content of the current directory:

Create DataFrames for white and red wines

```
In [3]: white_wine_df = pd.read_csv('winequality-white.csv', sep=";")
red_wine_df = pd.read_csv('winequality-red.csv', sep=";")
```

DataFrames for red and white wines combined

```
In [4]: ww = white_wine_df.loc[:]
    ww["color"] = "white"
    rw = red_wine_df.loc[:]
    rw["color"] = "red"
    wine_df = pd.concat([ww, rw], ignore_index=True)
```

Data

```
In [5]: white_wine_df.head()
```

Out[5]:

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	рН	sulphates	а
0	7.0	0.27	0.36	20.7	0.045	45.0	170.0	1.0010	3.00	0.45	8
1	6.3	0.30	0.34	1.6	0.049	14.0	132.0	0.9940	3.30	0.49	9
2	8.1	0.28	0.40	6.9	0.050	30.0	97.0	0.9951	3.26	0.44	1
3	7.2	0.23	0.32	8.5	0.058	47.0	186.0	0.9956	3.19	0.40	9
4	7.2	0.23	0.32	8.5	0.058	47.0	186.0	0.9956	3.19	0.40	9

In [6]: red_wine_df.head()

Out[6]:

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	рН	sulphates	а
0	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.9978	3.51	0.56	9
1	7.8	0.88	0.00	2.6	0.098	25.0	67.0	0.9968	3.20	0.68	9
2	7.8	0.76	0.04	2.3	0.092	15.0	54.0	0.9970	3.26	0.65	9
3	11.2	0.28	0.56	1.9	0.075	17.0	60.0	0.9980	3.16	0.58	9
4	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.9978	3.51	0.56	9

```
In [7]: assert white_wine_df.columns.all() == red_wine_df.columns.all()
",".join(list(white_wine_df.columns))
```

Out[7]: 'fixed acidity,volatile acidity,citric acid,residual sugar,chlorides,free sulf ur dioxide,total sulfur dioxide,density,pH,sulphates,alcohol,quality,color'

test for null values and check correct datatypes

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

```
In [8]: assert white_wine_df.notnull().all().all()
white_wine_df.info()
```

```
RangeIndex: 4898 entries, 0 to 4897
Data columns (total 13 columns):
fixed acidity
                        4898 non-null float64
volatile acidity
                        4898 non-null float64
citric acid
                        4898 non-null float64
residual sugar
                        4898 non-null float64
chlorides
                        4898 non-null float64
free sulfur dioxide
                        4898 non-null float64
total sulfur dioxide
                        4898 non-null float64
density
                        4898 non-null float64
                        4898 non-null float64
рΗ
sulphates
                        4898 non-null float64
                        4898 non-null float64
alcohol
                        4898 non-null int64
quality
color
                        4898 non-null object
dtypes: float64(11), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 497.5+ KB
```

no null values in white wine dataframe found

```
In [9]: | assert red_wine_df.notnull().all().all()
        red_wine_df.info()
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        RangeIndex: 1599 entries, 0 to 1598
        Data columns (total 13 columns):
        fixed acidity
                         1599 non-null float64
        volatile acidity 1599 non-null float64
                              1599 non-null float64
        citric acid
                             1599 non-null float64
        residual sugar
        chlorides
                              1599 non-null float64
        free sulfur dioxide
                               1599 non-null float64
        total sulfur dioxide
                               1599 non-null float64
                               1599 non-null float64
        density
                               1599 non-null float64
        рН
                                1599 non-null float64
        sulphates
        alcohol
                               1599 non-null float64
        quality
                                1599 non-null int64
        color
                                1599 non-null object
        dtypes: float64(11), int64(1), object(1)
        memory usage: 162.5+ KB
```

no null values in red wine dataframe found

All datatypes are numeric.

Build categoricals

```
In [10]: # this can be crucial :)
  white_wine_df["color"] = white_wine_df["color"].astype("category")
  red_wine_df["color"] = red_wine_df["color"].astype("category")
  wine_df["color"] = wine_df["color"].astype("category")
```

Means

White Wines:

```
In [11]: | white_wine_df.mean()
Out[11]: fixed acidity
                                     6.854788
         volatile acidity
                                    0.278241
         citric acid
                                    0.334192
         residual sugar
                                    6.391415
         chlorides
                                    0.045772
         free sulfur dioxide
                                   35.308085
         total sulfur dioxide
                                  138.360657
         density
                                    0.994027
         рΗ
                                    3.188267
         sulphates
                                    0.489847
         alcohol
                                   10.514267
         quality
                                    5.877909
         dtype: float64
```

Red Wines:

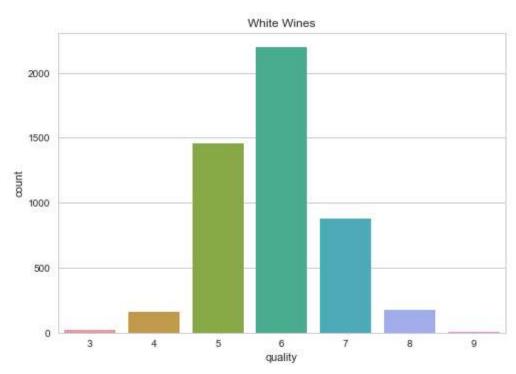
In [12]:	red_wine_df.mean()		
Out[12]:	fixed acidity	8.319637	
	volatile acidity	0.527821	
	citric acid	0.270976	
	residual sugar	2.538806	
	chlorides	0.087467	
	free sulfur dioxide	15.874922	
	total sulfur dioxide	46.467792	
	density	0.996747	
	рН	3.311113	
	sulphates	0.658149	
	alcohol	10.422983	
	quality	5.636023	
	dtype: float64		

Differences between red and white wine means that are greater than 1.0

Distribution of Quality

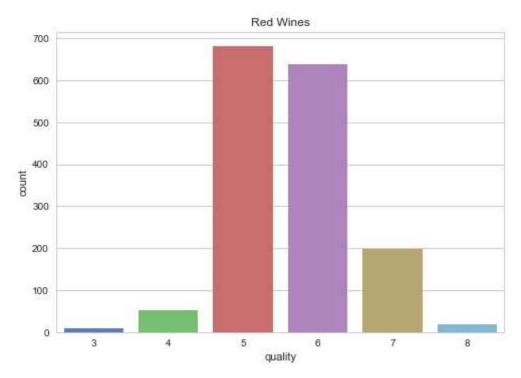
```
In [14]: sns.countplot(data=white_wine_df, x="quality")
sns.plt.title("White Wines")
```

Out[14]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x1112b1ac8>



```
white_wine_df.quality.describe()
Out[15]: count
                   4898.000000
                      5.877909
         mean
         std
                      0.885639
         min
                      3.000000
         25%
                      5.000000
         50%
                      6.000000
         75%
                      6.000000
                      9.000000
         max
         Name: quality, dtype: float64
In [16]:
         x = sns.countplot(data=red wine df, x="quality")
          sns.plt.title("Red Wines")
```

Out[16]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x11144de80>



```
In [17]:
          red_wine_df.quality.describe()
Out[17]: count
                   1599.000000
                      5,636023
          mean
          std
                      0.807569
                      3.000000
          min
          25%
                      5.000000
          50%
                      6.000000
          75%
                      6.000000
                      8.000000
          max
          Name: quality, dtype: float64
```

What may be important for a high quality rating?

To find out, the percentual mean differences for low quality to high quality wines over the total mean are calculated, resulting in percentual changes.

For white wines:

/

```
In [18]:
         x = white wine df.groupby(["quality"]).mean()
         lower_quals = x.loc[:4].mean()
         higher_quals = x.loc[7:].mean()
         ww_perc_means = (higher_quals - lower_quals) / white_wine_df.mean() * 100
Out[18]: alcohol
                                 14.068993
         chlorides
                                -38.372538
         citric acid
                                  7.758984
         density
                                 -0.254610
         fixed acidity
                                 -6.235608
         free sulfur dioxide
                                -10.177344
                                 1.934262
         quality
                                       NaN
         residual sugar
                                 -8.100321
         sulphates
                                  1.999155
         total sulfur dioxide
                                -18.439304
         volatile acidity
                                -27.979143
         dtype: float64
```

Comparing low quality means to high quality ones, the following attributes differ more than 5 per cent:

```
In [19]: ww_perc_means[abs(ww_perc_means) > 5]
Out[19]: alcohol
                               14.068993
         chlorides
                              -38.372538
        citric acid
                                7.758984
         fixed acidity
                               -6.235608
         free sulfur dioxide -10.177344
        residual sugar
                               -8.100321
        total sulfur dioxide
                              -18.439304
         volatile acidity
                              -27.979143
         dtype: float64
```

Comparing low quality means to high quality ones, the following attributes differ more than 10 per cent:

For red wines:

```
In [21]:
         x = red wine df.groupby(["quality"]).mean()
         lower_quals = x.loc[:4].mean()
         higher_quals = x.loc[7:].mean()
         rw_perc_means = (higher_quals - lower_quals) / red_wine_df.mean() * 100
         rw_perc_means
Out[21]: alcohol
                                 16.023546
         chlorides
                                -38.955960
         citric acid
                                 77.707371
         density
                                -0.134937
         fixed acidity
                                 7.811538
         free sulfur dioxide
                                 12.783852
                                 -3.345302
                                       NaN
         quality
         residual sugar
                                -0.609713
         sulphates
                                 26.028988
         total sulfur dioxide
                                 7.875629
         volatile acidity
                                -71.161438
         dtype: float64
```

Comparing low quality means to high quality ones, the following attributes differ more than 5 per cent:

```
In [22]: rw_perc_means[abs(rw_perc_means) > 5]
Out[22]: alcohol
                                 16.023546
         chlorides
                                -38.955960
         citric acid
                                77.707371
         fixed acidity
                                 7.811538
         free sulfur dioxide
                                 12.783852
         sulphates
                                 26.028988
         total sulfur dioxide
                                 7.875629
         volatile acidity
                                -71.161438
         dtype: float64
```

Comparing low quality means to high quality ones, the following attributes differ more than 10 per cent:

What will be taken a closer look at:

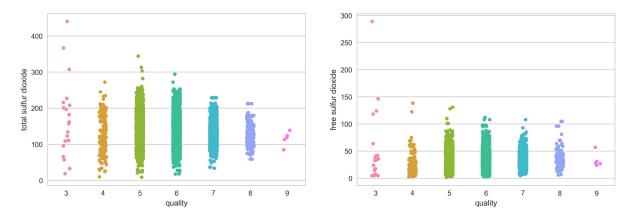
- Alcohol
- Chlorides
- · Citric Acid
- Sulphates
- · Sulfur Dioxides
- Volatile Acidity

Sulfur Dioxides and Quality

White Wines

```
In [24]: fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1,2)
fig.set_size_inches(14.5, 4.5)
fig.dpi = 300
sns.stripplot(data=white_wine_df, x="quality", y="total sulfur dioxide", jitt
er=True, ax=ax1)
sns.stripplot(data=white_wine_df, x="quality", y="free sulfur dioxide", jitte
r=True, ax=ax2)
```

Out[24]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x114f6d4e0>



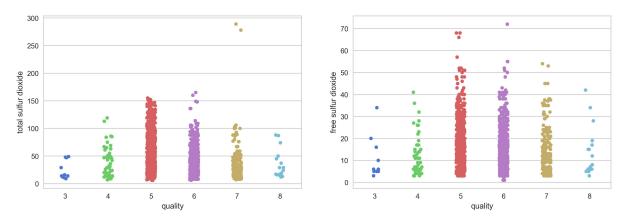
The mean for higher quality white wines (quality >= 7) is 125.2

Interpretation White Wines

Both plots show, that higher quality white wines tend to have less total sulfur dioxide in it.

red wine

Out[26]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x114e00cc0>



```
In [27]: high_qual_rw_tsd_mean = red_wine_df[red_wine_df["quality"] >= 7]["total sulfu
    r dioxide"].mean()
    high_qual_rw_tsd_mean = format(high_qual_rw_tsd_mean, '.1f')
    print(f"The mean for higher quality red wines (quality >= 7) is {high_qual_rw
    _tsd_mean}")
```

The mean for higher quality red wines (quality >= 7) is 34.9

Interpretation Red Wines

For the red wines, there are much lower concentrations of sulfur dioxides. Additionally, there seems to be no direct correlation between sulfur dioxide concentration and percepted quality.

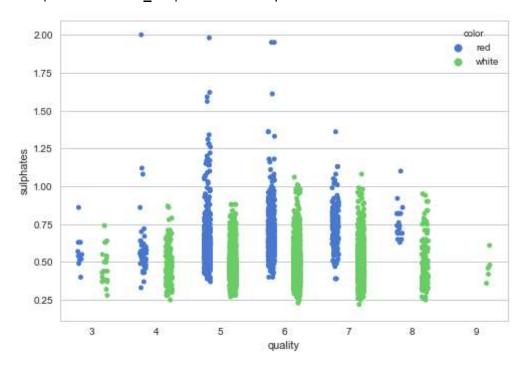
Conclusion: Sulfur Dioxides and Quality

Regarding high quality white wines (>= 7), those wines have a mean of sulfur dioxides of around 125. Respectively high quality Red Wines (>=7) have a mean concentration of sulfur dioxide of 35.

Sulphates and Quality

In [28]: sns.stripplot(data=wine_df, x="quality", y="sulphates", jitter=True, hue="col
or", split=True)

Out[28]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x117849240>



Alcohol in Wine

White Wine

In [29]: | white_wine_df.groupby("quality")["alcohol"].describe()

Out[29]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
quality								
3	20.0	10.345000	1.224089	8.0	9.55	10.45	11.00	12.6
4	163.0	10.152454	1.003217	8.4	9.40	10.10	10.75	13.5
5	1457.0	9.808840	0.847065	8.0	9.20	9.50	10.30	13.6
6	2198.0	10.575372	1.147776	8.5	9.60	10.50	11.40	14.0
7	880.0	11.367936	1.246536	8.6	10.60	11.40	12.30	14.2
8	175.0	11.636000	1.280138	8.5	11.00	12.00	12.60	14.0
9	5.0	12.180000	1.013410	10.4	12.40	12.50	12.70	12.9
8	175.0	11.636000	1.280138	8.5	11.00	12.00	12.60	1.

Red Wine

In [30]: red_wine_df.groupby("quality")["alcohol"].describe()

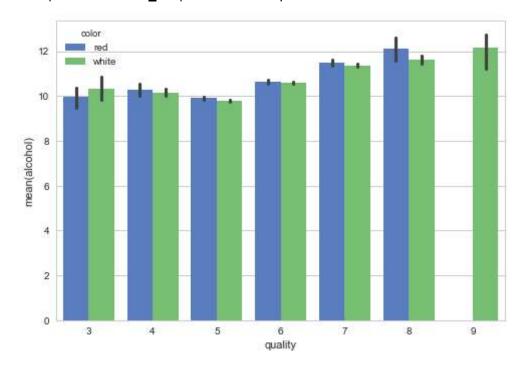
Out[30]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
quality								
3	10.0	9.955000	0.818009	8.4	9.725	9.925	10.575	11.0
4	53.0	10.265094	0.934776	9.0	9.600	10.000	11.000	13.1
5	681.0	9.899706	0.736521	8.5	9.400	9.700	10.200	14.9
6	638.0	10.629519	1.049639	8.4	9.800	10.500	11.300	14.0
7	199.0	11.465913	0.961933	9.2	10.800	11.500	12.100	14.0
8	18.0	12.094444	1.224011	9.8	11.325	12.150	12.875	14.0

Plotting Alcohol to Quality

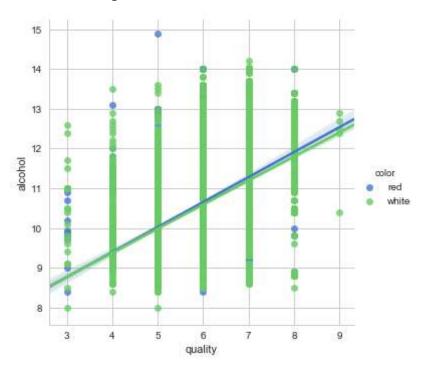
In [31]: sns.barplot(data=wine_df, x="quality", y="alcohol", hue="color")

Out[31]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x114e342e8>



```
In [32]: sns.lmplot(data=wine_df, x="quality", y="alcohol", hue="color")
```

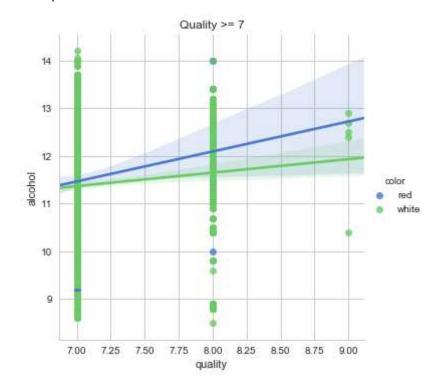
Out[32]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x118bd3160>



Alcohol to Quality relation for Wines equal or greater than 7

```
In [33]: hq_wines = wine_df[wine_df.quality >= 7]
    sns.lmplot(data=hq_wines, x="quality", y="alcohol", hue="color")
    sns.plt.title("Quality >= 7")
```

Out[33]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x118fe82e8>

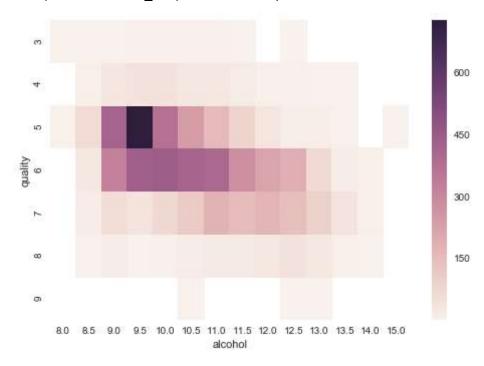


Heatmap Alcohol to Quality

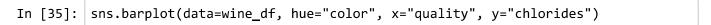
/

```
In [34]: heat_table = wine_df[["quality", "alcohol"]].copy()
   heat_table["alcohol"] = heat_table.alcohol.apply(func=lambda x: round(x * 2)
   / 2)
   heat_table = heat_table.groupby(["quality", "alcohol"])["alcohol"].count().re
   set_index(name='counts')
   sns.heatmap(heat_table.pivot("quality", "alcohol", "counts"))
```

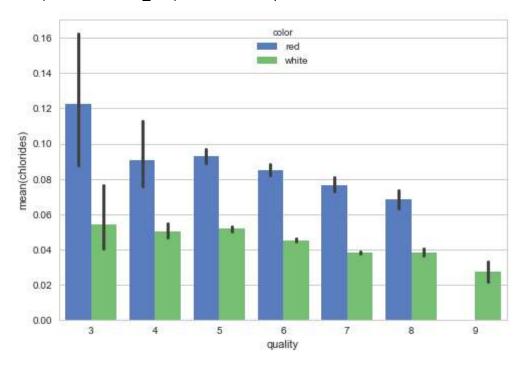
Out[34]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x118e0eb70>



Chlorides



Out[35]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1192a8c18>



The less chlorides in a wine the higher the quality.

Chlorides and Alcohol

```
g = sns.PairGrid(wine_df[["alcohol", "chlorides", "quality"]], hue="quality")
In [36]:
             g = g.map_diag(plt.hist)
g = g.map_offdiag(plt.scatter)
             g = g.add_legend()
                 14
              alcohol
                 12
                 10
                  В
                 0.6
                 0.5
                                                                                                                quality
                                                                                                                    3
                 0.4
              chlorides
                 0.3
                                                                                                                    5
                                                                                                                    6
                 0.2
                 0.1
                                                                                                                    8
                 0.0
                  9
                  8
               quality
                  6
                  5
                  4
                  3
                    7.5
                            10.0
                                   12.5
                                           15.0
                                                     0.0
                                                            0.2
                                                                           0.6
                                                                                         4
                                                                                                        8
                                                                                                 6
```

chlorides

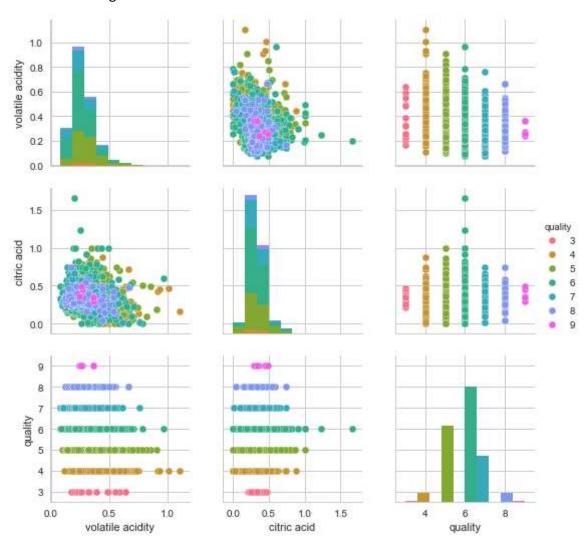
quality

Acids

alcohol

In [37]: sns.pairplot(white_wine_df[["volatile acidity", "citric acid", "quality"]], h
 ue="quality")

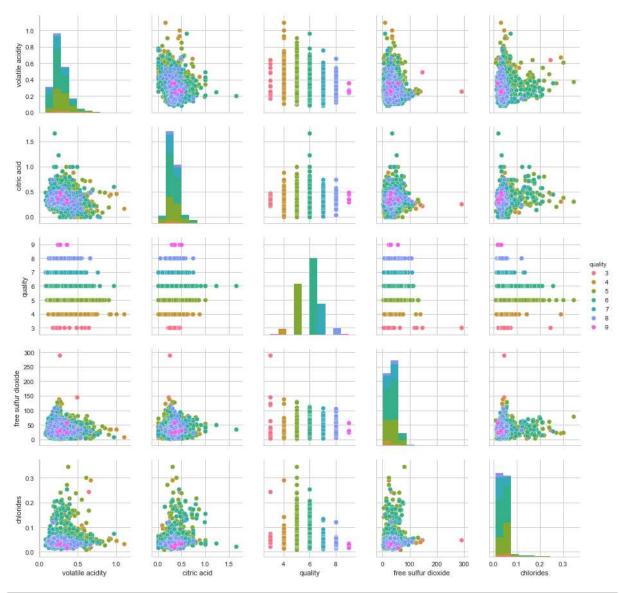
Out[37]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1194682b0>



Bringing the relevant attributes together

In [38]: sns.pairplot(white_wine_df[["volatile acidity", "citric acid", "quality", "fr
ee sulfur dioxide", "chlorides"]], hue="quality")

Out[38]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x11a544128>



In [39]: white_wine_df[["volatile acidity", "citric acid", "quality"]].groupby("qualit
y").describe(percentiles=[])

Out[39]:

	citric a	cid		volatile acidity							
	count	mean	std	min	50%	max	count	mean	std	min	50
quality											
3	20.0	0.336000	0.081460	0.21	0.345	0.47	20.0	0.333250	0.140827	0.17	0.2
4	163.0	0.304233	0.163857	0.00	0.290	0.88	163.0	0.381227	0.173463	0.11	0.0
5	1457.0	0.337653	0.140814	0.00	0.320	1.00	1457.0	0.302011	0.100066	0.10	0.2
6	2198.0	0.338025	0.119325	0.00	0.320	1.66	2198.0	0.260564	0.088142	0.08	0.2
7	880.0	0.325625	0.079183	0.01	0.310	0.74	880.0	0.262767	0.091106	0.08	0.2
8	175.0	0.326514	0.085439	0.04	0.320	0.74	175.0	0.277400	0.108029	0.12	0.2
9	5.0	0.386000	0.082037	0.29	0.360	0.49	5.0	0.298000	0.057619	0.24	0.2

In [40]: white_wine_df[["quality", "free sulfur dioxide", "chlorides"]].groupby("quality").describe(percentiles=[])

Out[40]:

	chlorid	es		free sulfur dioxide						
	count	mean	std	min	50%	max	count	mean	std	mir
quality										
3	20.0	0.054300	0.046468	0.022	0.041	0.244	20.0	53.325000	69.420776	5.0
4	163.0	0.050098	0.025888	0.013	0.046	0.290	163.0	23.358896	20.391349	3.0
5	1457.0	0.051546	0.026496	0.009	0.047	0.346	1457.0	36.432052	18.145991	2.0
6	2198.0	0.045217	0.020453	0.015	0.043	0.255	2198.0	35.650591	15.735679	3.0
7	880.0	0.038191	0.010697	0.012	0.037	0.135	880.0	34.125568	13.244737	5.0
8	175.0	0.038314	0.013164	0.014	0.036	0.121	175.0	36.720000	16.203675	6.0
9	5.0	0.027400	0.007436	0.018	0.031	0.035	5.0	33.400000	13.427584	24.

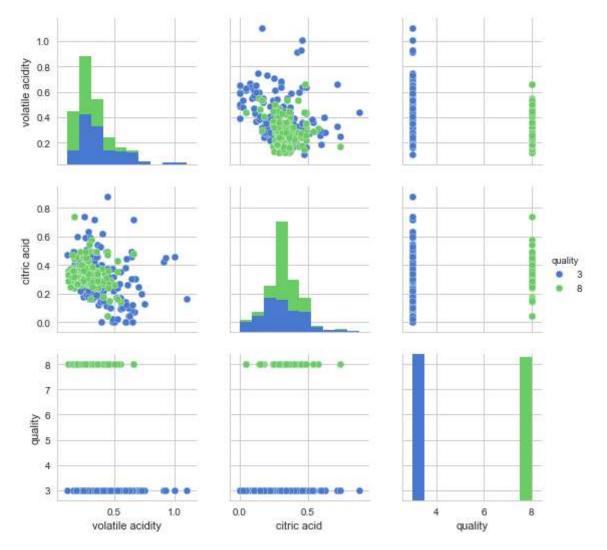
Final Conclusion

no attribute alone is strong enough to define a high quality wine, but as the figures show. For a wine to score high, having the acids and sulfur dioxide values all within in a certain range can help.

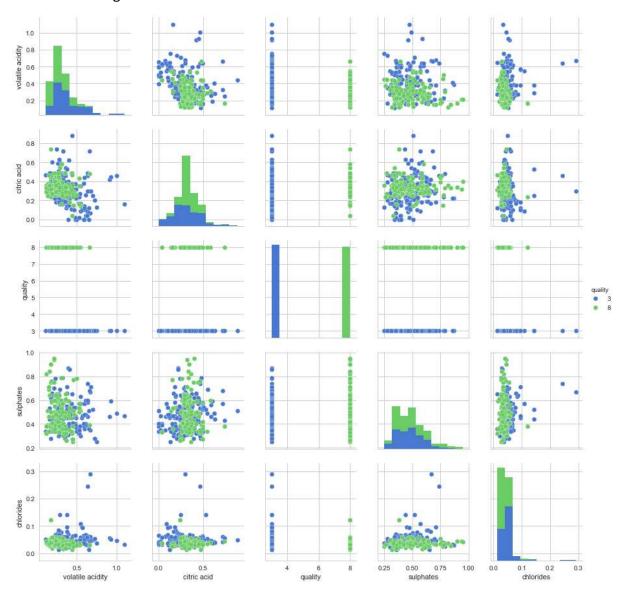
Best vs. Worst

when comparing the best (8,9) vs. worst (3,4) we can see that they well overlap each other.

Out[41]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x11cc89ef0>



Out[42]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x11d07cb00>



Seems like labs can't measure a wine's inner spirit (yet).

But if you have to pick a wine only based on specs, i would suggest white wines close to this values:

In [43]: qual8[["quality", "chlorides", "alcohol", "citric acid", "sulphates"]].descri be(percentiles=[])

Out[43]:

	quality	chlorides	alcohol	citric acid	sulphates
count	175.0	175.000000	175.000000	175.000000	175.000000
mean	8.0	0.038314	11.636000	0.326514	0.486229
std	0.0	0.013164	1.280138	0.085439	0.147073
min	8.0	0.014000	8.500000	0.040000	0.250000
50%	8.0	0.036000	12.000000	0.320000	0.460000
max	8.0	0.121000	14.000000	0.740000	0.950000

and red wines close to this values:

```
In [45]: rqual8 = red_wine_df[red_wine_df["quality"] >= 8]
rqual8[["quality", "chlorides", "alcohol", "citric acid", "sulphates"]].descr
ibe(percentiles=[])
```

Out[45]:

	quality	chlorides	alcohol	citric acid	sulphates
count	18.0	18.000000	18.000000	18.000000	18.000000
mean	8.0	0.068444	12.094444	0.391111	0.767778
std	0.0	0.011678	1.224011	0.199526	0.115379
min	8.0	0.044000	9.800000	0.030000	0.630000
50%	8.0	0.070500	12.150000	0.420000	0.740000
max	8.0	0.086000	14.000000	0.720000	1.100000

In []: