

Group 11 Final Presentation

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Group 11: Diamonds Dataset

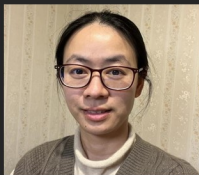


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The Diamonds dataset

- ▶ This large dataset has 53940 rows (diamonds) of ten variables (approx 540,000 values)
- ▶ Slow to process!
- ▶ There are seven numeric variables and three categorical variables
- ▶ We selected diamonds because it was conceptually simple to understand what each variable was measuring, and to have the opportunity to use the analytical techniques taught in STAT394 with a large dataset

The Variables

red font = categorical variable

- ▶ carat: the diamond's weight
- ▶ cut: a measure of quality (4 levels)
- ▶ color: a measure of colour quality (7 levels)
- ▶ clarity: a measure of clearness (6 levels)
- ▶ x: length in mm
- ▶ y: width in mm
- ▶ z: depth in mm
- ▶ depth: total depth percentage
- ▶ table: width of top of diamond relative to widest point
- ▶ price: the price of the diamond in US dollars

(List adapted from list at [kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com)).

Pairs Plot

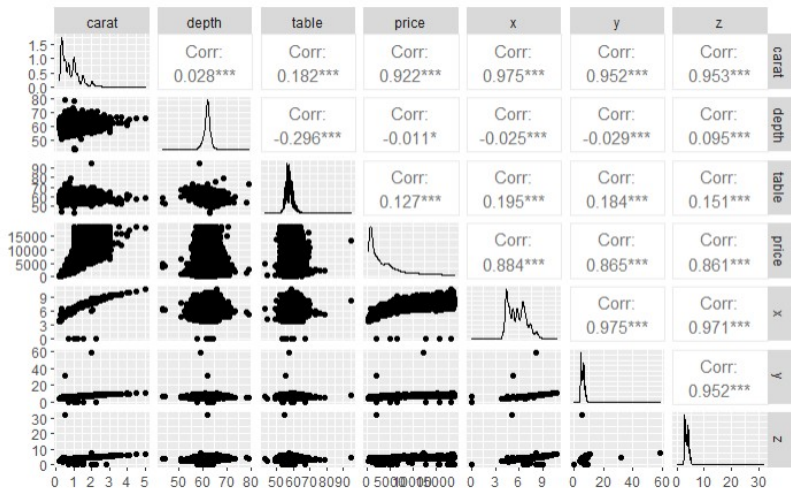


Figure 1: Pairs plot

Correlation Plot

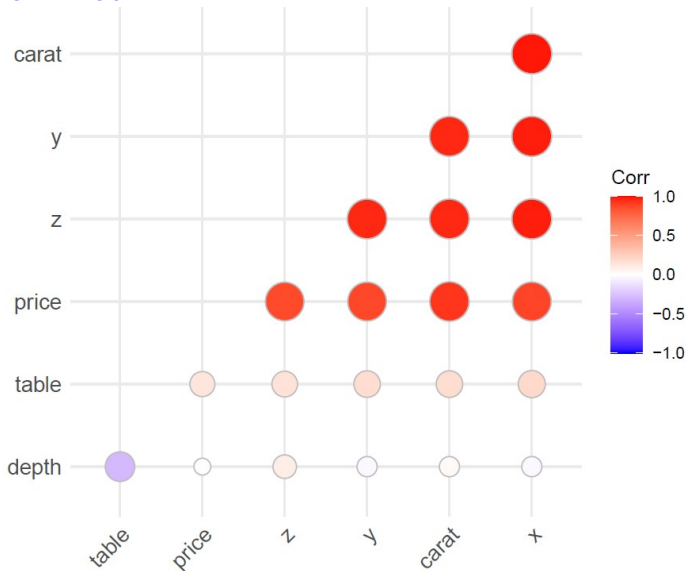


Figure 2: Correlation Plot

Normal QQ Plots

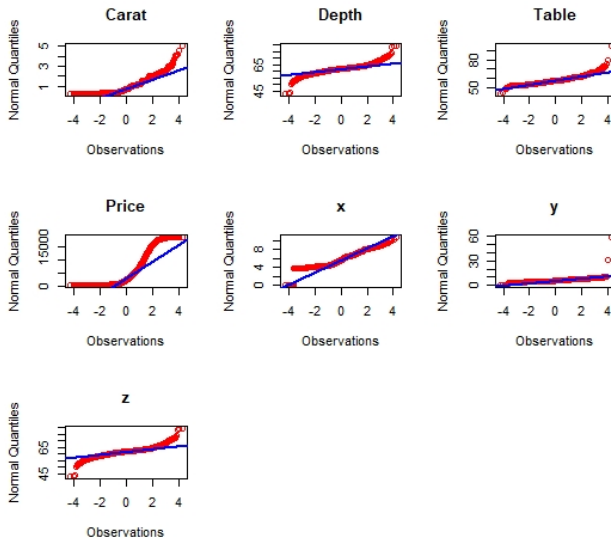


Figure 3: Normal QQ Plots

Price by Categrical

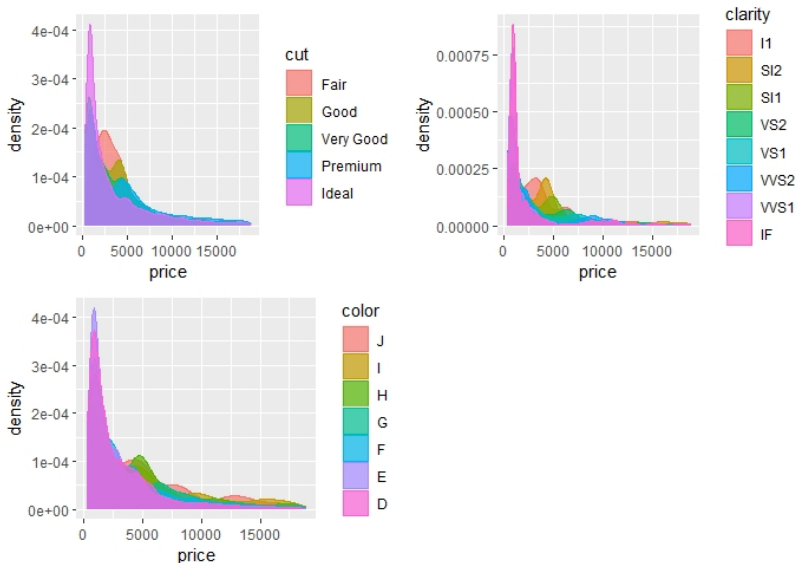


Figure 4: Price by Categorical

Leading Question 1

- ▶ How can we best predict diamond price using the other variables?
- ▶ We intend to use the following techniques to investigate this question:
- ▶ Stepwise Regression, Principal Components Analysis, Principal Components Regression

Multiple Regression

- ▶ Starting with the full model we used a stepwise regression procedure to find the best model for predicting diamond price.
- ▶ According to AIC the best model was:
- ▶ $\text{price} \sim \text{carat} + \text{cut} + \text{color} + \text{clarity} + \text{depth} + \text{table} + x$
- ▶ All variables excluding y and z are significant in the model
- ▶ The 'best' model had an Adjusted R^2 of 91.98%

Regression Assumptions

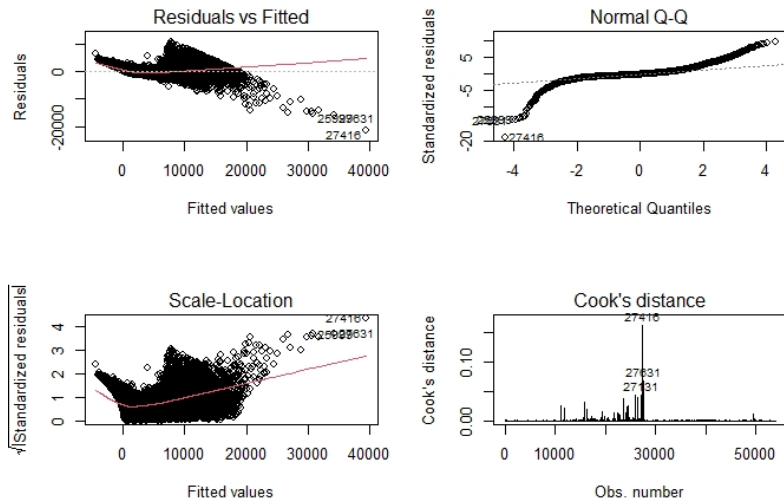


Figure 5: Regression Diagnostics

Principal Components Analysis: Screeplot

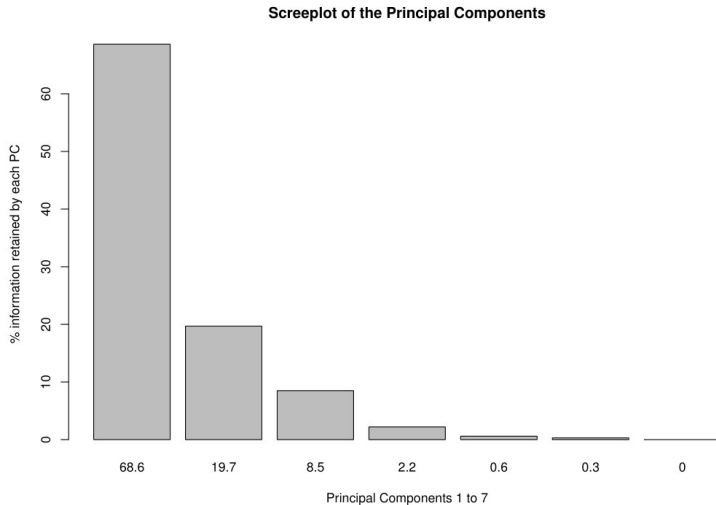


Figure 6: PCA Screeplot

Principal Components Analysis: Eigenvectors

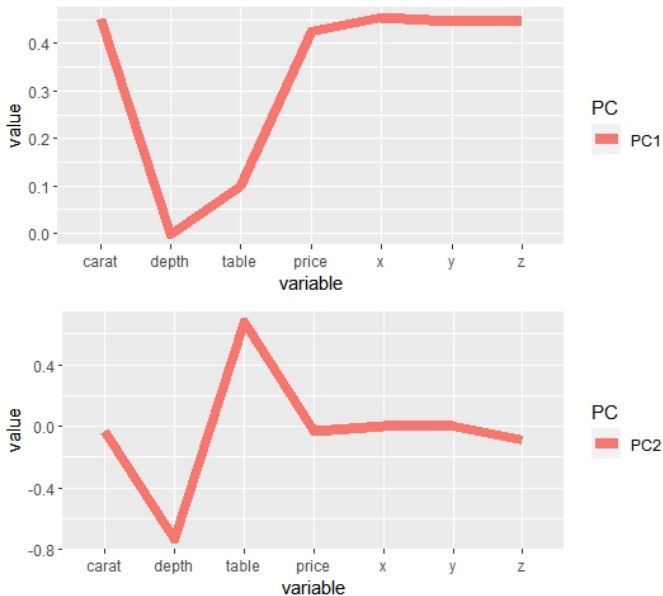


Figure 7: Plot of EigenVectors

Biplot

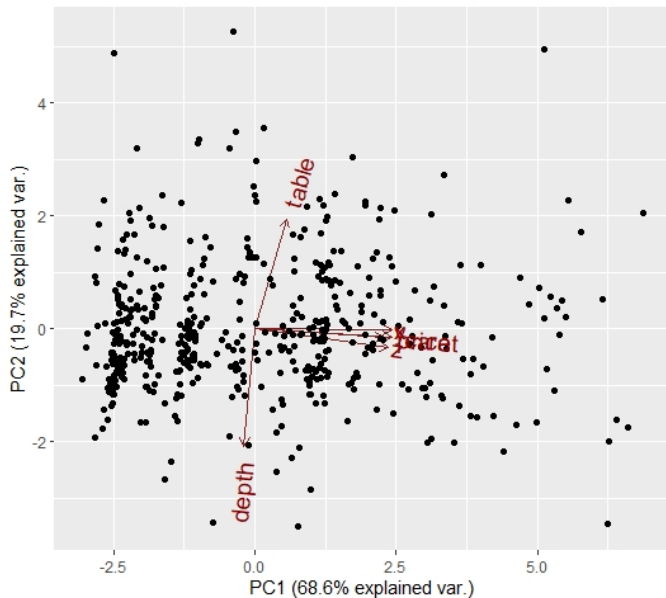


Figure 8: PCA Biplot

Principal Components Regression

- ▶ We conducted a Principal Components Regression with diamond price as the response variable
- ▶ The PCA excluding price was almost identical to the original PCA
- ▶ We were able to explain over 80% of the variation in price using just the first two principal components as predictors
- ▶ A more parsimonious model!

Summary of Models Predicting Diamond Price

Model	No. of Predictors	Adjusted R^2
Full Model	9	0.9198
Best Model	7	0.9198
Numeric Model	7	0.8592
Two PC	2	0.8092
All PC	6	0.8695

Leading Question 2 ... and the issues we encountered...

- ▶ The diamonds dataset includes 280 interactions between different levels of the categorical variables
- ▶ Our second leading question was to investigate if we could classify the diamonds data more simply using analytical techniques such as LDA and CA

LDA

Problems encountered

- ▶ Despite a correlation of 0.9216, 'carat' was not a great predictor of 'price'
- ▶ LDA did not work with the full dataset

Linear Discriminatory Analysis

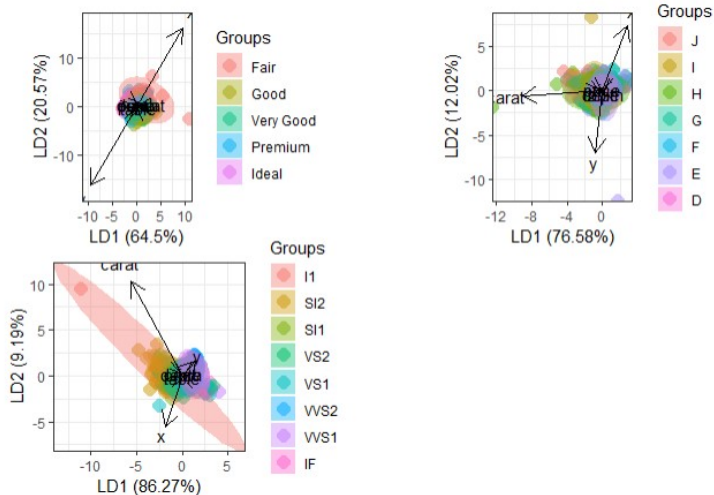


Figure 9: LDA ordination plots

Slicing the dataset 1

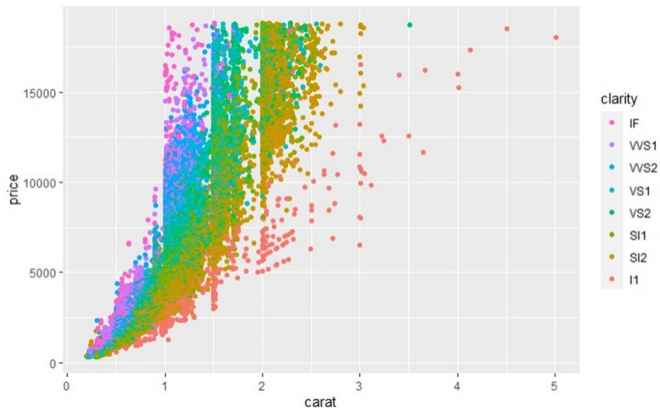


Figure 10: Carat vs Price vs Clarity

Slicing the dataset 2

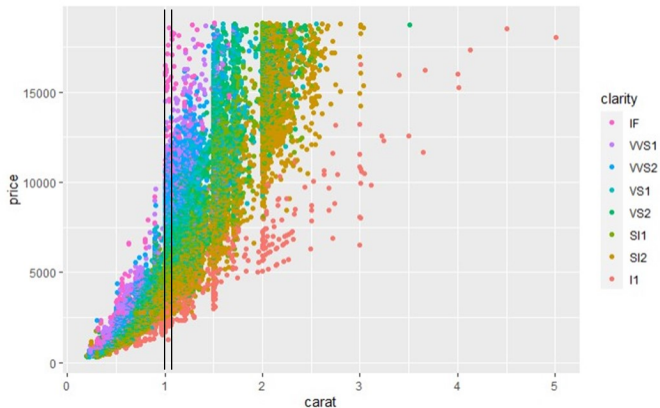


Figure 11: Carat vs Price vs Clarity: vertical slice

Colour bands evident in sliced version

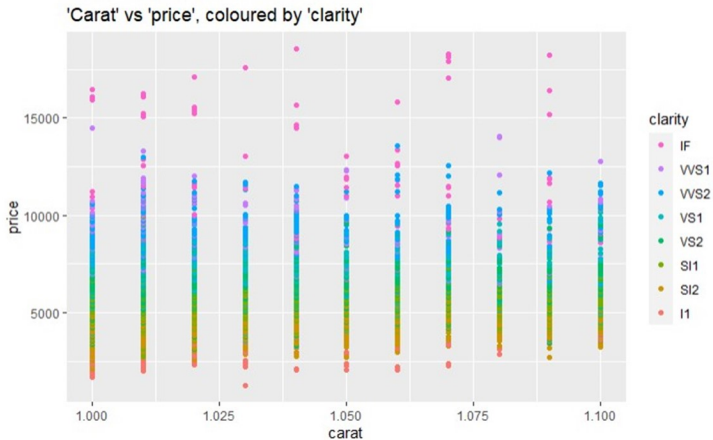


Figure 12: Carat vs Price vs Clarity: sliced 1

Colour bands evident in sliced version 4

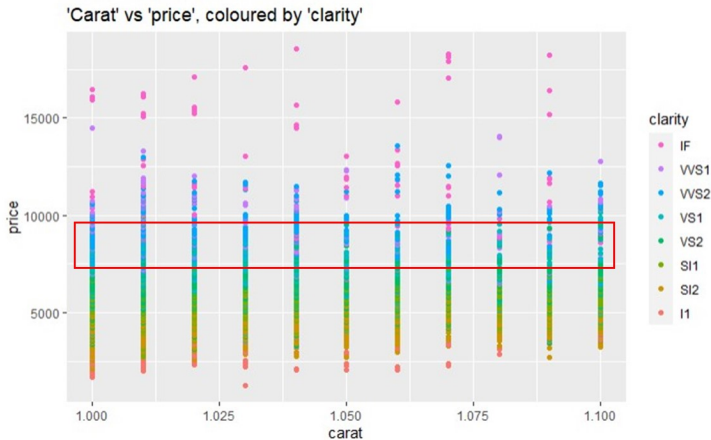


Figure 13: Carat vs Price vs Clarity: sliced 2

Conclusion