# AIDI 2004 - AI IN ENTERPRICE FINAL PROJECT

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# WINE RECOMMENDER SYSTEM

# WHAT IT DOES

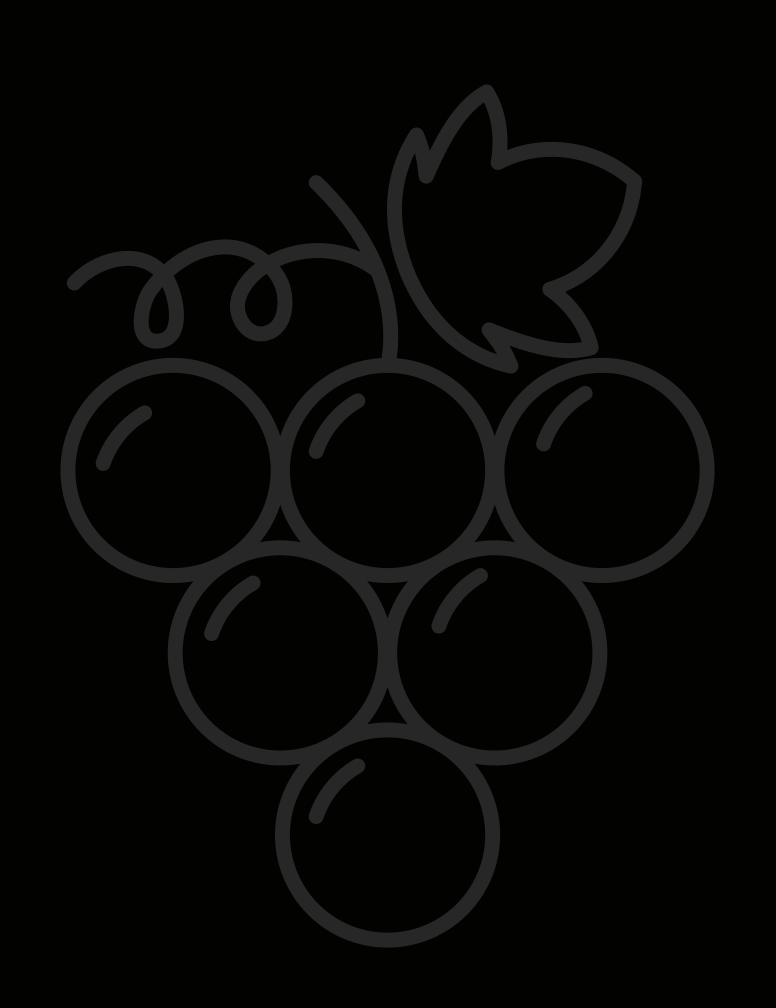
Its an **AI system** that can comb through a large dataset of expert wine reviews, analyze the data, and compute a shortlist of recommendations.



# WHO ITS FOR

This is for new **wine drinkers** who don't know how or what flavour to choice when getting wine.



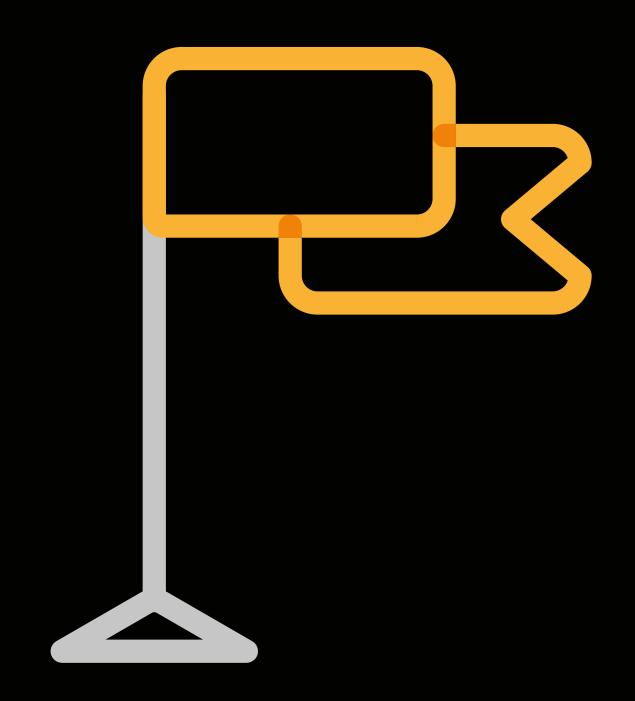


# HOW ITS DONE

Limit our machine learning algorithm to the top six varieties of wine among the entire dataset

## PROJECT OUTCOME

MINIMIZE THE USER'S SEARCH, AND RECOMMENDED WINE(S) FROM THE DATA.



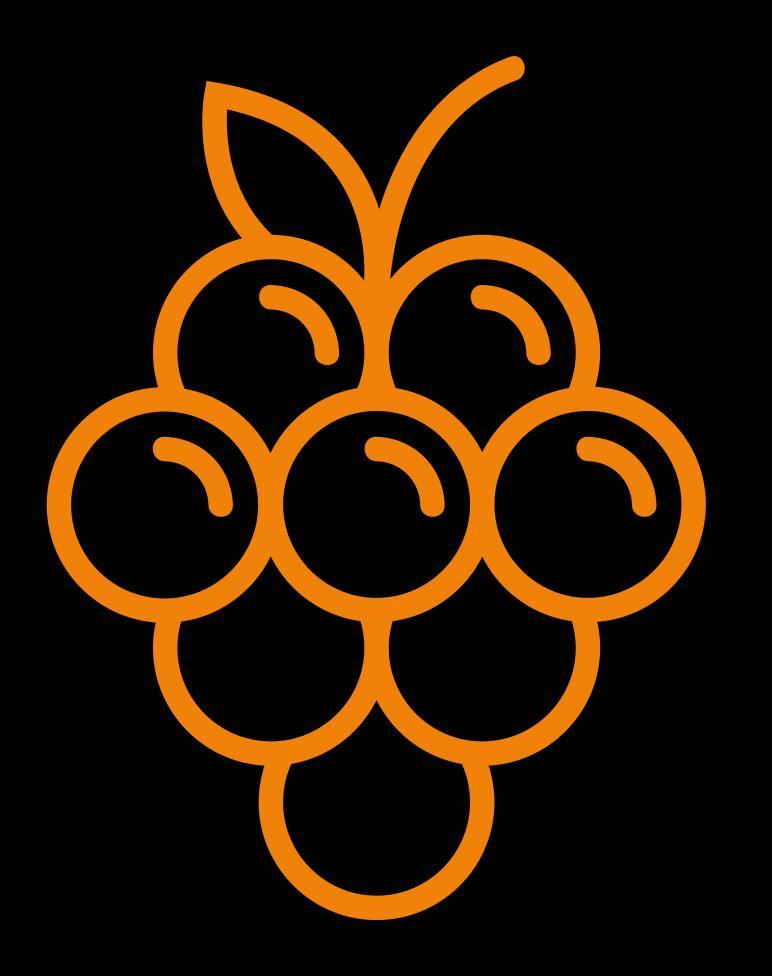
### **DATA**

The dataset used is a public dataset that contains around ~130000 wine reviews from the WineEnthusiast website, which is a community of wine experts

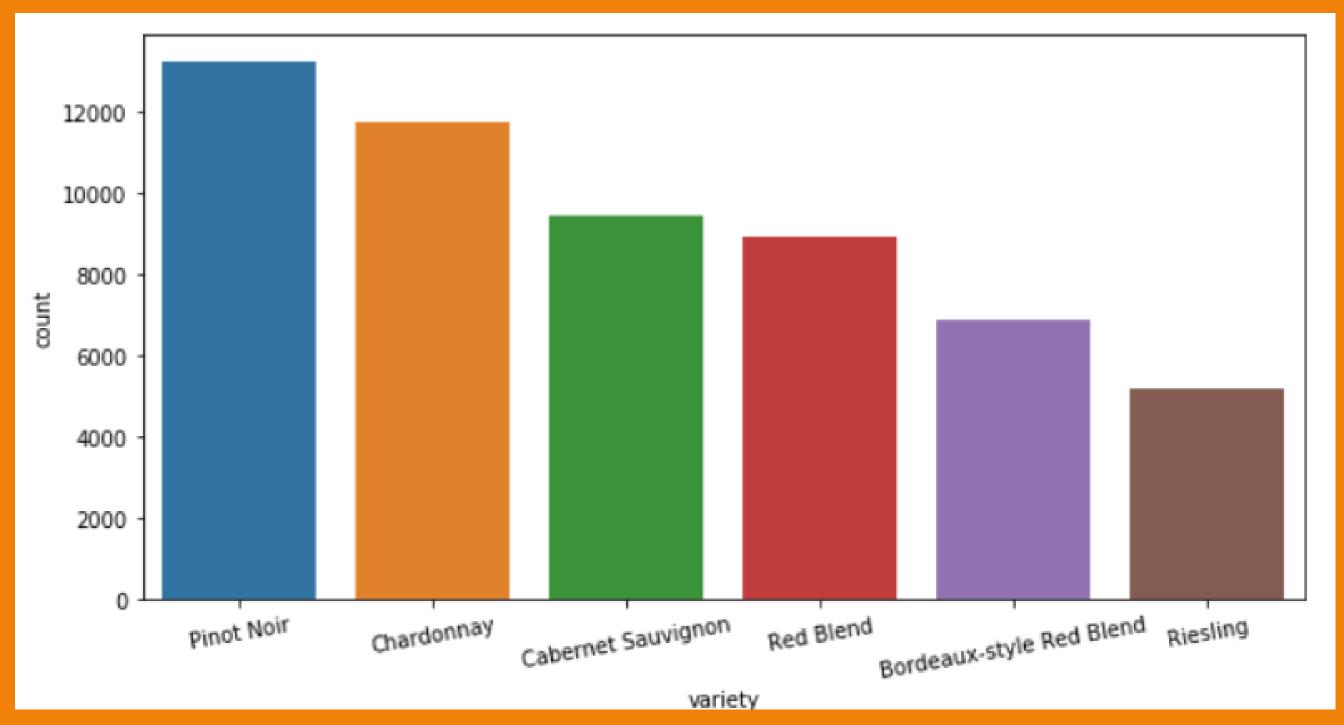


For this dataset, we have 707 different grapes. After getting the recommend grape/variety we will list the top wine titles of that grape using the points and price features of our dataset.

The constraint with this approach is that some of the most known grapes have thousands of more observations than the not known grapes. In consequence, we have a huge imbalanced class problem.



Top six grape varieties based on the number of observations.



SMOTE will be used for imbalancing problem

#### tf-idf for text vectorization due to size of text data and difficulty

```
df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 129971 entries, 0 to 129970
Data columns (total 13 columns):
country
                         129908 non-null object
description
                         129971 non-null object
designation
                         92506 non-null object
                         129971 non-null int64
points
                         120975 non-null float64
price
province
                         129908 non-null object
region 1
                         108724 non-null object
region_2
                         50511 non-null object
                         103727 non-null object
taster_name
                         98758 non-null object
taster_twitter_handle
title
                         129971 non-null object
                         129970 non-null object
variety
                         129971 non-null object
winery
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(11)
memory usage: 12.9+ MB
1 Type Float(Price) and 1 Integer (points), the rest are text/object
```

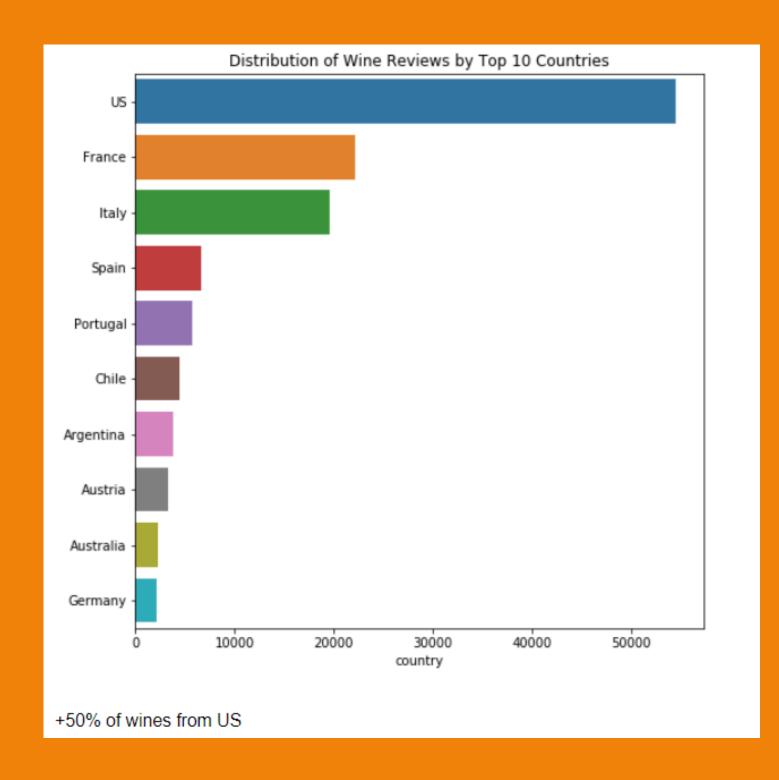
```
df.shape
(129971, 13)

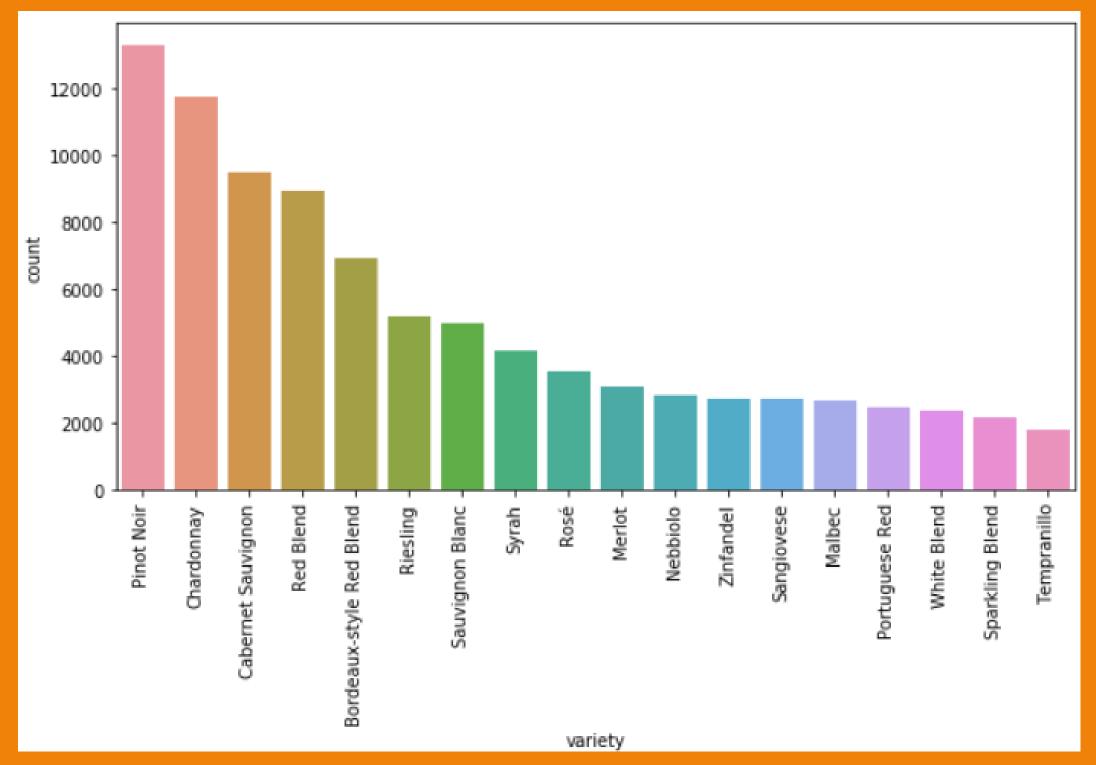
Almost 130000 observations of different types of wine and 13 features
```

#### DATA CLEANING

```
df.isnull().sum()
country
                             63
description
designation
                          37465
points
price
                           8996
province
                             63
region_1
                          21247
region_2
                          79460
taster_name
                          26244
taster_twitter_handle
                          31213
title
variety
winery
dtype: int64
Large number of missing values in different features
```

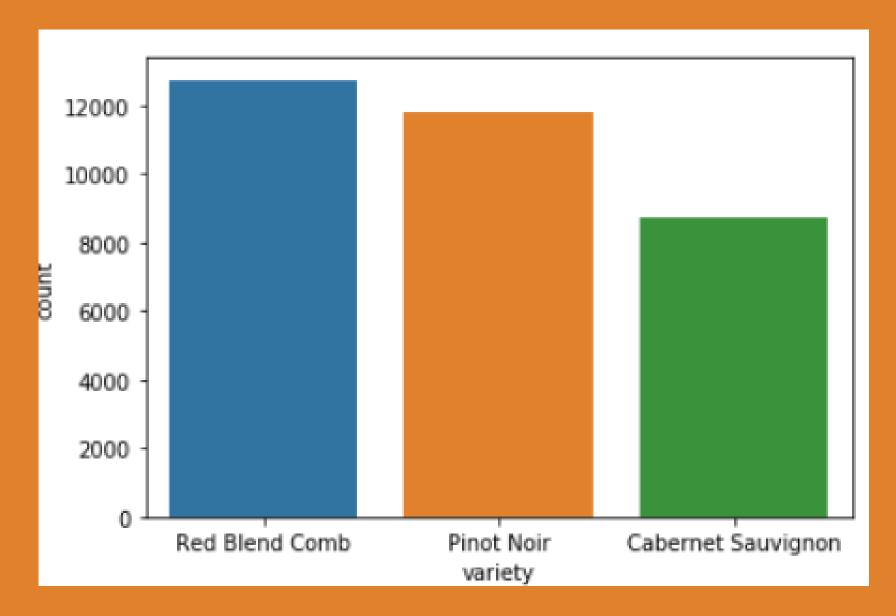
#### **VISUALIZATIONS**



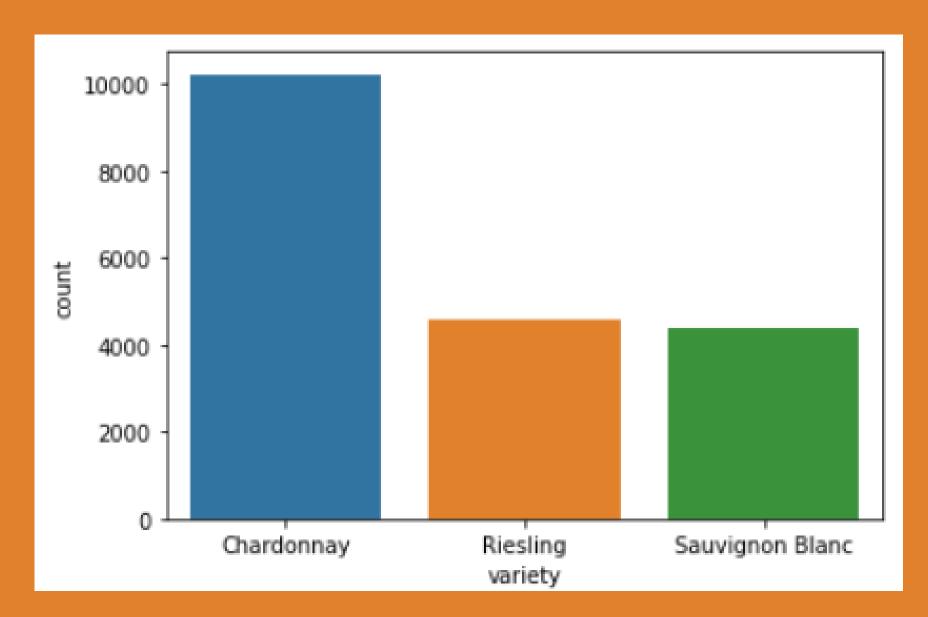


On the left top 6 grapes by the variety. On the right we combined Red Blend and Bordeaux-Style into one class because they are very similar and also to have an equal number of red and white wine types.

#### **VISUALIZATIONS**



Cabernet Sauvignon has around
4000 samples less than Red
Blend combination



Here the problem is worse, Chardonnay has **double number** of samples from other classes.

# DATA PREPROCESSING

Divided the dataset into red wines and white wines



#### red\_wine\_df.head()

	country	description	points	price	province	title	variety
0	US	Much like the regular bottling from 2012, this	87	65.0	Oregon	Sweet Cheeks 2012 Vintner's Reserve Wild Child	Pinot Noir
1	US	Soft, supple plum envelopes an oaky structure	87	19.0	California	Kirkland Signature 2011 Mountain Cuvée Caberne	Cabernet Sauvignon
2	US	Slightly reduced, this wine offers a chalky, t	87	34.0	California	Louis M. Martini 2012 Cabernet Sauvignon (Alex	Cabernet Sauvignon
3	US	Ripe aromas of dark berries mingle with ample	87	23.0	Virginia	Quiévremont 2012 Vin de Maison Red (Virginia)	Red Blend Comb
4	US	A sleek mix of tart berry, stem and herb, alon	87	20.0	Oregon	Acrobat 2013 Pinot Noir (Oregon)	Pinot Noir

#### white\_wine\_df.head()

	country	description	points	price	province	title	variety
0	US	Pineapple rind, lemon pith and orange blossom	87	13.0	Michigan	St. Julian 2013 Reserve Late Harvest Riesling	Riesling
1	US	Building on 150 years and six generations of w	87	12.0	California	Mirassou 2012 Chardonnay (Central Coast)	Chardonnay
2	Germany	Zesty orange peels and apple notes abound in t	87	24.0	Mosel	Richard Böcking 2013 Devon Riesling (Mosel)	Riesling
3	US	This shows a tart, green gooseberry flavor tha	86	20.0	California	Envolve 2011 Sauvignon Blanc (Sonoma Valley)	Sauvignon Blanc
4	US	The clean, brisk mouthfeel gives this slightly	86	14.0	California	Robert Hall 2011 Sauvignon Blanc (Paso Robles)	Sauvignon Blanc

Red and white wines dataframes.

## PREDICTION AND OUTCOME

### **NEURAL NETWORK**

Due to high accuracy and responsiveness to data.

# Links

- https://wine-recomender.herokuapp.com/
- https://github.com/dannycyph3r/wine-recom



# CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the performance of neural networks is good. The results are better than expected using words that a user would likely input It is not a good idea to give the user the freedom to input any text, the user would have a better recommendation if we limit its input showing a list of tastes/flavours the user can choose.



# THANK YOU!