

# BHao\_HW5

## DATA EXPLORATION

- There are many NAs scattered throughout the data set; we'll need to decide on how best to handle them
- First, let's take a look at the distribution of the TARGET variable
- Next, we only look at those observations where data is missing and review the TARGET variable distribution
- It appears that the distributions are mostly similar except in the case of the STARS variable, where there is a much greater proportion of 0 cases as compared to the other variables
- As such, we may be able to impute medians for the other variables, but in the case of the STARS variable, we'll set the missing data equal to 0 since there are no other zeros within this variable

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(gridExtra)

wine = read.csv('wine-training-data.csv', stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
# drop index column
wine = subset(wine, select = -c(i..INDEX))
str(wine)

## 'data.frame': 12795 obs. of 15 variables:
## $ TARGET : int 3 3 5 3 4 0 0 4 3 6 ...
## $ FixedAcidity : num 3.2 4.5 7.1 5.7 8 11.3 7.7 6.5 14.8 5.5 ...
## $ VolatileAcidity : num 1.16 0.16 2.64 0.385 0.33 0.32 0.29 -1.22 0.27 -0.22 ...
## $ CitricAcid : num -0.98 -0.81 -0.88 0.04 -1.26 0.59 -0.4 0.34 1.05 0.39 ...
## $ ResidualSugar : num 54.2 26.1 14.8 18.8 9.4 ...
## $ Chlorides : num -0.567 -0.425 0.037 -0.425 NA 0.556 0.06 0.04 -0.007 -0.277 ...
## $ FreeSulfurDioxide : num NA 15 214 22 -167 -37 287 523 -213 62 ...
## $ TotalSulfurDioxide: num 268 -327 142 115 108 15 156 551 NA 180 ...
## $ Density : num 0.993 1.028 0.995 0.996 0.995 ...
## $ pH : num 3.33 3.38 3.12 2.24 3.12 3.2 3.49 3.2 4.93 3.09 ...
## $ Sulphates : num -0.59 0.7 0.48 1.83 1.77 1.29 1.21 NA 0.26 0.75 ...
## $ Alcohol : num 9.9 NA 22 6.2 13.7 15.4 10.3 11.6 15 12.6 ...
## $ LabelAppeal : int 0 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 1 0 0 ...
## $ AcidIndex : int 8 7 8 6 9 11 8 7 6 8 ...
## $ STARS : int 2 3 3 1 2 NA NA 3 NA 4 ...

summary(wine)

## TARGET FixedAcidity VolatileAcidity CitricAcid
## Min. :0.000 Min. : -18.100 Min. : -2.7900 Min. : -3.2400
## 1st Qu.:2.000 1st Qu.: 5.200 1st Qu.: 0.1300 1st Qu.: 0.0300
## Median :3.000 Median : 6.900 Median : 0.2800 Median : 0.3100
## Mean :3.029 Mean : 7.076 Mean : 0.3241 Mean : 0.3084
## 3rd Qu.:4.000 3rd Qu.: 9.500 3rd Qu.: 0.6400 3rd Qu.: 0.5800
## Max. :8.000 Max. : 34.400 Max. : 3.6800 Max. : 3.8600
##
```

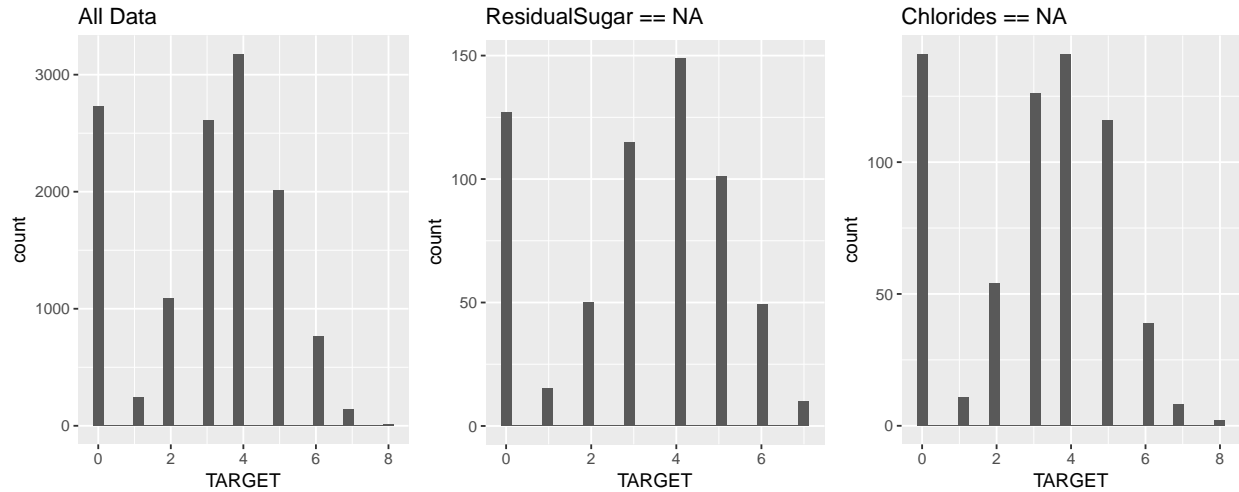
##	ResidualSugar	Chlorides	FreeSulfurDioxide	TotalSulfurDioxide
##	Min. : -127.800	Min. : -1.1710	Min. : -555.00	Min. : -823.0
##	1st Qu.: -2.000	1st Qu.: -0.0310	1st Qu.: 0.00	1st Qu.: 27.0
##	Median : 3.900	Median : 0.0460	Median : 30.00	Median : 123.0
##	Mean : 5.419	Mean : 0.0548	Mean : 30.85	Mean : 120.7
##	3rd Qu.: 15.900	3rd Qu.: 0.1530	3rd Qu.: 70.00	3rd Qu.: 208.0
##	Max. : 141.150	Max. : 1.3510	Max. : 623.00	Max. : 1057.0
##	NA's : 616	NA's : 638	NA's : 647	NA's : 682
##	Density	pH	Sulphates	Alcohol
##	Min. : 0.8881	Min. : 0.480	Min. : -3.1300	Min. : -4.70
##	1st Qu.: 0.9877	1st Qu.: 2.960	1st Qu.: 0.2800	1st Qu.: 9.00
##	Median : 0.9945	Median : 3.200	Median : 0.5000	Median : 10.40
##	Mean : 0.9942	Mean : 3.208	Mean : 0.5271	Mean : 10.49
##	3rd Qu.: 1.0005	3rd Qu.: 3.470	3rd Qu.: 0.8600	3rd Qu.: 12.40
##	Max. : 1.0992	Max. : 6.130	Max. : 4.2400	Max. : 26.50
##		NA's : 395	NA's : 1210	NA's : 653
##	LabelAppeal	AcidIndex	STARS	
##	Min. : -2.000000	Min. : 4.000	Min. : 1.000	
##	1st Qu.: -1.000000	1st Qu.: 7.000	1st Qu.: 1.000	
##	Median : 0.000000	Median : 8.000	Median : 2.000	
##	Mean : -0.009066	Mean : 7.773	Mean : 2.042	
##	3rd Qu.: 1.000000	3rd Qu.: 8.000	3rd Qu.: 3.000	
##	Max. : 2.000000	Max. : 17.000	Max. : 4.000	
##			NA's : 3359	

```

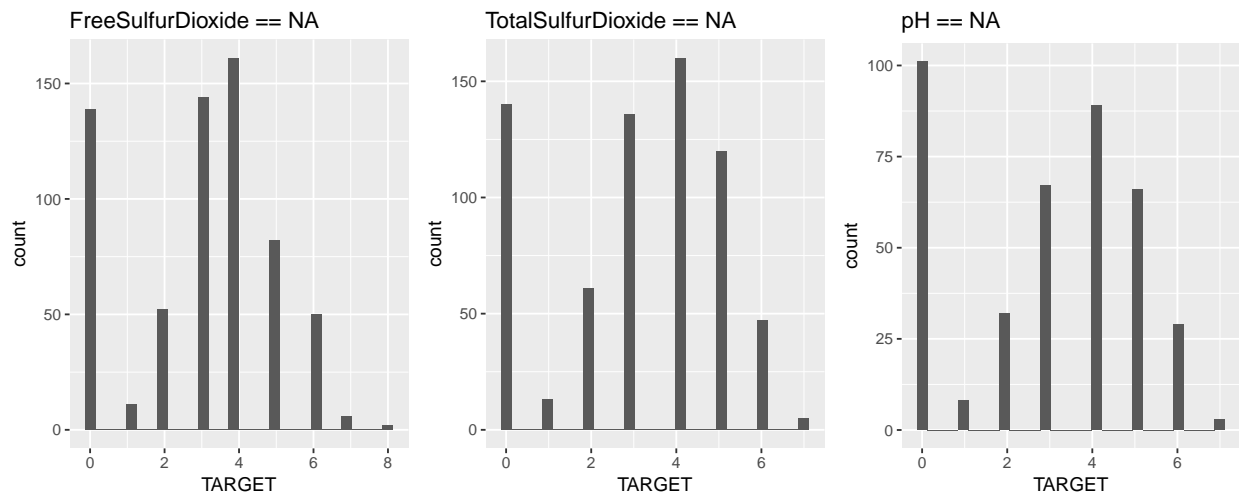
p1 = wine %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() + ggtitle('All Data')
p2 = wine %>% filter(is.na(ResidualSugar)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() +
  ggtitle('ResidualSugar == NA')
p3 = wine %>% filter(is.na(Chlorides)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() +
  ggtitle('Chlorides == NA')
p4 = wine %>% filter(is.na(FreeSulfurDioxide)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() +
  ggtitle('FreeSulfurDioxide == NA')
p5 = wine %>% filter(is.na(TotalSulfurDioxide)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() +
  ggtitle('TotalSulfurDioxide == NA')
p6 = wine %>% filter(is.na(pH)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() +
  ggtitle('pH == NA')
p7 = wine %>% filter(is.na(Sulphates)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() +
  ggtitle('Sulphase == NA')
p8 = wine %>% filter(is.na(Alcohol)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() +
  ggtitle('Alcohol == NA')
p9 = wine %>% filter(is.na(STARS)) %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram() +
  ggtitle('STARS == NA')

grid.arrange(p1, p2, p3, ncol = 3)

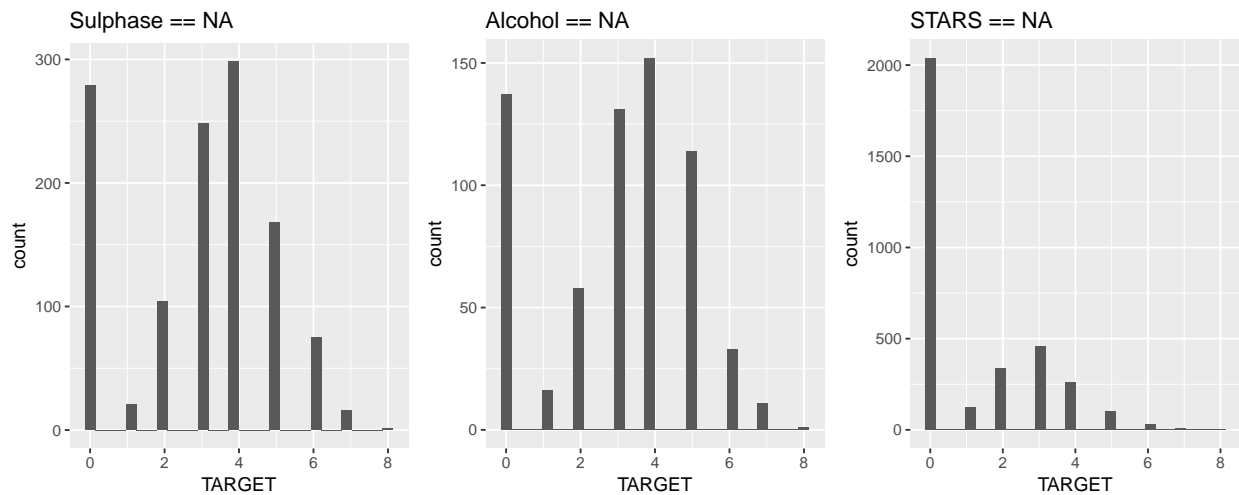
```



```
grid.arrange(p4, p5, p6, ncol = 3)
```



```
grid.arrange(p7, p8, p9, ncol = 3)
```



## DATA PREPARATION

- We'll first impute medians for the non-STARS missing data
- We'll then set the NAs in STARS to 0
- Lastly, we'll add a flag to indicate STARS == 0

```
# median imputation
impute_median = function(x) replace(x, is.na(x), median(x, na.rm = TRUE))
wine$ResidualSugar = impute_median(wine$ResidualSugar)
wine$Chlorides = impute_median(wine$Chlorides)
wine$FreeSulfurDioxide = impute_median(wine$FreeSulfurDioxide)
wine$TotalSulfurDioxide = impute_median(wine$TotalSulfurDioxide)
wine$pH = impute_median(wine$pH)
wine$Sulphates = impute_median(wine$Sulphates)
wine$Alcohol = impute_median(wine$Alcohol)
wine[is.na(wine$STARS), 'STARS'] = 0
wine$STARS_FLAG = if_else(wine$STARS == 0, 'NoStars', 'Stars')
summary(wine)
```

```
##      TARGET      FixedAcidity  VolatileAcidity  CitricAcid
##  Min.   :0.000   Min.   :-18.100   Min.   :-2.7900   Min.   :-3.2400
##  1st Qu.:2.000   1st Qu.:  5.200   1st Qu.: 0.1300   1st Qu.: 0.0300
##  Median :3.000   Median :  6.900   Median : 0.2800   Median : 0.3100
##  Mean   :3.029   Mean   :  7.076   Mean   : 0.3241   Mean   : 0.3084
##  3rd Qu.:4.000   3rd Qu.:  9.500   3rd Qu.: 0.6400   3rd Qu.: 0.5800
##  Max.   :8.000   Max.   : 34.400   Max.   : 3.6800   Max.   : 3.8600
##  ResidualSugar      Chlorides      FreeSulfurDioxide
##  Min.   :-127.800   Min.   :-1.17100   Min.   :-555.0
##  1st Qu.:  0.900   1st Qu.: 0.00000   1st Qu.:  5.0
##  Median :  3.900   Median : 0.04600   Median : 30.0
##  Mean   :  5.346   Mean   : 0.05438   Mean   : 30.8
##  3rd Qu.: 14.900   3rd Qu.: 0.12800   3rd Qu.: 64.0
##  Max.   : 141.150   Max.   : 1.35100   Max.   : 623.0
##  TotalSulfurDioxide  Density      pH      Sulphates
##  Min.   :-823.0   Min.   :0.8881   Min.   :0.480   Min.   :-3.1300
##  1st Qu.: 34.0   1st Qu.:0.9877   1st Qu.:2.970   1st Qu.: 0.3400
##  Median : 123.0   Median :0.9945   Median :3.200   Median : 0.5000
##  Mean   : 120.8   Mean   :0.9942   Mean   :3.207   Mean   : 0.5245
##  3rd Qu.: 198.0   3rd Qu.:1.0005   3rd Qu.:3.450   3rd Qu.: 0.7700
##  Max.   :1057.0   Max.   :1.0992   Max.   :6.130   Max.   : 4.2400
##  Alcohol      LabelAppeal      AcidIndex      STARS
##  Min.   :-4.70   Min.   :-2.000000   Min.   : 4.000   Min.   :0.000
##  1st Qu.: 9.10   1st Qu.: -1.000000   1st Qu.: 7.000   1st Qu.:0.000
##  Median :10.40   Median : 0.000000   Median : 8.000   Median :1.000
##  Mean   :10.48   Mean   :-0.009066   Mean   : 7.773   Mean   :1.506
##  3rd Qu.:12.20   3rd Qu.: 1.000000   3rd Qu.: 8.000   3rd Qu.:2.000
##  Max.   :26.50   Max.   : 2.000000   Max.   :17.000   Max.   :4.000
##  STARS_FLAG
##  Length:12795
##  Class :character
##  Mode  :character
##
##
```

```
##
```

## BUILD MODELS

- We'll first build a count regression model to estimate the number of cases sold
- In terms of setup, we are using 10-fold cross validation to measure out-of-sample performance and are using the same folds for each model to ensure comparable results
- We then start by including all variables and then remove statistically insignificant ones at the 5% level until all remaining are significant
- We then tried a glmnet model which combines lasso and ridge regression; given that it penalizes large magnitude and the number of non-zero coefficients, it can be used for variable selection
- Lastly, we fit a random forest model just for fun
- Based on the RMSE dot plot, there does not appear to be much improvement as the model is simplified; still, for the sake of parsimony, we'll use the simplest version as our final model
- Note how well the rf model performed without manual tuning compared to the glmnet model which performed the poorest

```
library(caret)
library(caretEnsemble)

set.seed(123)
# use cross validation to compare out-of-sample ROC for all models
# use the same folds for each model to ensure comparable results
myFolds = createFolds(wine$TARGET, k = 10)

# used instead of method = 'cv', number = 10
myControl = trainControl(verboseIter = FALSE, savePredictions = TRUE, index = myFolds)

# model using glm model
model_glm_full = train(TARGET ~ ., data = wine, method = 'glm', family = 'poisson',
                        preProcess = c('center', 'scale'), trControl = myControl)
summary(model_glm_full)
```

```
##
## Call:
## NULL
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.1709  -0.6521   0.0083   0.4525   3.7658
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    9.725e-01  5.881e-03 165.349  < 2e-16 ***
## FixedAcidity    5.687e-05  5.178e-03   0.011  0.99124
## VolatileAcidity -2.429e-02  5.111e-03  -4.752 2.01e-06 ***
## CitricAcid      4.836e-03  5.081e-03   0.952  0.34119
## ResidualSugar   2.235e-03  5.096e-03   0.439  0.66100
```

```
## Chlorides          -1.140e-02  5.114e-03  -2.229  0.02581 *
## FreeSulfurDioxide  1.422e-02  5.083e-03   2.797  0.00516 **
## TotalSulfurDioxide 1.811e-02  5.134e-03   3.527  0.00042 ***
## Density           -7.365e-03  5.091e-03  -1.447  0.14800
## pH                -8.696e-03  5.116e-03  -1.700  0.08918 .
## Sulphates         -1.037e-02  5.104e-03  -2.032  0.04217 *
## Alcohol           1.245e-02  5.113e-03   2.434  0.01491 *
## LabelAppeal       1.416e-01  5.460e-03  25.938 < 2e-16 ***
## AcidIndex        -1.069e-01  6.051e-03 -17.674 < 2e-16 ***
## STARS             2.228e-01  7.228e-03  30.824 < 2e-16 ***
## STARS_FLAGStars   2.850e-01  9.398e-03  30.323 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 22861 on 12794 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 13767 on 12779 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 45741
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

*# let's drop any statistically insignificant variables at 5%*

```
model_glm_sig1 = train(TARGET ~ VolatileAcidity + Chlorides + FreeSulfurDioxide + TotalSulfurDioxide +
  pH + Sulphates + LabelAppeal + AcidIndex + STARS + STARS_FLAG,
  data = wine, method = 'glm', family = 'poisson',
  preProcess = c('center', 'scale'), trControl = myControl)
summary(model_glm_sig1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## NULL
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.1724  -0.6551   0.0081   0.4569   3.7706
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    0.972555   0.005881 165.371 < 2e-16 ***
## VolatileAcidity -0.024390   0.005111  -4.772 1.82e-06 ***
## Chlorides      -0.011865   0.005111  -2.321 0.020265 *
## FreeSulfurDioxide 0.014001   0.005081   2.756 0.005858 **
## TotalSulfurDioxide 0.017760   0.005129   3.463 0.000534 ***
## pH            -0.008838   0.005114  -1.728 0.083952 .
## Sulphates     -0.010330   0.005102  -2.025 0.042888 *
## LabelAppeal    0.141495   0.005460  25.916 < 2e-16 ***
## AcidIndex     -0.107613   0.005969 -18.028 < 2e-16 ***
## STARS          0.224168   0.007211  31.089 < 2e-16 ***
## STARS_FLAGStars 0.284458   0.009393  30.283 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
```

```
## Null deviance: 22861 on 12794 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 13776 on 12784 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 45740
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6

# let's again drop any additional statistically insignificant variables at 10%
model_glm_sig2 = train(TARGET ~ VolatileAcidity + FreeSulfurDioxide + TotalSulfurDioxide +
  LabelAppeal + AcidIndex + STARS + STARS_FLAG,
  data = wine,
  method = 'glm', family = 'poisson',
  preProcess = c('center', 'scale'), trControl = myControl)
summary(model_glm_sig2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## NULL
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.2018  -0.6526   0.0058   0.4546   3.7992
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    0.972737   0.005880 165.428 < 2e-16 ***
## VolatileAcidity -0.024506   0.005111  -4.795 1.63e-06 ***
## FreeSulfurDioxide 0.014080   0.005079   2.772 0.005569 **
## TotalSulfurDioxide 0.017837   0.005128   3.478 0.000504 ***
## LabelAppeal     0.141191   0.005459  25.865 < 2e-16 ***
## AcidIndex       -0.107352   0.005953 -18.033 < 2e-16 ***
## STARS           0.224540   0.007210  31.142 < 2e-16 ***
## STARS_FLAGStars 0.284924   0.009393  30.335 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 22861 on 12794 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 13788 on 12787 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 45746
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

```
# let's try a glmnet model that combines ridge vs. lasso regression
# since it penalizes either or both magnitude and number of non-zero coefficients, it can be used for v
model_glmnet = train(TARGET ~ ., data = wine, method = 'glmnet', family = 'poisson',
  preProcess = c('center', 'scale'), trControl = myControl)
coef(model_glmnet$finalModel, s = model_glmnet$finalModel$tuneValue$lambda)
```

```
## 16 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
##              1
## (Intercept)  9.962303e-01
## FixedAcidity .
## VolatileAcidity -1.688800e-02
## CitricAcid .
```

```

## ResidualSugar      .
## Chlorides          -3.611316e-03
## FreeSulfurDioxide  6.283616e-03
## TotalSulfurDioxide 9.393253e-03
## Density            -2.607628e-05
## pH                 -1.631423e-06
## Sulphates          -2.154344e-03
## Alcohol            5.013615e-03
## LabelAppeal        1.253206e-01
## AcidIndex          -9.141274e-02
## STARS              2.257313e-01
## STARS_FLAGStars    2.346651e-01

# let's also model using random forest just for fun
model_rf = train(TARGET ~ ., data = wine, method = 'ranger',
                 trControl = myControl)

# compare models
model_list = list(glm_full = model_glm_full, glm_sig1 = model_glm_sig1, glm_sig2 = model_glm_sig2,
                  glmnet = model_glmnet, rf = model_rf)

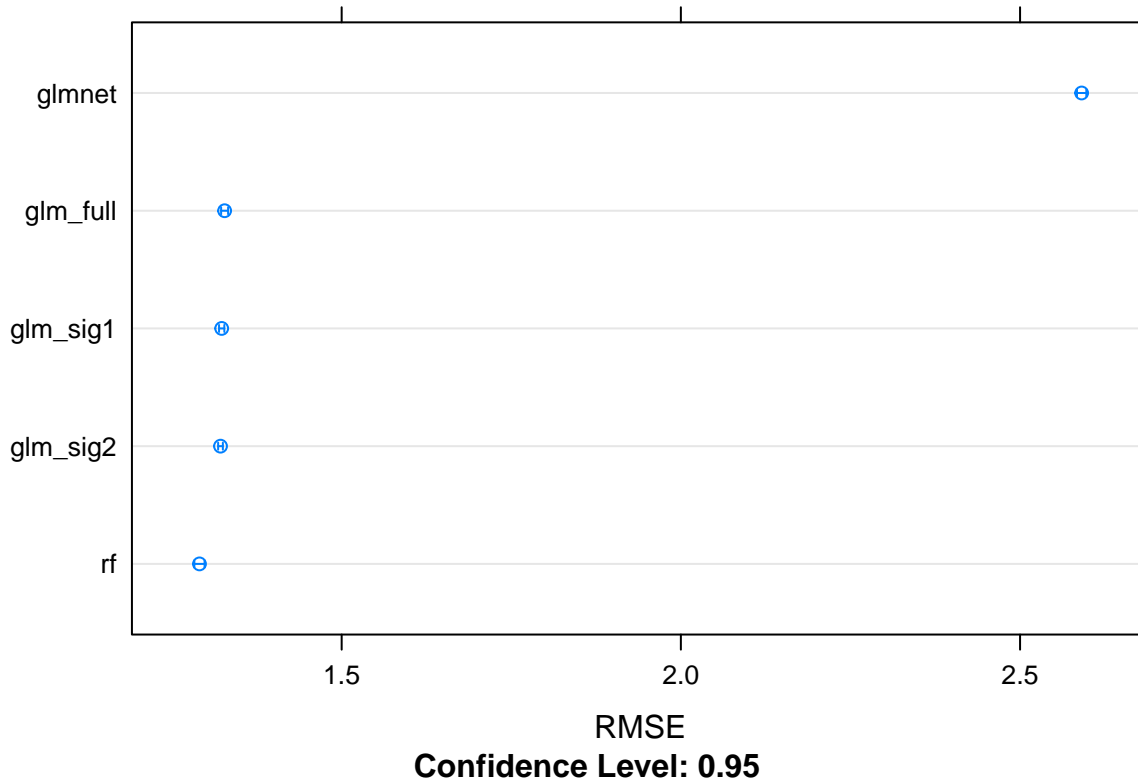
# collect resamples from the CV folds
resamps = resamples(model_list)
summary(resamps)

##
## Call:
## summary.resamples(object = resamps)
##
## Models: glm_full, glm_sig1, glm_sig2, glmnet, rf
## Number of resamples: 10
##
## RMSE
##      Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.  Max. NA's
## glm_full 1.317   1.323  1.327 1.327   1.333 1.337    0
## glm_sig1 1.315   1.320  1.323 1.323   1.326 1.334    0
## glm_sig2 1.313   1.319  1.322 1.321   1.324 1.328    0
## glmnet   2.574   2.588  2.589 2.591   2.596 2.607    0
## rf       1.276   1.283  1.289 1.290   1.297 1.310    0
##
## Rsquared
##      Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.  Max. NA's
## glm_full 0.5196  0.5232  0.5262 0.5262   0.5292 0.5325    0
## glm_sig1 0.5214  0.5281  0.5293 0.5291   0.5313 0.5331    0
## glm_sig2 0.5255  0.5291  0.5298 0.5302   0.5320 0.5347    0
## glmnet   0.5091  0.5118  0.5156 0.5173   0.5221 0.5289    0
## rf       0.5391  0.5468  0.5532 0.5521   0.5583 0.5608    0

dotplot(resamps, metric = 'RMSE')

```





## SELECT MODEL

- The final models were selected because they performed the best, are very simple and are highly intuitive
- Since the variables were centered and scaled, we can interpret the coefficients on a more apples-to-apples basis:
  - STARS had the highest explanatory effect, with the more stars the more cases sold
  - Label appeal was the second most explanatory again with a higher appeal associated with more cases sold
  - AcidIndex was the third with less acid associated with more cases sold
- After the final models were selected, we then re-fit the models to the entire data set (i.e. no cross validation) to ensure that we maximize use of all the available data
- The final logistic regression model is then used to predict the classes and probabilities
- Finally, the final linear regression model is used to predict the cost of damage for only those predicted accidents

```
final_model = train(TARGET ~ VolatileAcidity + FreeSulfurDioxide + TotalSulfurDioxide +
                    LabelAppeal + AcidIndex + STARS + STARS_FLAG,
                    data = wine,
                    method = 'glm', family = 'poisson',
```

```

preProcess = c('center', 'scale'),
trControl = trainControl(verboseIter = FALSE))
summary(final_model)

```

```

##
## Call:
## NULL
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.2018  -0.6526   0.0058   0.4546   3.7992
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    0.972737   0.005880  165.428 < 2e-16 ***
## VolatileAcidity -0.024506   0.005111  -4.795 1.63e-06 ***
## FreeSulfurDioxide 0.014080   0.005079   2.772 0.005569 **
## TotalSulfurDioxide 0.017837   0.005128   3.478 0.000504 ***
## LabelAppeal     0.141191   0.005459  25.865 < 2e-16 ***
## AcidIndex       -0.107352   0.005953 -18.033 < 2e-16 ***
## STARS           0.224540   0.007210  31.142 < 2e-16 ***
## STARS_FLAGStars  0.284924   0.009393  30.335 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 22861  on 12794  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 13788  on 12787  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 45746
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6

```

```

# import and cleanse test data
wine_test = read.csv('wine-evaluation-data.csv', stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
wine_test$ResidualSugar = impute_median(wine_test$ResidualSugar)
wine_test$Chlorides = impute_median(wine_test$Chlorides)
wine_test$FreeSulfurDioxide = impute_median(wine_test$FreeSulfurDioxide)
wine_test$TotalSulfurDioxide = impute_median(wine_test$TotalSulfurDioxide)
wine_test$pH = impute_median(wine_test$pH)
wine_test$Sulphates = impute_median(wine_test$Sulphates)
wine_test$Alcohol = impute_median(wine_test$Alcohol)
wine_test[is.na(wine_test$STARS), 'STARS'] = 0
wine_test$STARS_FLAG = if_else(wine_test$STARS == 0, 'NoStars', 'Stars')
summary(wine_test)

```

```

##      IN      TARGET      FixedAcidity      VolatileAcidity
## Min.   :    3  Mode:logical  Min.   :-18.200  Min.   :-2.8300
## 1st Qu.: 4018  NA's:3335    1st Qu.: 5.200  1st Qu.: 0.0800
## Median : 7906              Median : 6.900  Median : 0.2800
## Mean   : 8048              Mean   : 6.864  Mean   : 0.3103
## 3rd Qu.:12061            3rd Qu.: 9.000  3rd Qu.: 0.6300
## Max.   :16130            Max.   : 33.500  Max.   : 3.6100
##      CitricAcid      ResidualSugar      Chlorides      FreeSulfurDioxide

```

```
## Min.      :-3.1200   Min.      :-128.300   Min.      :-1.15000   Min.      :-563.00
## 1st Qu.: 0.0000   1st Qu.:  0.500   1st Qu.: 0.02400   1st Qu.:  5.00
## Median : 0.3100   Median :  3.600   Median : 0.04700   Median : 30.00
## Mean   : 0.3124   Mean   :  5.233   Mean   : 0.06083   Mean   : 34.72
## 3rd Qu.: 0.6050   3rd Qu.: 15.525   3rd Qu.: 0.14350   3rd Qu.: 70.00
## Max.    : 3.7600   Max.    : 145.400   Max.    : 1.26300   Max.    : 617.00
## TotalSulfurDioxide   Density                pH                Sulphates
## Min.      :-769.0   Min.      :0.8898   Min.      :0.600   Min.      :-3.0700
## 1st Qu.: 32.0     1st Qu.:0.9883   1st Qu.:2.990   1st Qu.: 0.3600
## Median : 124.0     Median :0.9946   Median :3.210   Median : 0.5000
## Mean   : 123.4     Mean   :0.9947   Mean   :3.236   Mean   : 0.5314
## 3rd Qu.: 201.0     3rd Qu.:1.0005   3rd Qu.:3.460   3rd Qu.: 0.7550
## Max.    :1004.0     Max.    :1.0998   Max.    :6.210   Max.    : 4.1800
## Alcohol      LabelAppeal      AcidIndex      STARS
## Min.      :-4.20   Min.      :-2.00000   Min.      : 5.000   Min.      :0.000
## 1st Qu.: 9.10   1st Qu.: -1.00000   1st Qu.: 7.000   1st Qu.:0.000
## Median :10.40   Median : 0.00000   Median : 8.000   Median :1.000
## Mean   :10.57   Mean   : 0.01349   Mean   : 7.748   Mean   :1.526
## 3rd Qu.:12.40   3rd Qu.: 1.00000   3rd Qu.: 8.000   3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max.    :25.60   Max.    : 2.00000   Max.    :17.000   Max.    :4.000
## STARS_FLAG
## Length:3335
## Class :character
## Mode  :character
##
##
##
```

```
# predict cases sold
pred = predict(final_model, newdata = wine_test)
wine_test$TARGET = pred

write.csv(wine_test, 'wine-evaluation-prediction.csv')

# check the distribution of predicted cases sold
wine_test %>% ggplot(aes(x = TARGET)) + geom_histogram()
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

