

CPSC 392 Final Project

Spanish Red Wine Data

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Our Data Set

- Spanish Wine Quality Data
- 7500 rows and 11 columns
- Variables:
 - winery: Winery name
 - wine: Name of the wine
 - year: Year in which the grapes were harvested
 - rating: Average rating given to the wine by the users [from 1-5]
 - num_reviews: Number of users that reviewed the wine
 - country: Country of origin [Spain]
 - region: Region of the wine
 - price: Price in euros [€]
 - type: Wine variety
 - body: Body score, defined as the richness and weight of the wine in your mouth [from 1-5]
 - acidity: Acidity score, defined as wine's "pucker" or tartness; it's what makes a wine refreshing and your tongue salivate and want another sip [from 1-5]



Data Cleaning



Missing values
and “N.V.” were
dropped



Dummy variables
created for the top 8
wine types



01

Which predictor (year, rating, num_reviews, type, body, acidity) has the strongest coefficient when predicting the price of wine?

supervised model



Linear Regression Set Up



01

Predictors

year, rating, num_reviews,
body, acidity, Albarino,
Mencia, Priorat Red, Red,
Ribera Del Duero Red, Rioja
Red, Tempranillo, Toro Red,
type_other



02

Model Validation

Train/Test split of
80/20



03

Z-Score

Continuous and
interval variables were
z-scored

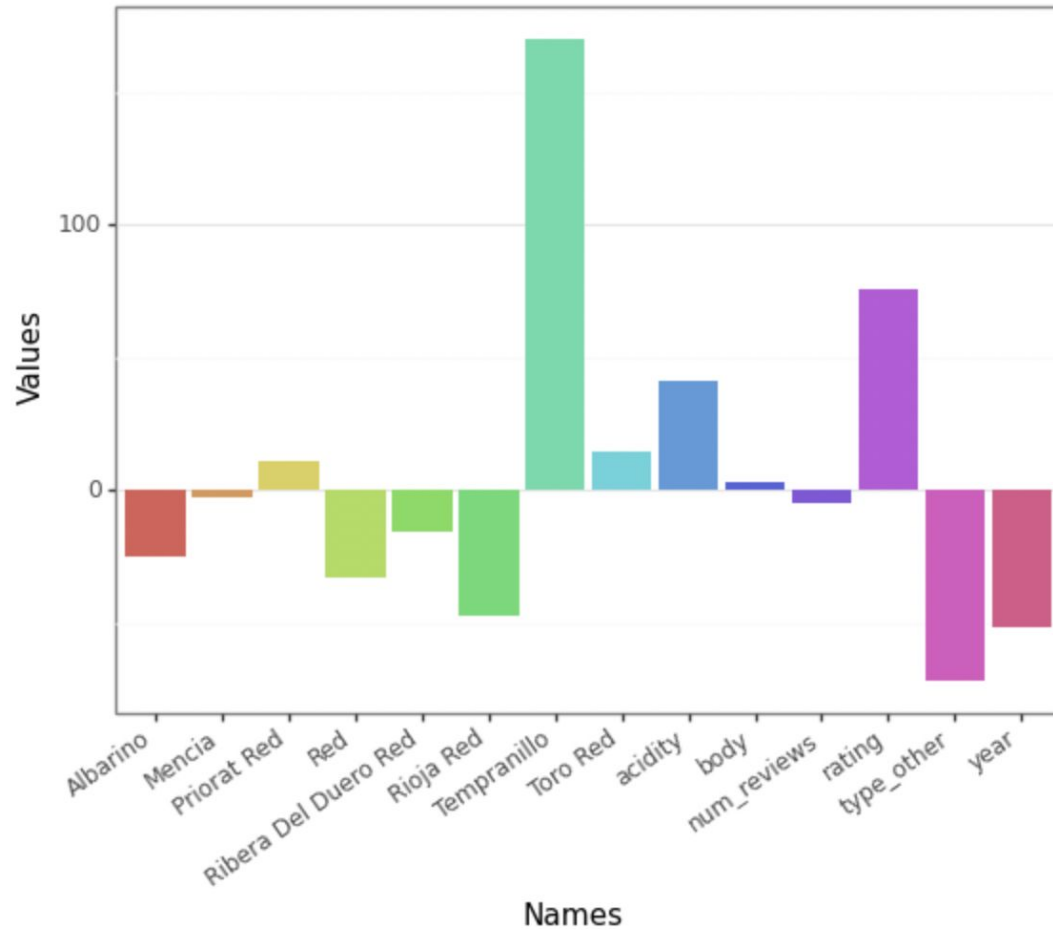


04

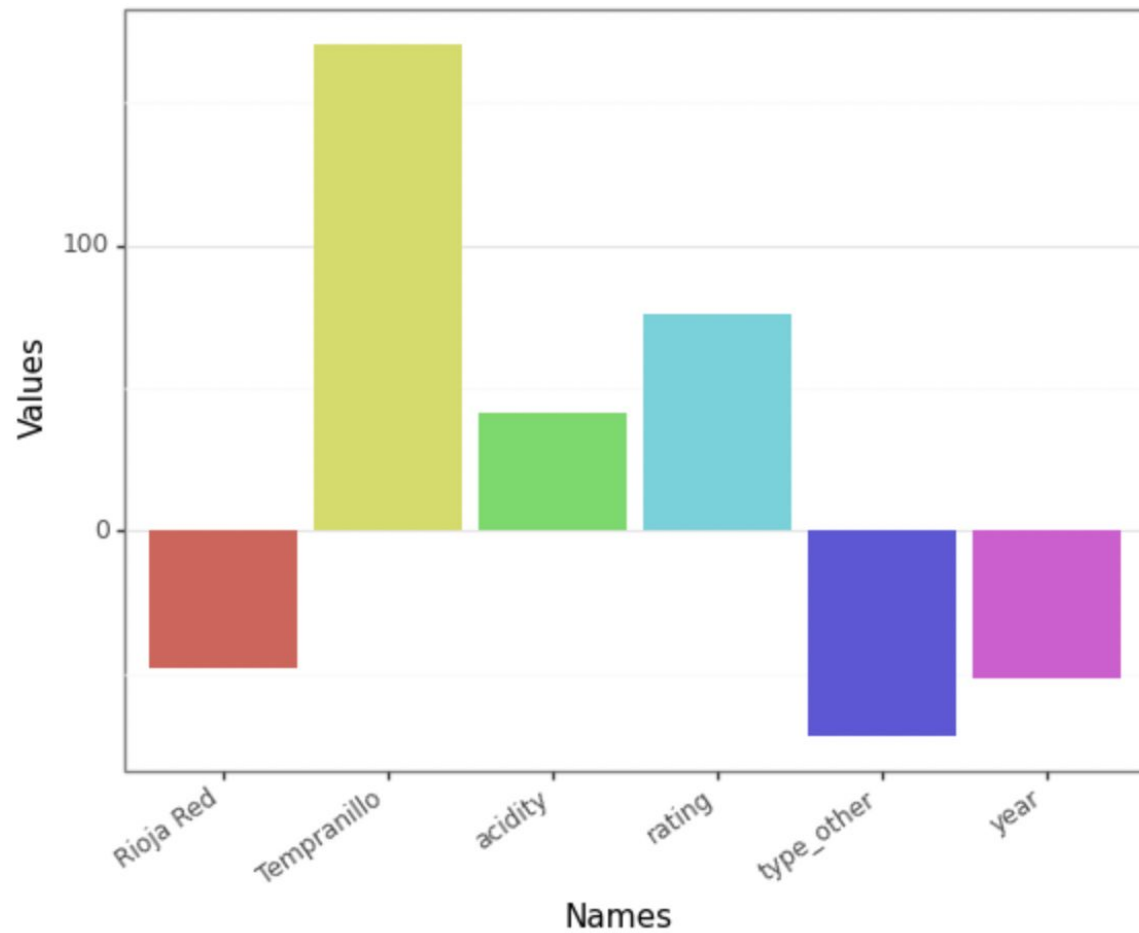
Create + Fit

Linear Regression
model was fit on the
training set

Coefficient Values



Largest Coefficient Values



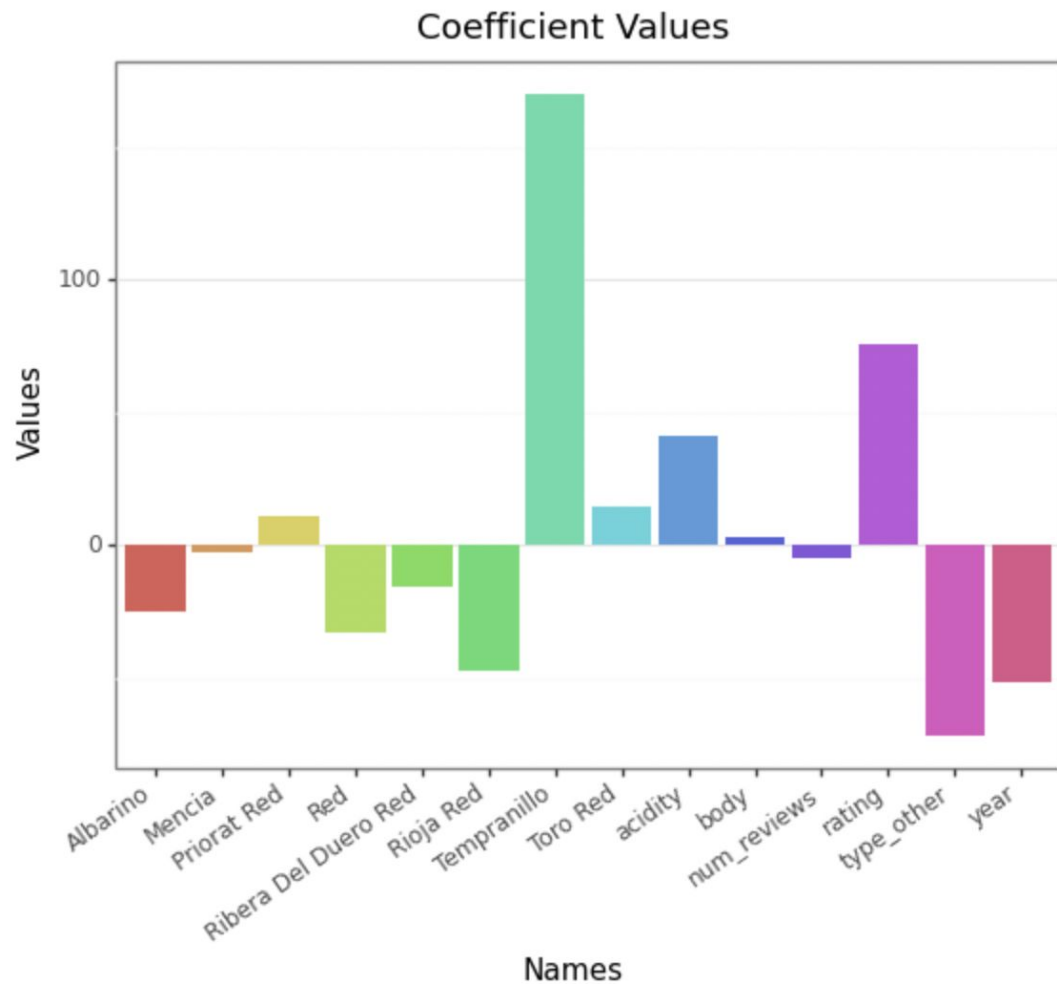
02

After finding the predictor with the strongest coefficient, how would the accuracy (r^2) of the predictions change, if removed?

supervised model



Anne Marie's analysis



Linear Regression Set Up pt. 2



01

Accuracy original LR

Calculated the R^2 based on the linear regression created by Anne Marie



02

New Predictors

year, rating, num_reviews, body, acidity, Albarino, Mencia, Priorat Red, Red, Ribera Del Duero Red, Rioja Red, ~~Tempranillo~~, Toro Red, type_other



03

Model Validation + Z-score

Train/Test split of 80/20

Continuous and interval variables were z-scored



04

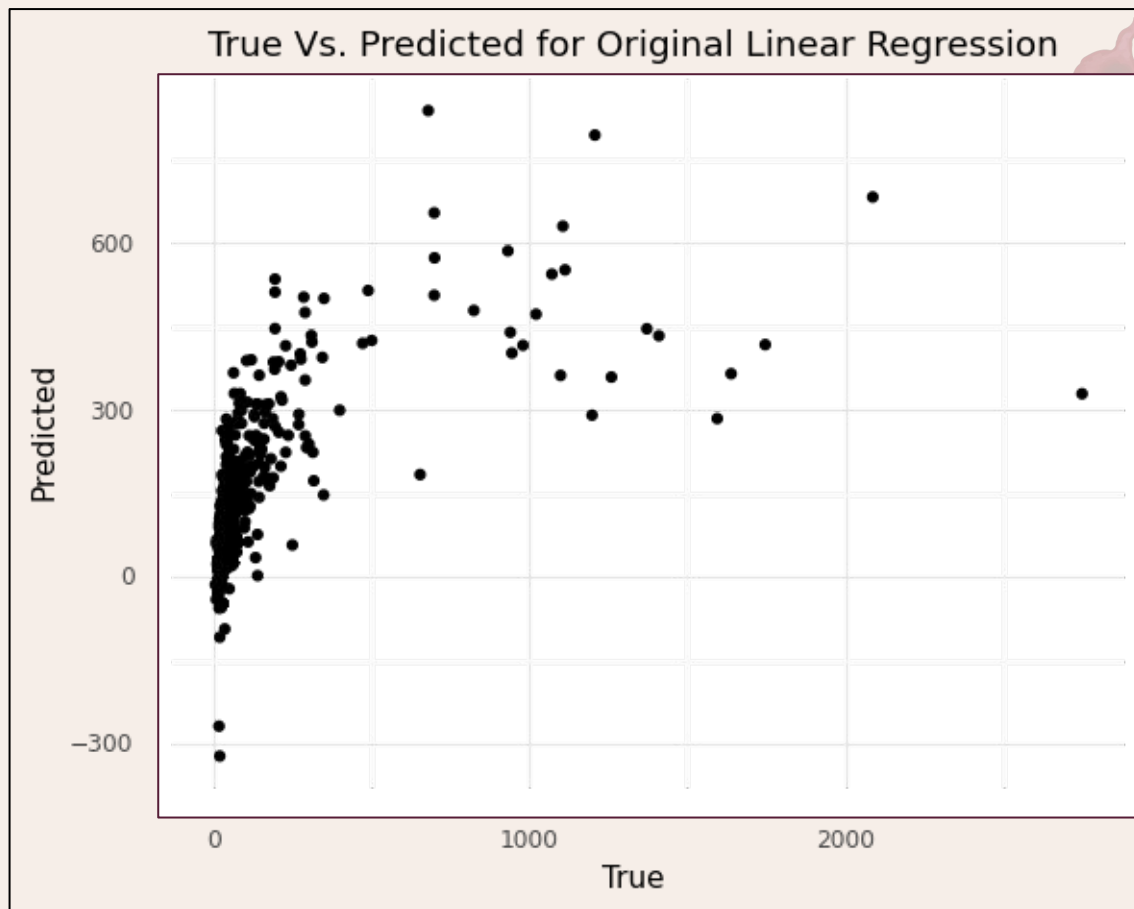
Create + Fit

Linear Regression model was fit on the new training set

Original R2:

train: 0.39322857330960703

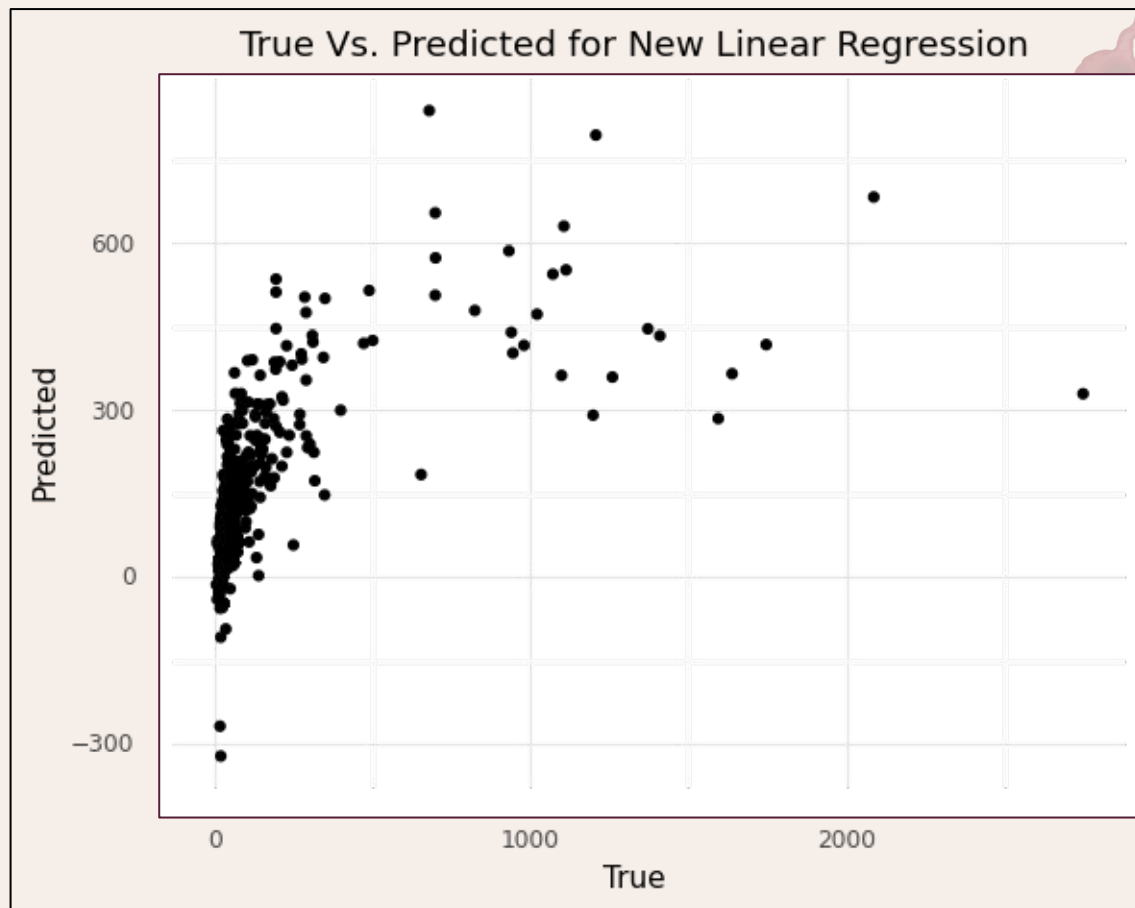
test: 0.4096839221169387



New R2:

train: 0.39322857330960703

test: 0.4096839221169385



03

How much does the
MAE change when
using Lasso
regularization on the
linear regression
model?

dimensionality reduction



Lasso Set Up



01

Predictors + TTS

The same predictors
and Train/Test split
was used



02

Pipeline

Z-score object and
empty Lasso model



03

Grid Search

Finding the best
value of lambda
(penalty)

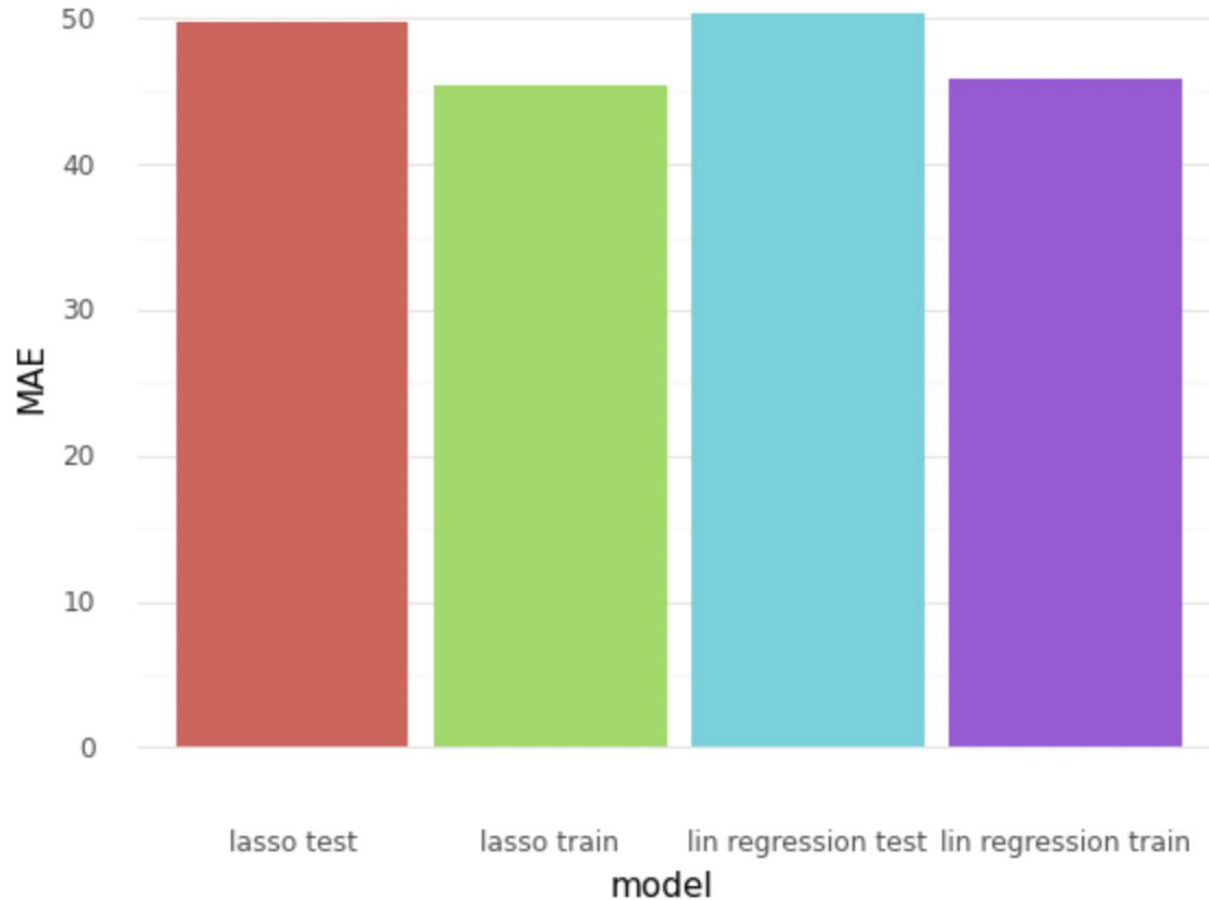


04

Fit

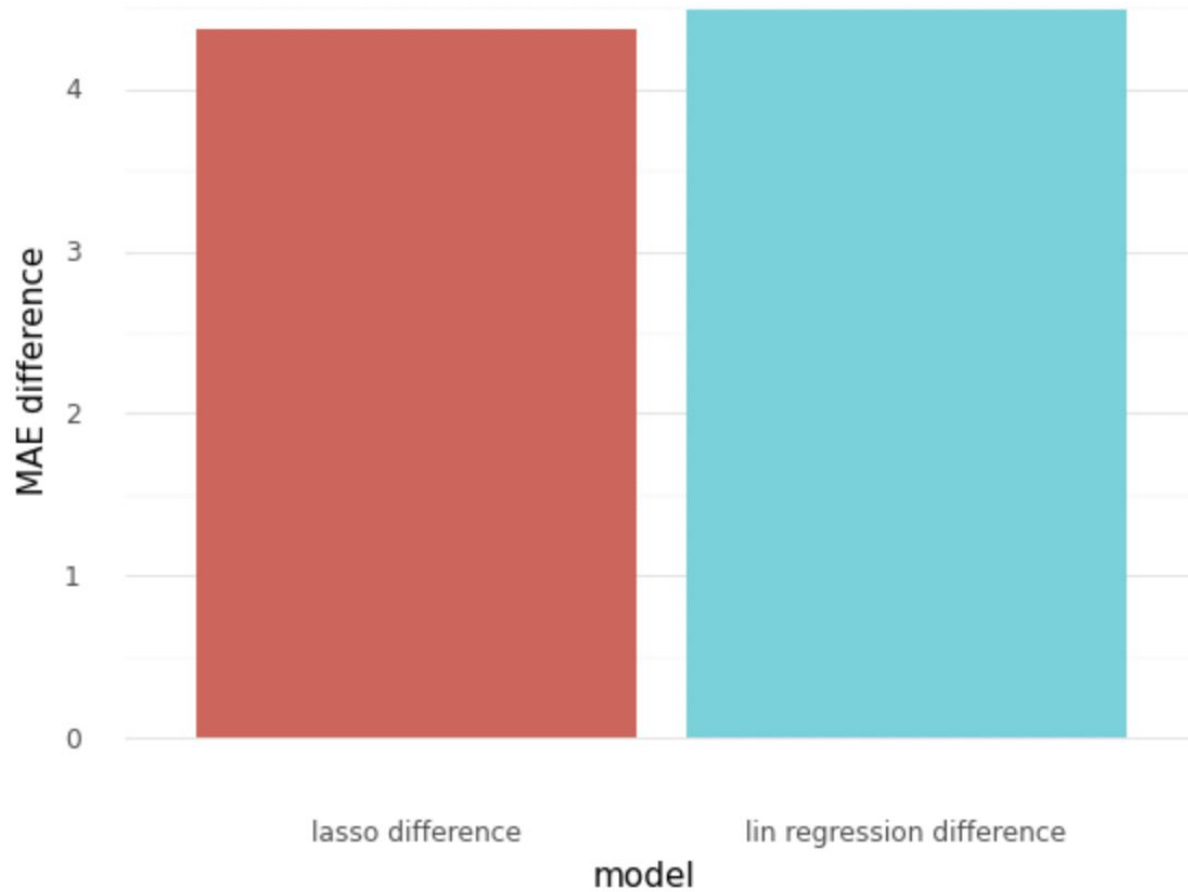
Lasso model fit on
the training data

Lasso and Linear Regression MAEs



Lasso Train MAE: 45.43
Lasso Test MAE: 49.80
LR Train MAE: 45.82
LR Test MAE : 50.30

Difference in MAE between train and test



04

Based on the features
price, rating, and
number of reviews,
what clusters form?
What types of wines
can be inferred from
these clusters?

clustering



Gaussian Mixture Model Set Up



01

Scatter plots

Calculated scatter plots for each pairing of the three features



02

Number of components

Created a line graph, displaying the silhouette scores of different numbers of components, decided on 6



03

Z-score

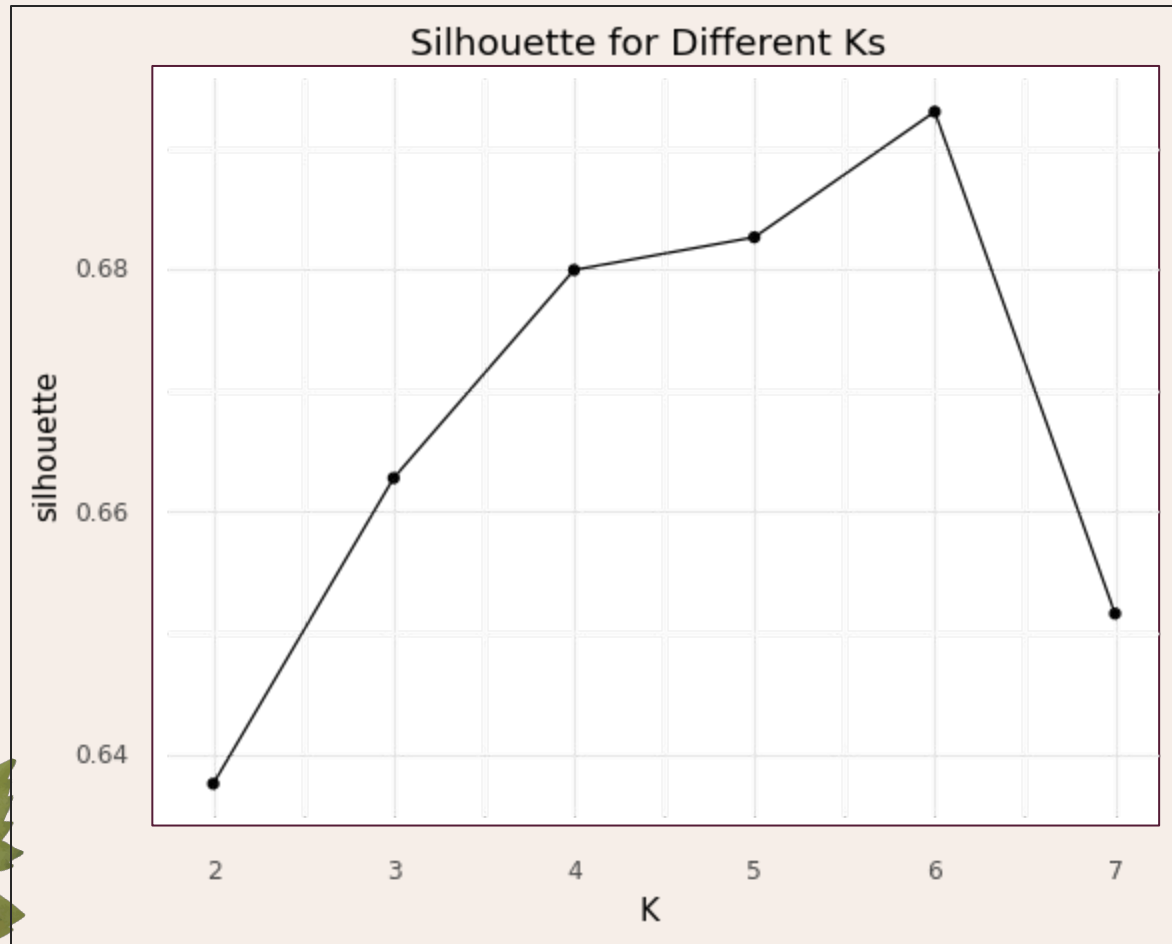
Continuous and interval variables were z-scored

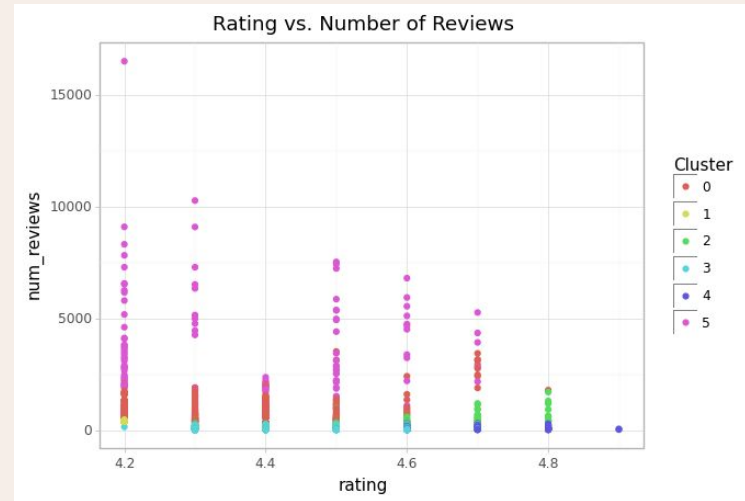
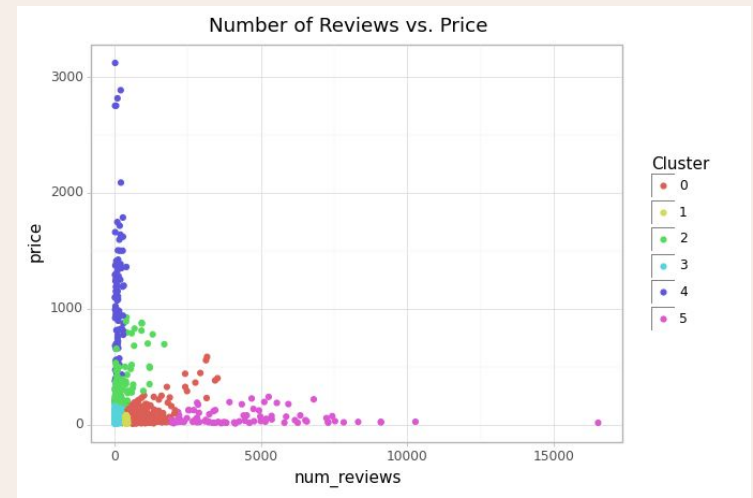


04

Create + Fit

Gaussian Mixture Model model was fit on each pair of features





Silhouette
score:

0.687758089

- 0 - low priced, medium number of reviews, variety of ratings
- 1 - lowest priced, not many reviews, lowest rated
- 2 - lower price, lower amount of reviews, higher rated
- 3 - lower priced, lowest amount of reviews, variety of ratings
- 4 - variety of prices, not many reviews, high rated
- 5 - lower priced, most reviews, variety of ratings