

COFFEE QUALITY MEASURES PREDICTION

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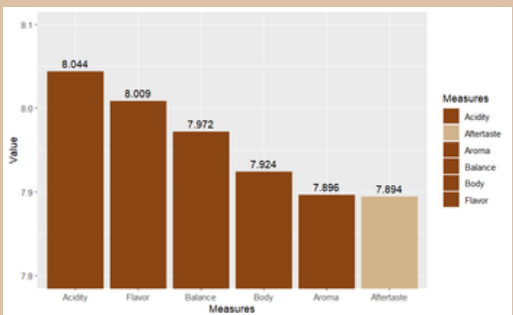
Problem Statement

Analyzing the "arabica_data_cleaned.csv" dataset to identify what affects the lowest quality measures of Arabica coffee in a specific country.

Data Source

The dataset downloaded from [Kaggle](#) contains 44 attributes and 1311 rows of data.

Clustering Result



A graph that shows both speciality and weakness of Ethiopia's Arabica coffee.

It shows that Ethiopia 's Arabica Coffee is high in "acidity" while it is low in "aftertaste".

What affects the aftertaste of a coffee? How to maximize the quality of it?

Prediction Model (Multi Linear Regression)

Below shows the differences between the Aftertaste values that we predicted and the actual Aftertaste values from the dataset. The predicted values are collected based on the calculation of the other quality measures (Acidity, Balance, etc)

Between the predicted and the dataset values, it has an error of 0.096, which is actually quite low. Therefore, we can conclude that our predictive model is quite accurate.

```
> sqrt(mean((results_lm$real - results_lm$pred)^2))
[1] 0.09615339
```

	pred	real
1	8.585199	8.67
2	8.481803	8.50
6	8.405312	8.58
13	8.075000	8.08
20	7.839956	7.83
21	7.779768	7.92
29	7.820615	7.75
36	7.529040	7.67
43	7.272930	7.25

The data explains how accurate our predicted values are. In the second visualization below, the dots represent the predicted values while the line represents the actual values. It can be seen that the dots tend to be close to the line, so we can say that our model is suitable to predict new values.

pred_lm	7.25	7.67	7.75	7.83	7.92	8.08	8.5	8.58	8.67
7.27292968536164	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.52903987520255	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.77976750801075	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.82061475636329	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.83995578333247	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8.07499984964233	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8.40531249157358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8.4818029303953	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8.58519925165505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Analysis

- I-Assessing the data
- II-Cleaning the data
- III-Training and building the model
- IV-Evaluating the model's performance

Data & Method

- 1. Removing character variables
- 2. Imputation
- 3. Selecting attributes that're hypothesized to have significant impact to the analysis

Model Report

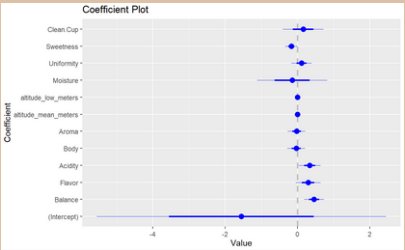
```
Call:
lm(formula = Aftertaste ~ Balance + Flavor + Acidity + Body +
  Aroma + altitude_mean_meters + altitude_low_meters + altitude_high_meters +
  Moisture + uniformity + Sweetness + Clean.Cup, data = ethiopia_arabica2)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   -0.300714  -0.069698   Median       3Q      Max
    0.004065   0.076318   0.189438

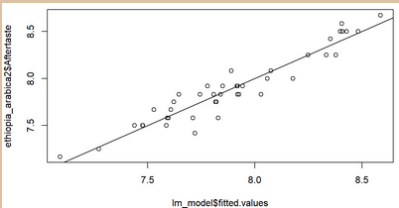
Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)
(Intercept)      -1.5518677  2.0004955   -0.776  0.44385
Balance           0.4582785  0.1383123    3.313  0.00241 **
Flavor            0.2956647  0.1721642    1.717  0.09623 .
Acidity          -0.3342028  0.1526298    2.190  0.03646 *
Body             -0.0333327  0.1227985    -0.288  0.77533
Aroma            -0.0262766  0.1218667    -0.216  0.83075
altitude_mean_meters  0.0004732  0.0003669    1.290  0.20700
altitude_low_meters -0.0003324  0.0003188    -1.043  0.30544
altitude_high_meters      NA         NA         NA      NA
Moisture          -0.1468541  0.4845213   -0.303  0.76391
Uniformity        0.1118207  0.1394940    0.802  0.42908
Sweetness         -0.1721309  0.0852378   -2.019  0.05246 .
Clean.Cup         0.1558487  0.2835202    0.550  0.58660

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Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

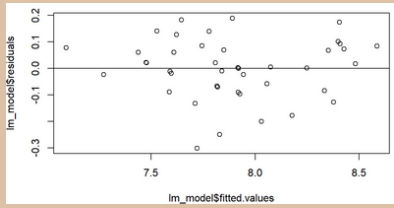
Residual standard error: 0.1319 on 30 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9078, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8739
F-statistic: 26.84 on 11 and 30 Df, p-value: 1.565e-12
```



Plotting the coefficient



Plotting the Actual Vs. Predicted Values



Plotting the residuals

Feature Selection

STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING : (based on the highest total cups point and all the other quality measures factors)

```
> #country with the biggest total cup points
> print(country_max_cuppoint_arabica)
[1] "Ethiopia"
> #biggest total cup points value
> print(max_cuppoint_arabica)
[1] 90.58
```

Country.of.Origin	Aroma	Country.of.Origin	Flavor	Country.of.Origin	Acidity	Country.of.Origin	Balance	Country.of.Origin	Aftertaste
Ethiopia	8.75	Ethiopia	8.83	Ethiopia	8.75	Ethiopia	8.75	Ethiopia	8.67
Brazil	8.58	United States	8.67	Brazil	8.50	Mexico	8.75	United States	8.58
Guatemala	8.42	Guatemala	8.50	Peru	8.50	Panama	8.58	Guatemala	8.42
Peru	8.42	Peru	8.50	United States	8.50	Guatemala	8.58	Brazil	8.42
China	8.42	Brazil	8.50	Kenya	8.50	Costa Rica	8.58	Peru	8.33
Uganda	8.42	United States (Hawaii)	8.42	Guatemala	8.42	Colombia	8.58	United States (Hawaii)	8.25

Conclusions

- Balance, flavor, and acidity have a significant positive effect on aftertaste.
- Sweetness has a significant negative effect on aftertaste.
- Body, aroma, altitude_mean_meters, altitude_low_meters, altitude_high_meters, moisture, uniformity, and clean cup do not have a significant effect on aftertaste.

Reference

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/volpatto/coffee-quality-database-from-cqi?select=arabica_data_cleaned.csv