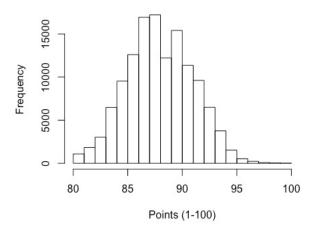
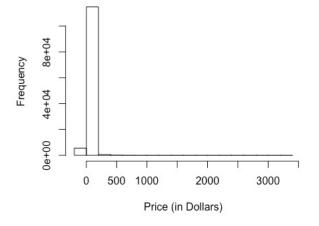
# Histogram of Points for wine Reviewed in WineEnthusiast



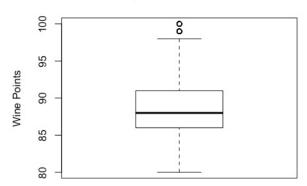
We can see from the graph on the left that points for wine has a normal frequency distribution.

# Histogram of Prices of Wine Reviewed in Wine Enthusiast



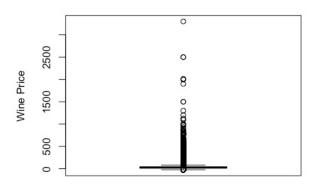
This graph on the left of price of wine has a slightly skewed distribution.

# **Boxplot of Wine Points**



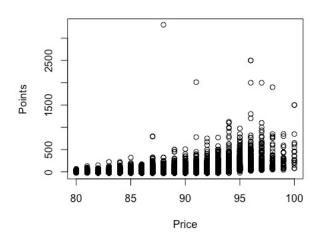
Checking the box plots we can see that points for wine has a normal distribution.

# **Boxplot of Wine Price**



Wine price is skewed from this graph

#### Points vs Price of Wine



This graph show the price of wine vs the points received. There does not seem to be a strong relationship between the two.

cor(winemag\_data\_pandata\$price, winemag\_data\_pandata\$points, use ="complete.obs")
[1] 0.4198094

> summary(winepricepointmodel)

#### Call:

Im(formula = points ~ price, data = WinePricePointsDF)

## Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -99.178 -1.852 0.027 1.997 10.272

#### Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 8.740e+01 1.018e-02 8585.9 <2e-16 \*\*\*
price 3.024e-02 1.879e-04 160.9 <2e-16 \*\*\*

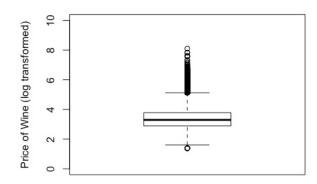
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2.763 on 120973 degrees of freedom

(8996 observations deleted due to missingness)

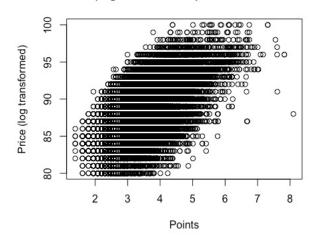
Multiple R-squared: 0.1762, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1762 F-statistic: 2.588e+04 on 1 and 120973 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

#### Log of Price of Wine



The log transformation of price seemed to normalize the data.

### Price (log transformed) vs Points of Wine



cor.test(winemag\_data\_pandata\$price, winemag\_data\_pandata\$LogPrice,
use="complete.obs")

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: winemag\_data\_pandata\$price and winemag\_data\_pandata\$LogPrice t = 362.85, df = 115430, p-value < 2.2e-16 alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval: 0.7272576 0.7326476 sample estimates: cor 0.7299639

summary(WineLogPriceModel)

#### Call:

Im(formula = points ~ LogPrice, data = WineLogPriceDF)

#### Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -14.0333 -1.5163 0.1448 1.7084 9.2420

# Coefficients:

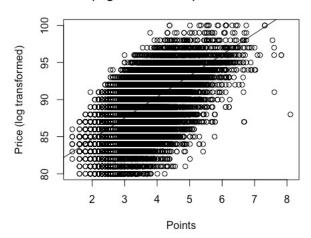
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '' 1

Residual standard error: 2.416 on 115426 degrees of freedom

(14543 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.3725, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3725 F-statistic: 6.853e+04 on 1 and 115426 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

# Price (log transformed) vs Points of Wine



You can see from this model that the log transformation is a better predictor of points that are awarded to a wine.