0	0	1	1	1	0
Specificity	0	1	0.9537572	0.785124	0.9766355	0.9859155
F-measure	0	0	0.991453	0.9900332	0	0
Accuracy(%)	0.6864407					
Error(%)	0.3135593					

TABLE VI. Performance measures of training set of red wine dataset using Random Forest algorithm.

	Training set					
	Wine Quality 3	Wine Quality 4	Wine Quality 5	Wine Quality 6	Wine Quality 7	Wine Quality 8
Precision	0	0.3333333	0.986911	0.9830508	0.9367089	0
Recall	0	0.25	0.9973545	1	1	0
Specificity	0	0.9981618	0.9955397	0.6219136	0.9267327	0.99002
F-measure	0	0.2857143	0.9804941	0.991453	0	0
Accuracy (%)	0.6583851					
Error (%)	0.3416149					

TABLE VI. Performance measures of testing set of red wine dataset using Random Forest algorithm.

	Testing set					
	Wine Quality 3	Wine Quality 4	Wine Quality 5	Wine Quality 6	Wine Quality 7	Wine Quality 8
Precision	0	0	0.9748428	0.977778	0.88	0
Recall	0	0	0.9872611	1	1	0
Specificity	0	1	0.9914163	0.6920152	0.9461358	0.985782
F-measure	0	0	0.9627329	0.988764	0	0
Accuracy(%)	0.654661					
Error(%)	0.3415339					

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Data mining nowadays is most important technique which is utilized for investigation of the archives. It looks at the information and produces the required yield. With the headway in the innovation it helps in playing the sound test in the market thus benefits the client. As a result of its property of investigating the information it is utilized in the examination to process diverse execution appraisals utilizing different calculations. In this exploration accuracy, misclassification error, precision, recall, specificity and F-measures are resolved. Since the training dataset contains about 70% of the data from the original dataset, thus the results demonstrates the Support Vector Machine as the best algorithm giving an accuracy of 67.25% implemented on red wine quality prediction on RStudio software, then comes Random Forest giving an accuracy 65.83% and last comes the Naïve Bayes algorithm giving an accuracy of 55.91%.

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