WINE WITNESS

A DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH TO ITEM PROMOTION & MERCHANT ONBOARDING AT VIVINO.COM

Dmitri Levonian

April 2020



VIVINO STORY

- Founded in 2010 in Denmark as an app that recognized photos of wine labels
- Raised \$56 m to date from VCs, currently Round C
- 43 million registered users
- 55 million reviews
- In 2017, launched a marketplace for buying and selling wines
- Collects 10-15% commission

TODAY

- Available when accessing from the U.S.:
 - 380,000 wines reviewed
 - 14,400 wines sold scraped

KEY QUESTIONS

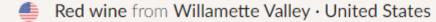
- I. How to identify wines to be promoted to customers as great price/quality?
- 2. Given that 96% of wines are not available for sale, which ones to onboard?

WINES IN STOCK: 4% OF TOTAL



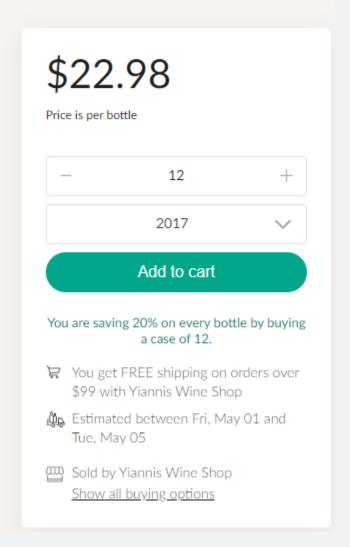
La Crema

Willamette Valley Pinot Noir



4.0 *** Add to Wishlist

Among top 2% of all wines in the world (2015 Vintage)



WINES OUT OF STOCK: 96% OF TOTAL



Château du Mont

Graves Rouge

() Red wine from Graves · France

3.9 *** Add to Wishlist

Among top 5% of all wines in the world (N.V. Vintage)

Vivino doesn't sell this wine.

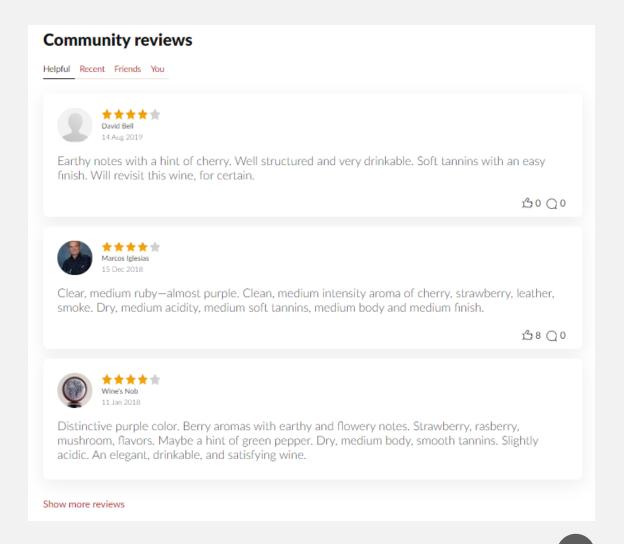
 Also, we searched other online shops, but couldn't find it for sale anywhere.

TOTAL OF 18 FEATURES PER WINE

18 fields scraped per wine item:

| Numeric | Categorical | Descriptive | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Price | Winery | Wine ID | |
| # of ratings | Vintage | URL | |
| Avg rating | Wine type | Review I | |
| Light-Bold | Wine style | Review 2 | |
| Smooth-Tannic | Country | Review 3 | |
| Dry-Sweet | Region | lmage link | |
| Soft-Acidic | | | |



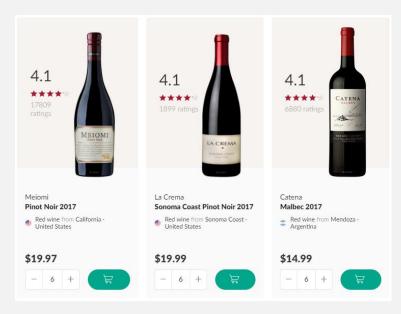


DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH

QI. CULTIVATE DEMAND

- Once the merchant lists the wine at Vivino at a certain price, which ones to promote to customers as great price/quality?
- How accurately can we predict the 'true' price given the scraped features?

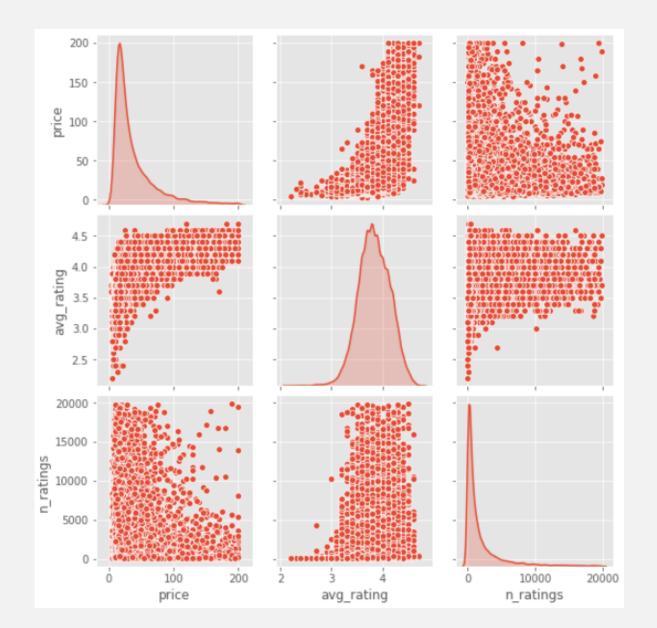
Are these good deals?



Q2. EXPAND PRODUCT OFFERING

- From the 96% of wine items not currently sold by Vivino, which ones should be prioritized for onboarding?
 - Less expensive ones, go for the volume? Rare finds rated 4.8 stars, go for the price?
 - U.S. wines or imported?
- Assumption: potential demand is proportional to the number of ratings
- This may be an oversimplification, will need actual sales data to verify

QI: CAN PRICE BE INFERRED?



- Prices correlate with the average rating (67% correlation)
- However, there is still lots of variability a great 4.2-star wine can be easily priced at \$20 and at \$200
- Number of ratings correlate slightly negatively with the price, and the relationship looks like the typical inverse price/quantity curve
- NB: non-linear!
- A lot of variability in the wine prices comes from perceived quality

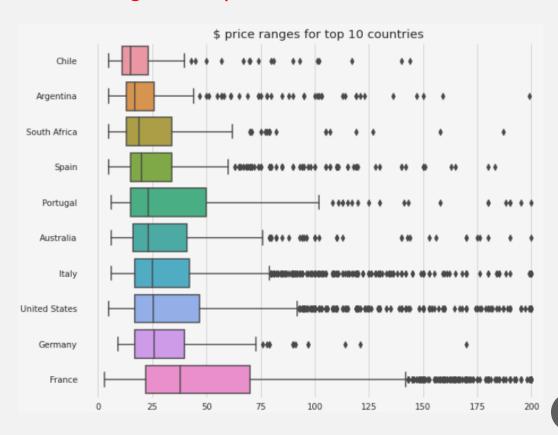
QI: CAN PRICE BE INFERRED?

- Winery and vintage certainly influence price but were removed from the features b/c they are too granular: e.g. less than 3 wine items per winery, which will definitely overfit
- Wine styles and countries of origin clearly have explanatory power:

Price ranges for top-10 wine styles (varieties)

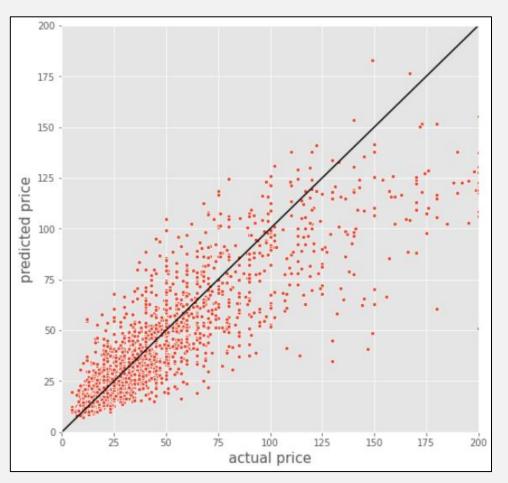
Price ranges for top 10 wine styles Californian Cabernet Sauvignon Californian Chardonnay Californian Red Blend Tuscan Red Californian Pinot Noir Oregon Pinot Noir -----French Champagne Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon Burgundy Côte de Beaune Red Burgundy Côte de Nuits Red 100 175 125 200

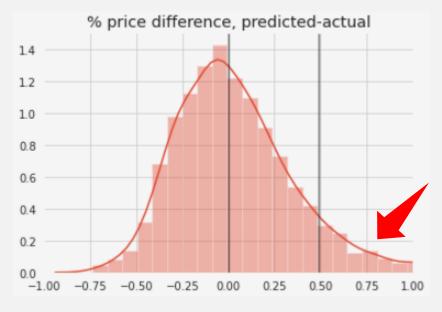
Price ranges for top-10 countries



QI: HOW ACCURATELY?

- The best model is a simple fully-connected DNN with just one hidden layer
- All features are important! Discarding any set (e.g. country/region) weakens explanatory power
- The model can predict the price with Mean Absolute Error of about \$10, RSquared~75%





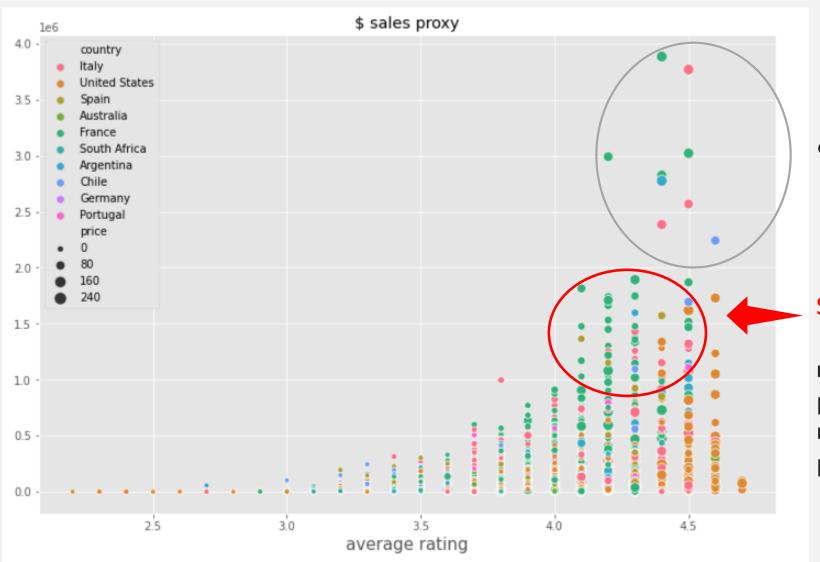
10% staged for human inspection

Why are these wines priced at say \$60 when the model predicts \$90+?

Candidates for promotion

| | ols | ridge | relu | dnn |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| rsquared_train | 7.083861e-01 | 0.698801 | 0.623952 | 0.744241 |
| rsquared_test | -2.345877e+20 | 0.658696 | 0.612480 | 0.756403 |
| mae_train | 1.206122e+01 | 12.509818 | 12.145876 | 9.923902 |
| mae_test | 4.403333e+10 | 13.668473 | 12.880139 | 10.243977 |

Q2: WHICH WINERIES TO ONBOARD?



outliers, ignore

Sweet spot

100s of wines including those not currently sold by Vivino

Higher side of the spectrum, rated 4.1-4.5 stars

French & Italian wines, \$60+ retail

CONCLUSIONS

- The model trained on limited features explains about 75% of variability in the wine prices
- For $\sim 10\%$ of wines, the model predicts a 1.5x higher price than the actual:
 - Flag such items for human verification
 - If verified, promote and recommend as good deals!
- For less expensive wines of \$15-25, the error of \$10 is too large. Need larger dataset + more predictive features
- Prioritize resources to list highly rated (4.2-4.5), more expensive wines
- Focus on France and Italy
- NB: a key assumption on proportionality of number of ratings and bottles sold needs to be verified on actual sales data

NEXT STEPS

- Deploy NLP to analyze customer reviews, produce sentiment analysis, 'flavor vectors'
- Integrate network data into wine suggestions (influential users' opinion)
- Integrate exogenous data social media, competitors, wine experts
- Wine is a \$300 b global industry, \$70 b in the U.S. Less than 5% is e-commerce
- Vivino will need to rethink itself as a data company to become the 'Amazon of wine'
- Likely already underway:
- "Vivino's machine learning algorithms look at the scanning and rating behavior of each individual user to determine wines they are most likely to be interested in (scans) and love (ratings)"

Heini Zachariassen, founder of Vivino