# Wine Quality Analytics System for BlueBerry Winery

Exploratory Data Analysis of Vinho Verde

### Agenda

- 1. Vinho Verde
- 2. Dataset
- 3.Goal
- 4. Research Questions
- 5. Exploratory Data Analysis
- 6. Findings



#### Vinho Verde

Vinho Verde is a unique type of wine that comes from the Vinho Verde region in **Portugal**. It is known for its crisp and **refreshing** qualities, making it a popular choice, especially in warmer weather. Typically, Vinho Verde wines are consumed when they are **young**. They are known for their **light and lively** nature. Many of the wines exhibit **fruity** flavors, such as citrus, green apple, and tropical fruit notes.

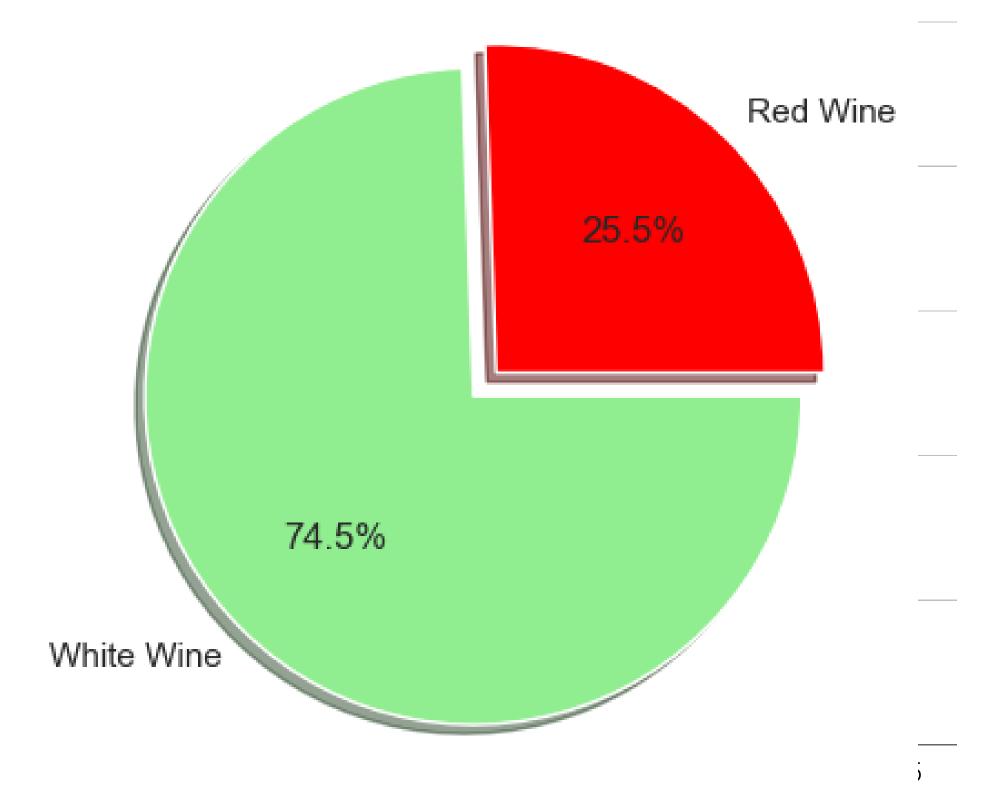
The Vinho Verde region's unique terroir, with its Atlantic Ocean influence, contributes to the wine's distinct characteristics. The maritime climate and soil composition play a role in shaping the flavor profile.



#### Dataset

#### **Number of Instances**:

- red wine 1359
- white wine 3961



#### Dataset

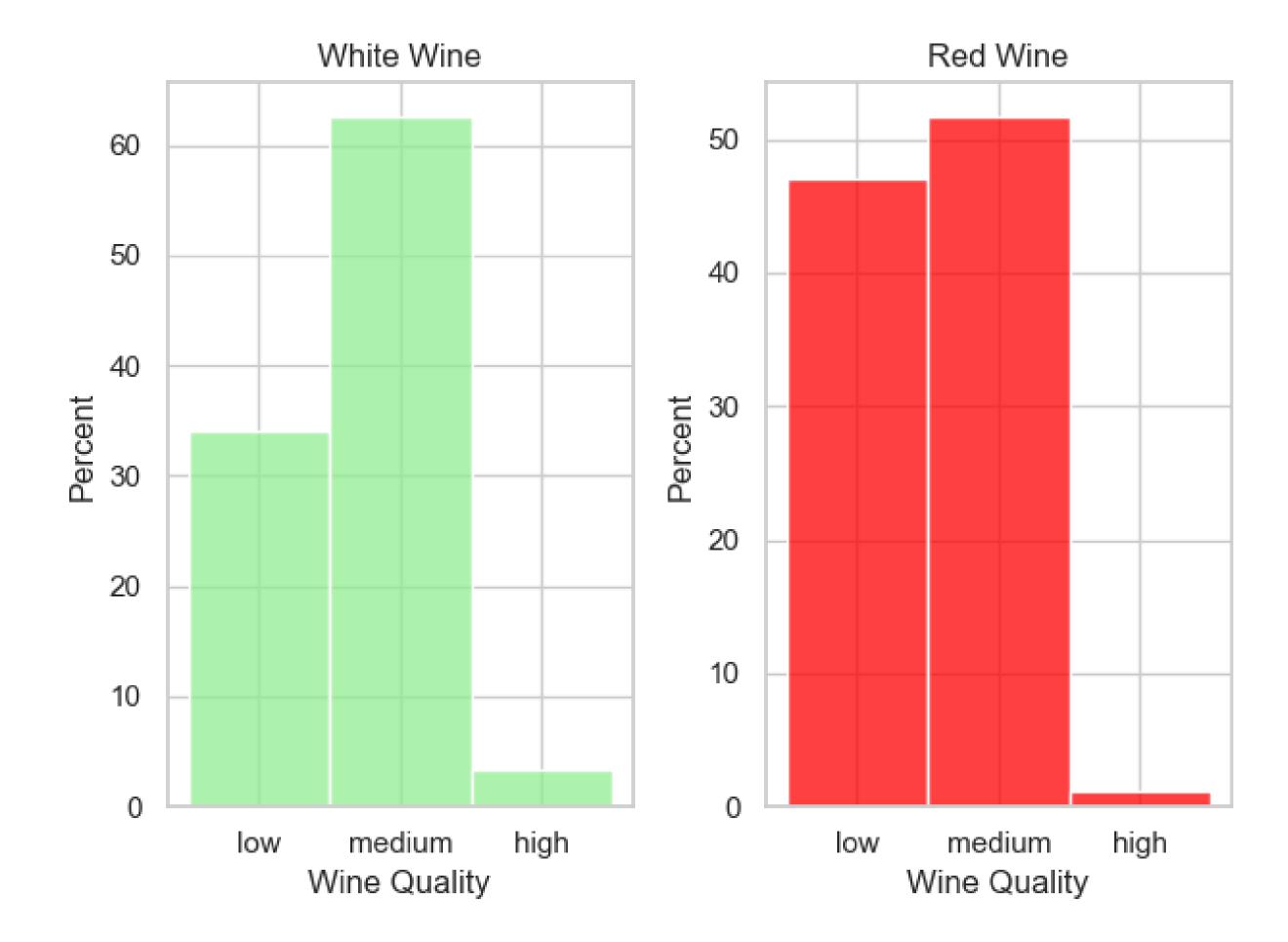
#### Attributes:

- 1. fixed acidity
- 2. volatile acidity
- 3. citric acid
- 4. residual sugar
- 5. chlorides
- 6. free sulfur dioxide
- 7. total sulfur dioxide
- 8. density
- 9.pH
- 10. sulphates
- 11. alcohol
- 12. quality



#### Dataset

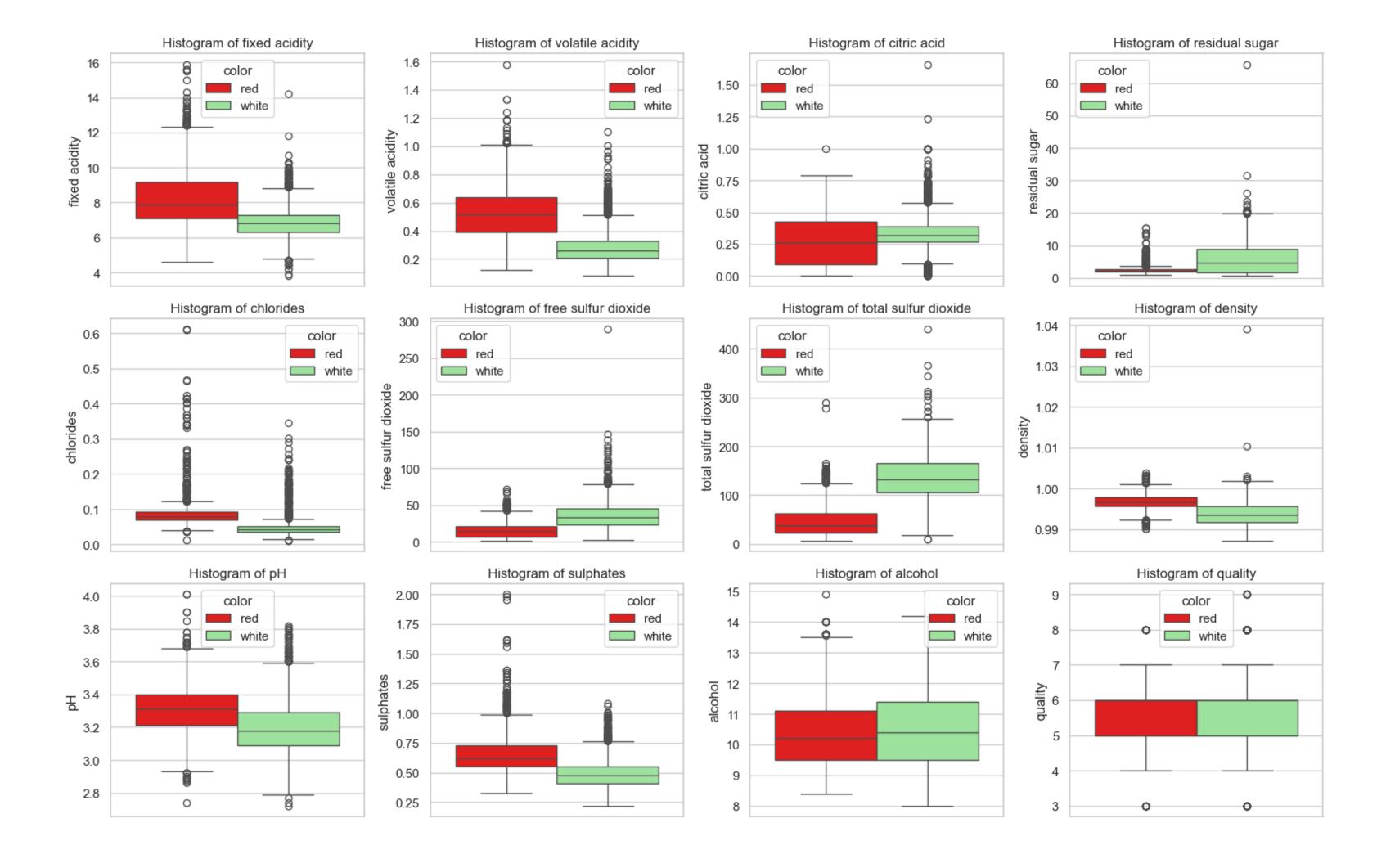
Quality



## How can we produce more good quality wine?

- 1. Is the chemical composition of red and white wines comparable? Is it a good idea to analyse them together?
- 2. Does the chemical composition have any impact on the perceived quality of the wine?
- 3. What should we pay attention to, when making good quality wine?
- 4. What chemical composition would a good wine from the region have?

Is the chemical composition of red and white wines comparable? Is it a good idea to analyse them together?

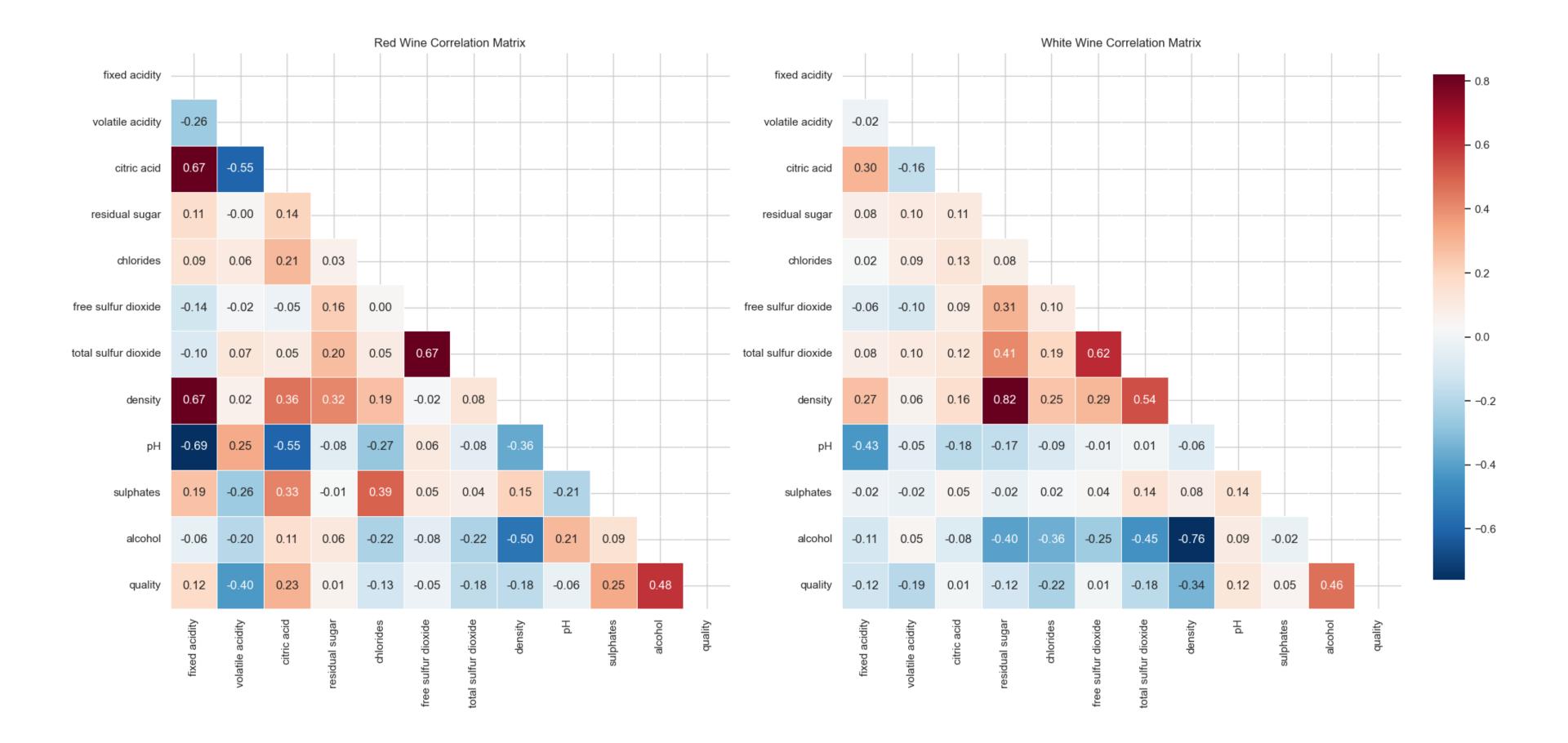


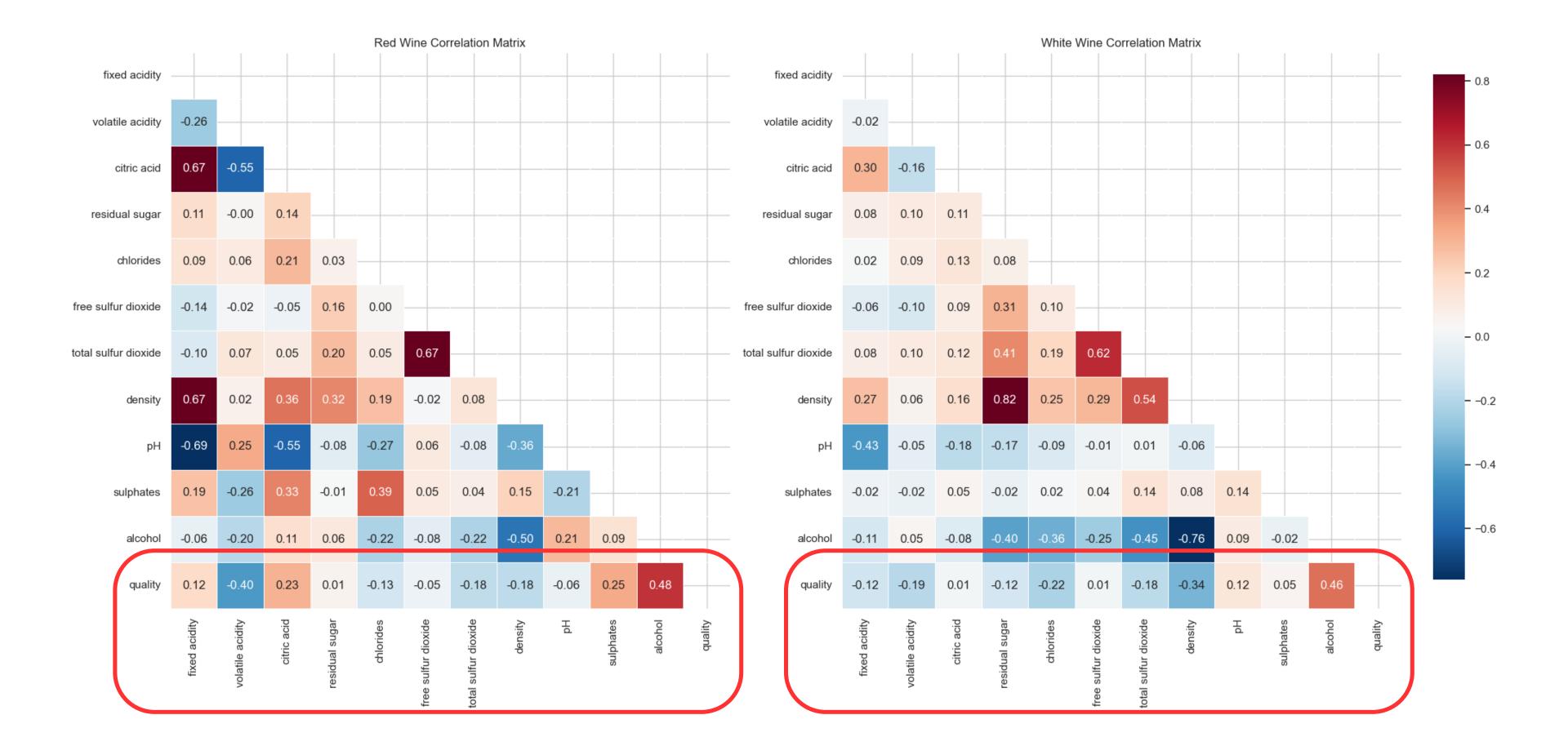
#### Findings

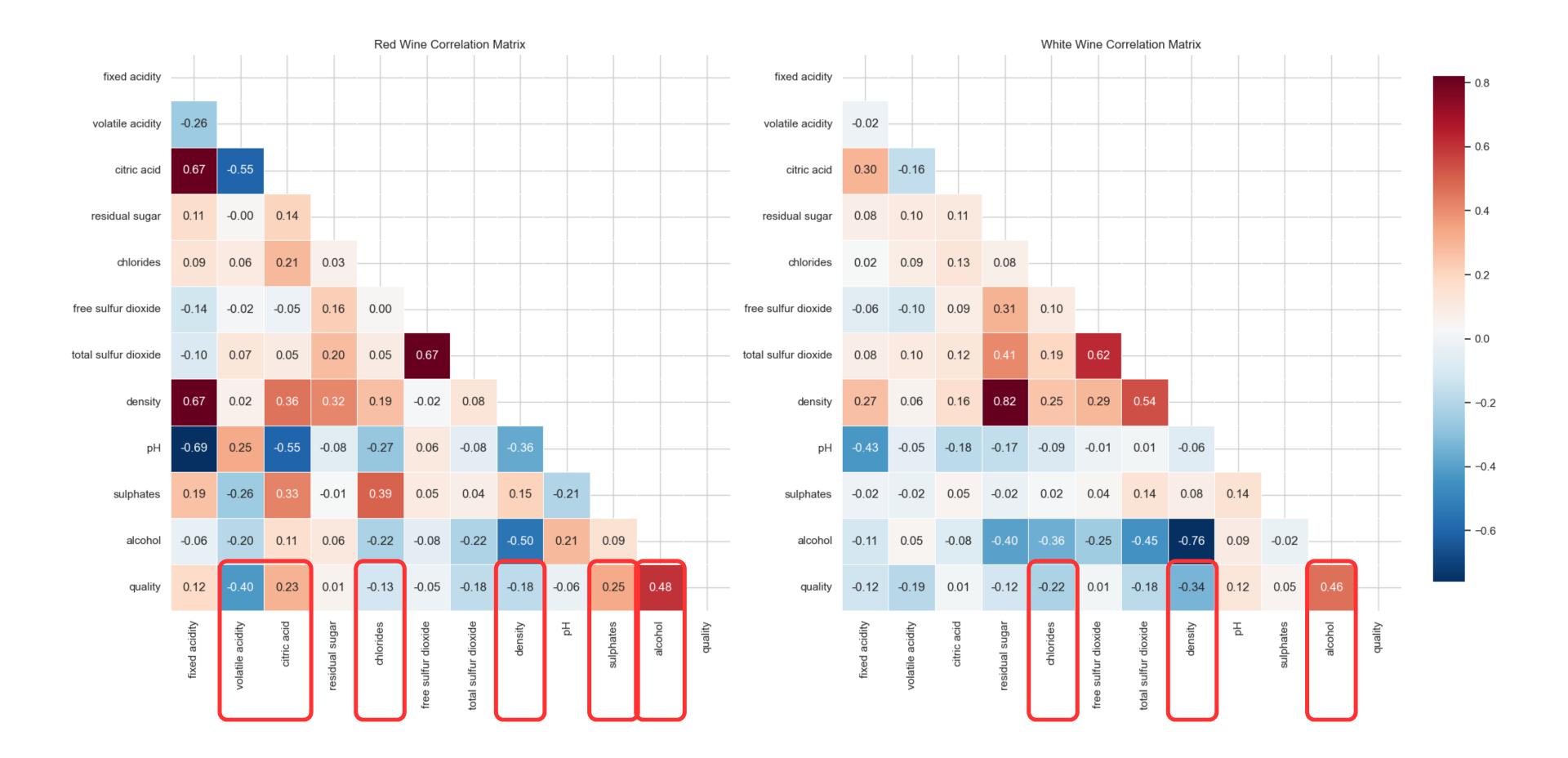
 The average values for the chemical properties of the two different wine types rarely overlap which indicates significant differences between the chemical compositions of red and white wine.

• This is further confirmed when we perform a statistical tests (t-test).

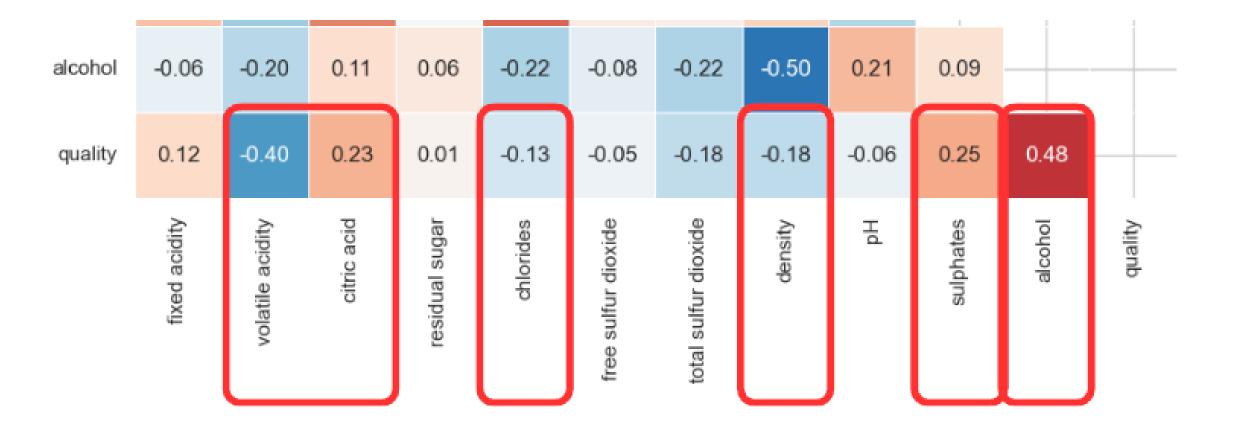
Does the chemical composition have any impact on the perceived quality of the wine?







#### Red Wine



#### White Wine

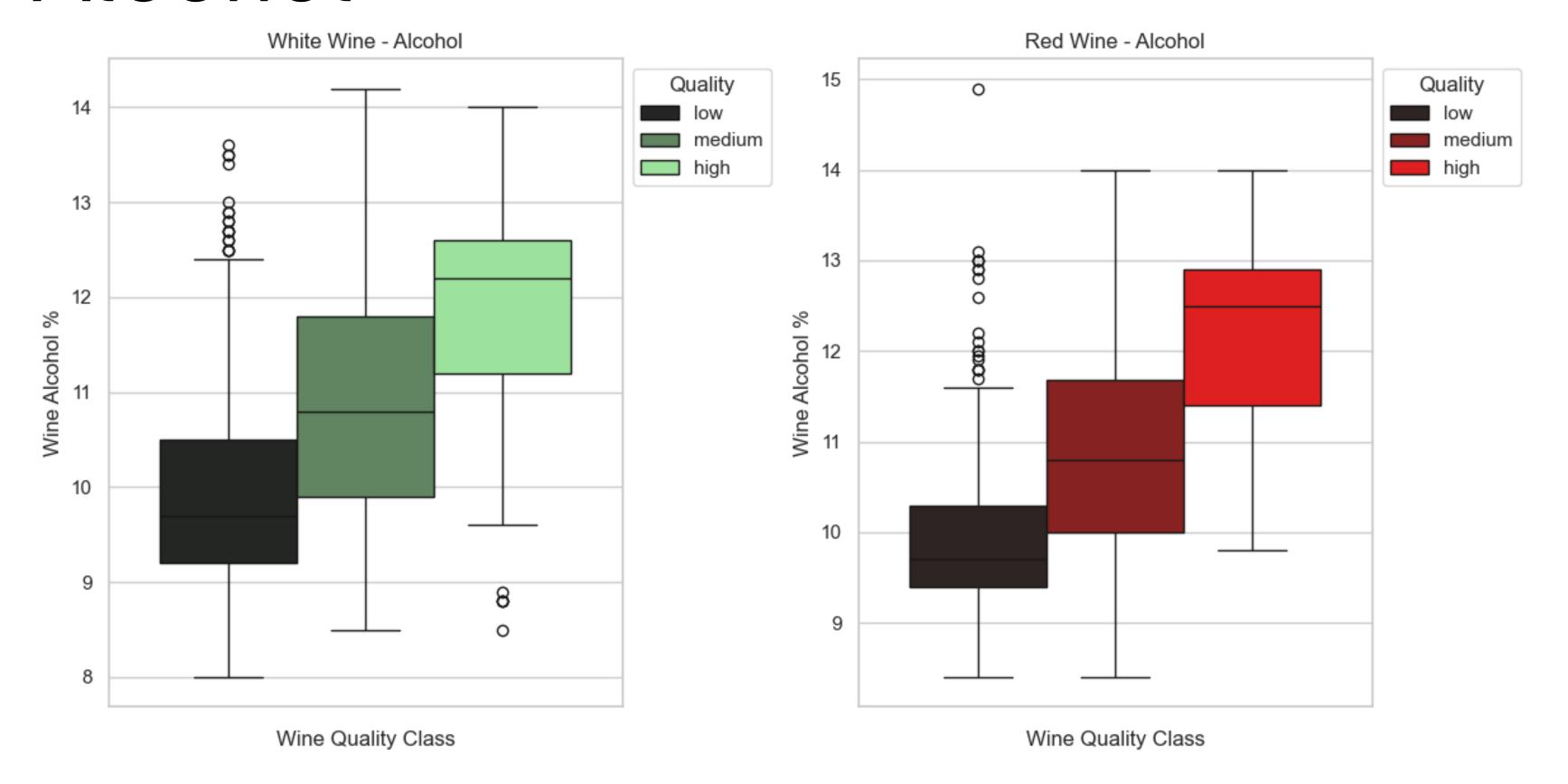


#### Findings

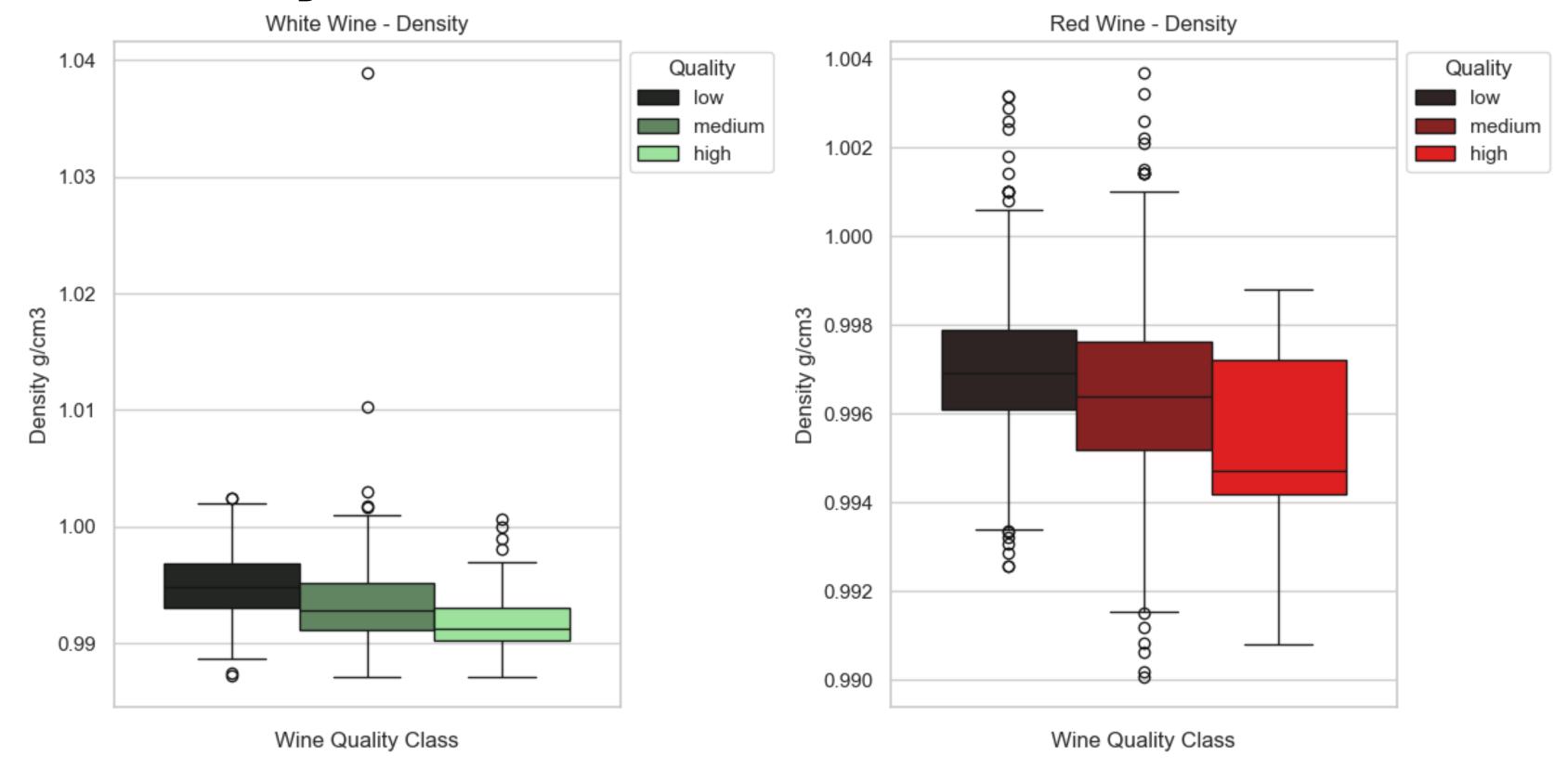
- A lot of the single chemical properties of wine are correlated with it's percieved quality
- This is further confirmed when we perform a statistical tests (ANOVA).

What should we pay attention to, when making good quality wine?

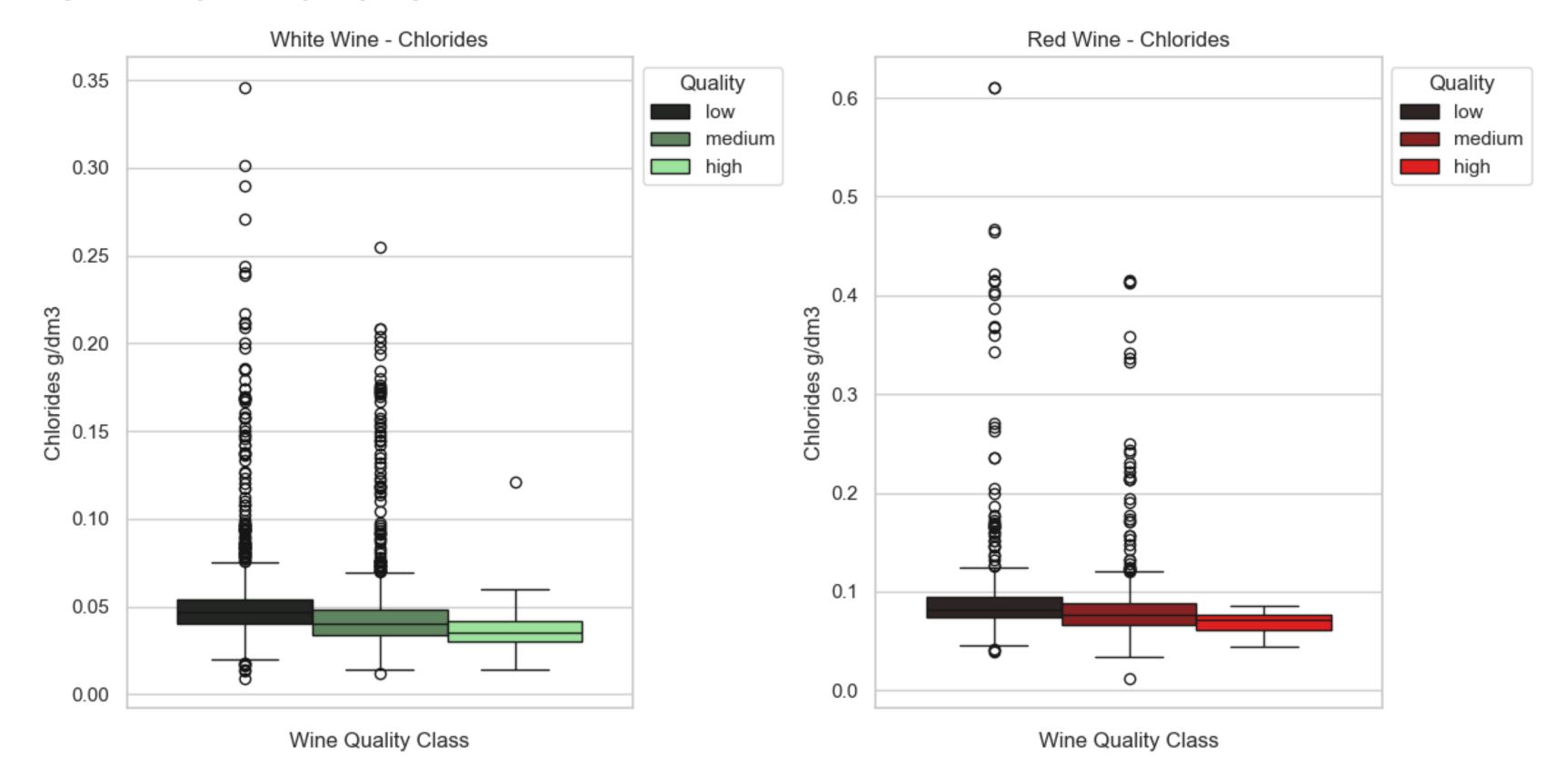
#### Alcohol



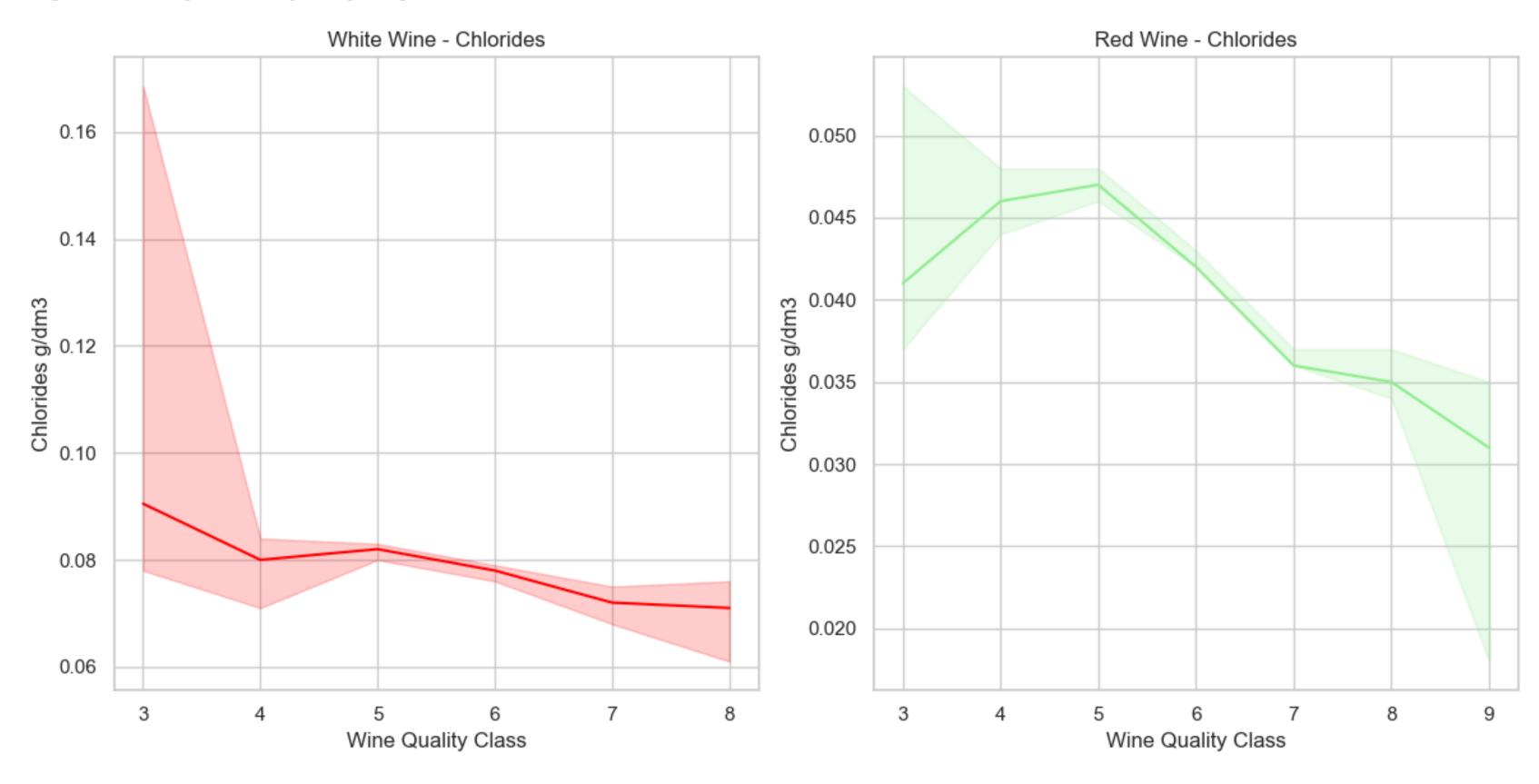
#### Density



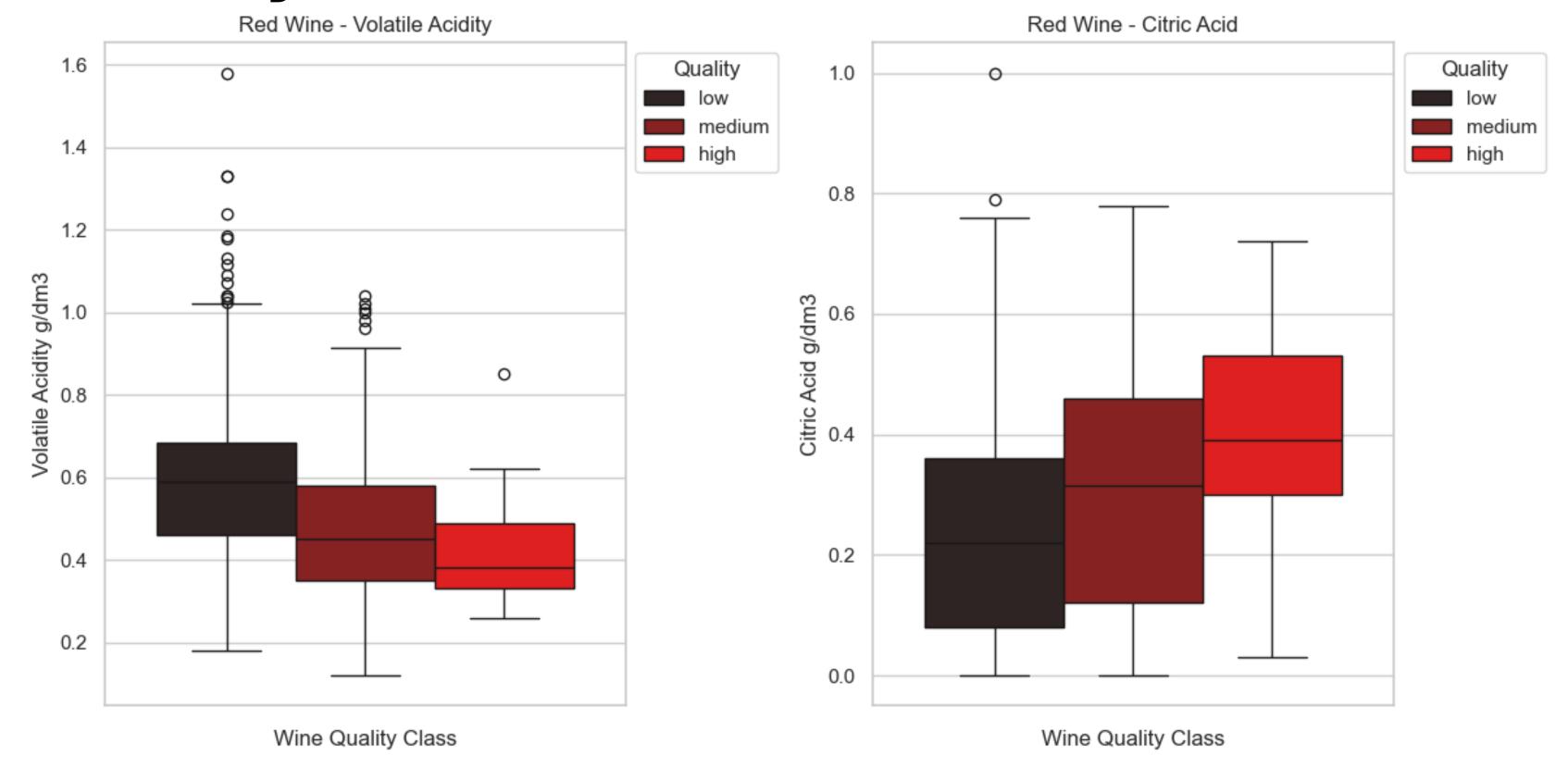
#### Chlorides



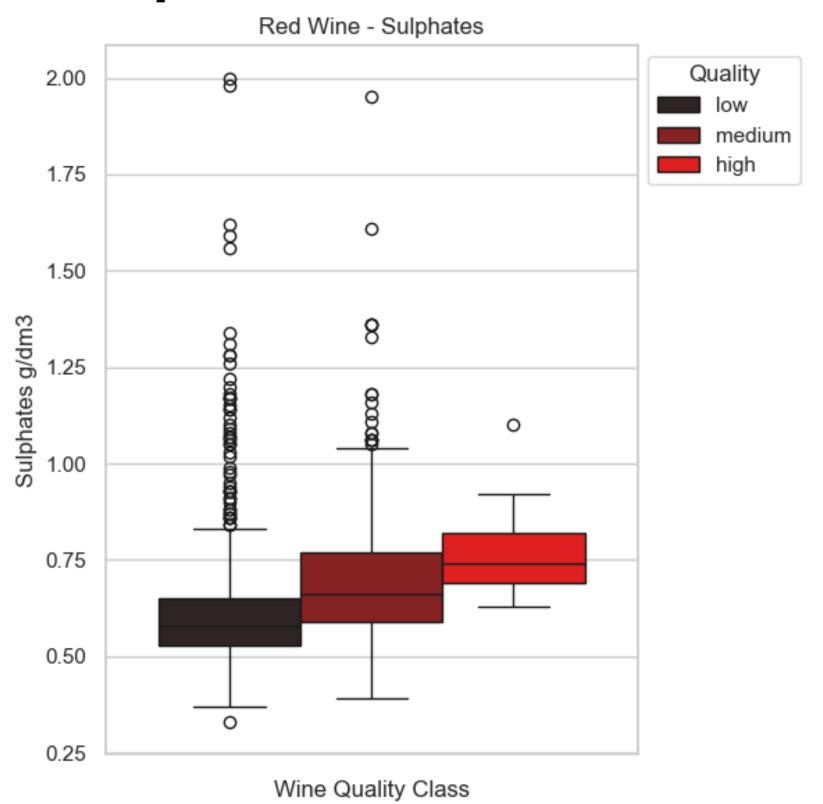
#### Chlorides



### Acidity



## Sulphates



#### Findings Overall

- Wine that contains more alcohol tends to be of better quality.
- Good wine has usualy a lower density, which is to a big extend caused by the alcohol.
- There is a lot of outlier data in chlorides, which makes the analysis dificult, but we can still say that avoiding high values (like in the outliers) should make for a better wine.

#### Findings Red Wine

- It's good to keep the volatile acidity low.
- An on average high level of citric acid is appreciated in red wine.
- A rather high sulfates level can help increase the quality of red wine, but a too high level might ruin it, as seen based on the outliers.

What chemical composition would a good wine from the region have?

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#### White

alcohol: 12.2 %

density: 0.99123 g/cm3

chlorides: 0.035 g/dm3

alcohol: 12.5 %

density: 0.99472 g/cm3

chlorides: 0.071 g/dm3

volatile acidity: 0.38 g/dm3

citric acid: 0.39 g/dm3

sulphates: 0.74 g/dm3