

Wine__visualisation

January 16, 2025

1 Wine Data Visualisation in Jupyter Notebook - using atoti

Link to the tutorial: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y49662c3EL4&ab_channel=LightsOnData
- Youtube: How to Create a Data Visualization in Jupyter Notebook Using atoti

```
[2]: import atoti as tt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

2 Read the data for the red and white wines

2.1 Red Wine

```
[6]: wine_red = pd.read_csv(
    "https://data.atoti.io/notebooks/wine-analytics/winequality-red.csv", sep=";"
)
wine_red.head()
```

```
[6]:   fixed acidity  volatile acidity  citric acid  residual sugar  chlorides \
0           7.4             0.70         0.00             1.9       0.076
1           7.8             0.88         0.00             2.6       0.098
2           7.8             0.76         0.04             2.3       0.092
3          11.2             0.28         0.56             1.9       0.075
4           7.4             0.70         0.00             1.9       0.076
```

```
   free sulfur dioxide  total sulfur dioxide  density  pH  sulphates \
0             11.0             34.0  0.9978  3.51       0.56
1             25.0             67.0  0.9968  3.20       0.68
2             15.0             54.0  0.9970  3.26       0.65
3             17.0             60.0  0.9980  3.16       0.58
4             11.0             34.0  0.9978  3.51       0.56
```

```
   alcohol  quality
0       9.4        5
1       9.8        5
2       9.8        5
```

3	9.8	6
4	9.4	5

2.2 White Wine

```
[7]: wine_white = pd.read_csv(
      "https://data.atoti.io/notebooks/wine-analytics/winequality-white.csv",
      sep=";"
    )
    wine_white.head()
```

```
[7]:   fixed acidity  volatile acidity  citric acid  residual sugar  chlorides \
0           7.0           0.27           0.36           20.7         0.045
1           6.3           0.30           0.34            1.6         0.049
2           8.1           0.28           0.40            6.9         0.050
3           7.2           0.23           0.32            8.5         0.058
4           7.2           0.23           0.32            8.5         0.058

      free sulfur dioxide  total sulfur dioxide  density    pH  sulphates \
0                45.0           170.0    1.0010  3.00         0.45
1                14.0           132.0    0.9940  3.30         0.49
2                30.0            97.0    0.9951  3.26         0.44
3                47.0           186.0    0.9956  3.19         0.40
4                47.0           186.0    0.9956  3.19         0.40

      alcohol  quality
0         8.8         6
1         9.5         6
2        10.1         6
3         9.9         6
4         9.9         6
```

2.3 Add a new column “category” to the datasets

```
[9]: wine_red["category"] = "Red"
    wine_red.head()
```

```
[9]:   fixed acidity  volatile acidity  citric acid  residual sugar  chlorides \
0           7.4           0.70           0.00            1.9         0.076
1           7.8           0.88           0.00            2.6         0.098
2           7.8           0.76           0.04            2.3         0.092
3          11.2           0.28           0.56            1.9         0.075
4           7.4           0.70           0.00            1.9         0.076

      free sulfur dioxide  total sulfur dioxide  density    pH  sulphates \
0                11.0           34.0    0.9978  3.51         0.56
1                25.0           67.0    0.9968  3.20         0.68
```

2	15.0	54.0	0.9970	3.26	0.65
3	17.0	60.0	0.9980	3.16	0.58
4	11.0	34.0	0.9978	3.51	0.56

	alcohol	quality	category
0	9.4	5	Red
1	9.8	5	Red
2	9.8	5	Red
3	9.8	6	Red
4	9.4	5	Red

```
[11]: wine_white["category"] = "White"
      wine_white.head()
```

```
[11]: fixed acidity  volatile acidity  citric acid  residual sugar  chlorides \
0          7.0           0.27          0.36           20.7        0.045
1          6.3           0.30          0.34            1.6        0.049
2          8.1           0.28          0.40            6.9        0.050
3          7.2           0.23          0.32            8.5        0.058
4          7.2           0.23          0.32            8.5        0.058
```

	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	pH	sulphates
0	45.0	170.0	1.0010	3.00	0.45
1	14.0	132.0	0.9940	3.30	0.49
2	30.0	97.0	0.9951	3.26	0.44
3	47.0	186.0	0.9956	3.19	0.40
4	47.0	186.0	0.9956	3.19	0.40

	alcohol	quality	category
0	8.8	6	White
1	9.5	6	White
2	10.1	6	White
3	9.9	6	White
4	9.9	6	White

```
[12]: wines = pd.concat([wine_red, wine_white], axis=0, ignore_index=True)
      wines.index.set_names("wine index", inplace=True)
      wines.head()
```

```
[12]: fixed acidity  volatile acidity  citric acid  residual sugar \
wine index
0          7.4           0.70          0.00           1.9
1          7.8           0.88          0.00           2.6
2          7.8           0.76          0.04           2.3
3         11.2           0.28          0.56           1.9
4          7.4           0.70          0.00           1.9
```

	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density \
wine index				
0	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.9978
1	0.098	25.0	67.0	0.9968
2	0.092	15.0	54.0	0.9970
3	0.075	17.0	60.0	0.9980
4	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.9978

	pH	sulphates	alcohol	quality	category
wine index					
0	3.51	0.56	9.4	5	Red
1	3.20	0.68	9.8	5	Red
2	3.26	0.65	9.8	5	Red
3	3.16	0.58	9.8	6	Red
4	3.51	0.56	9.4	5	Red

```
[13]: wines["alcohol range"] = wines["alcohol"].apply(np.floor)
```

```
[14]: wines["Rating"] = "Good"
wines.loc[wines["quality"] < 7, "Rating"] = "Average"
wines.loc[wines["quality"] < 5, "Rating"] = "Poor"
wines
```

```
[14]:
```

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar \
wine index				
0	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9
1	7.8	0.88	0.00	2.6
2	7.8	0.76	0.04	2.3
3	11.2	0.28	0.56	1.9
4	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9
...
6492	6.2	0.21	0.29	1.6
6493	6.6	0.32	0.36	8.0
6494	6.5	0.24	0.19	1.2
6495	5.5	0.29	0.30	1.1
6496	6.0	0.21	0.38	0.8

	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density \
wine index				
0	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.99780
1	0.098	25.0	67.0	0.99680
2	0.092	15.0	54.0	0.99700
3	0.075	17.0	60.0	0.99800
4	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.99780
...
6492	0.039	24.0	92.0	0.99114
6493	0.047	57.0	168.0	0.99490

6494	0.041	30.0	111.0	0.99254
6495	0.022	20.0	110.0	0.98869
6496	0.020	22.0	98.0	0.98941

wine index	pH	sulphates	alcohol	quality	category	alcohol range	Rating
0	3.51	0.56	9.4	5	Red	9.0	Average
1	3.20	0.68	9.8	5	Red	9.0	Average
2	3.26	0.65	9.8	5	Red	9.0	Average
3	3.16	0.58	9.8	6	Red	9.0	Average
4	3.51	0.56	9.4	5	Red	9.0	Average
...
6492	3.27	0.50	11.2	6	White	11.0	Average
6493	3.15	0.46	9.6	5	White	9.0	Average
6494	2.99	0.46	9.4	6	White	9.0	Average
6495	3.34	0.38	12.8	7	White	12.0	Good
6496	3.26	0.32	11.8	6	White	11.0	Average

[6497 rows x 15 columns]

[25]:

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides \
0	7.4	0.700	0.00	1.9	0.076
1	7.8	0.880	0.00	2.6	0.098
2	7.8	0.760	0.04	2.3	0.092
3	11.2	0.280	0.56	1.9	0.075
4	7.4	0.700	0.00	1.9	0.076
...
1594	6.2	0.600	0.08	2.0	0.090
1595	5.9	0.550	0.10	2.2	0.062
1596	6.3	0.510	0.13	2.3	0.076
1597	5.9	0.645	0.12	2.0	0.075
1598	6.0	0.310	0.47	3.6	0.067

	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	pH	sulphates \
0	11.0	34.0	0.99780	3.51	0.56
1	25.0	67.0	0.99680	3.20	0.68
2	15.0	54.0	0.99700	3.26	0.65
3	17.0	60.0	0.99800	3.16	0.58
4	11.0	34.0	0.99780	3.51	0.56
...
1594	32.0	44.0	0.99490	3.45	0.58
1595	39.0	51.0	0.99512	3.52	0.76
1596	29.0	40.0	0.99574	3.42	0.75
1597	32.0	44.0	0.99547	3.57	0.71
1598	18.0	42.0	0.99549	3.39	0.66

	alcohol	quality
0	9.4	5
1	9.8	5
2	9.8	5
3	9.8	6
4	9.4	5
...
1594	10.5	5
1595	11.2	6
1596	11.0	6
1597	10.2	5
1598	11.0	6

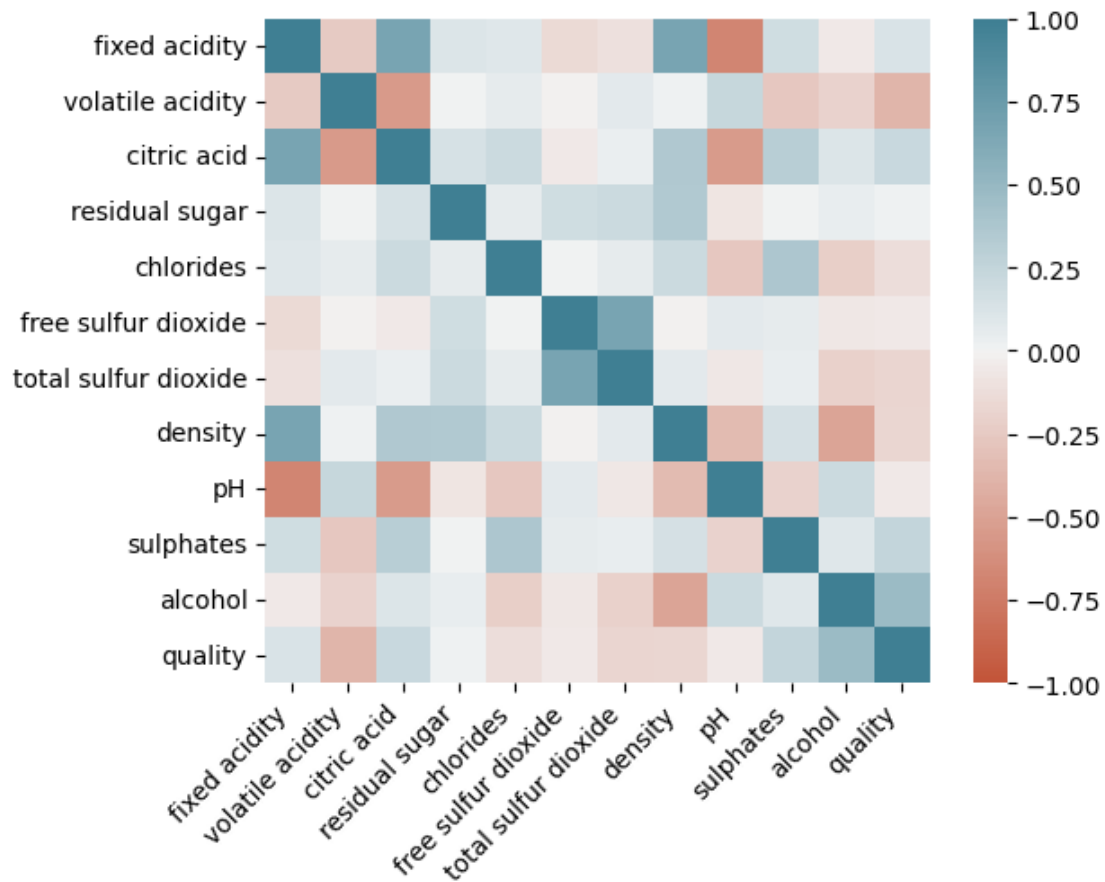
[1599 rows x 12 columns]

2.3.1 Prepare the data for corelation

```
[27]: onlyRedWines = wine_red[wine_red['category'] == 'Red']
      redWinesReadyForCorelation = onlyRedWines.drop(columns=['category'])
```

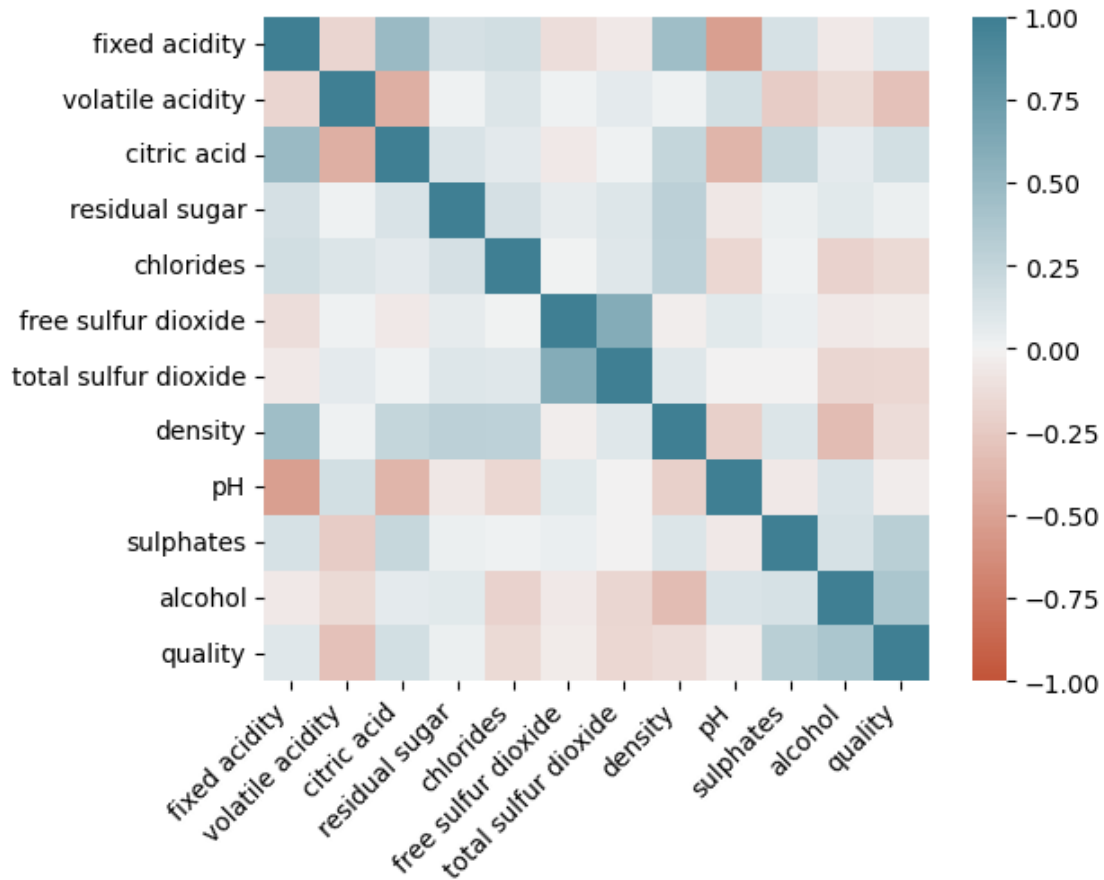
2.4 Default corelation => using Pearson method

```
[28]: corr_red_pearson = redWinesReadyForCorelation.corr()
      ax_red = sns.heatmap(
          corr_red_pearson,
          vmin=-1,
          vmax=1,
          center=0,
          cmap=sns.diverging_palette(20, 220, n=200),
          square=True,
      )
      ax_red.set_xticklabels(
          ax_red.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45, horizontalalignment="right"
      );
```



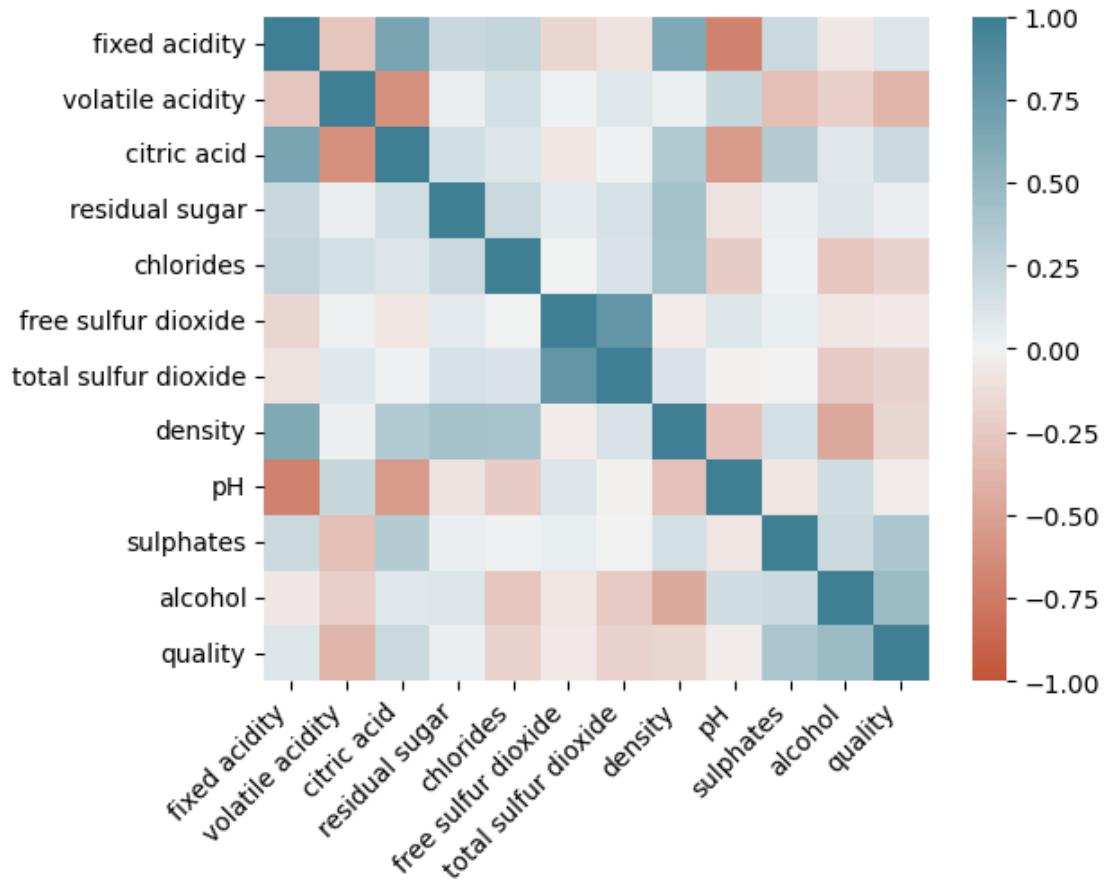
2.5 Corelation using kendall method

```
[29]: corr_red_kendall = redWinesReadyForCorelation.corr(method='kendall')
ax_red = sns.heatmap(
    corr_red_kendall,
    vmin=-1,
    vmax=1,
    center=0,
    cmap=sns.diverging_palette(20, 220, n=200),
    square=True,
)
ax_red.set_xticklabels(
    ax_red.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45, horizontalalignment="right"
);
```



2.6 Corelation using spearman method

```
[30]: corr_red_spearman = redWinesReadyForCorelation.corr(method='spearman')
ax_red = sns.heatmap(
    corr_red_spearman,
    vmin=-1,
    vmax=1,
    center=0,
    cmap=sns.diverging_palette(20, 220, n=200),
    square=True,
)
ax_red.set_xticklabels(
    ax_red.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45, horizontalalignment="right"
);
```

```
[40]: print("Pearson correlation values")
corr_red_pearson[(corr_red_pearson['quality'] > 0.25) |
                 (corr_red_pearson['quality'] < -0.25)]["quality"]
```

Pearson correlation values

```
[40]: volatile acidity    -0.390558
      sulphates           0.251397
      alcohol            0.476166
      quality            1.000000
      Name: quality, dtype: float64
```

```
[42]: print("Kendall correlation values")
corr_red_kendall[(corr_red_kendall['quality'] > 0.25) |
                 (corr_red_kendall['quality'] < -0.25)]["quality"]
```

Kendall correlation values

```
[42]: volatile acidity    -0.300779
      sulphates           0.299270
```

```
alcohol          0.380367
quality          1.000000
Name: quality, dtype: float64
```

```
[43]: print("Spearman correlation values")
corr_red_spearman[(corr_red_spearman['quality'] > 0.25) |
↳(corr_red_spearman['quality'] < -0.25)]["quality"]
```

Spearman correlation values

```
[43]: volatile acidity  -0.380647
sulphates             0.377060
alcohol               0.478532
quality               1.000000
Name: quality, dtype: float64
```

Pearson - Linear relationship - continuous variables - normally distributed data - homoscedasticity - the variability is the same between dependent and non dependent variables

Spearman - Monotonic relationship - continuous or ordinal - non-parametric => does not assume data's distribution - variables are ranked => a ranking has to be done before the analysis is done

BOTH: - look at linear relations (they only decrease or increase...) -

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]: b
```