Wine Quality Analysis

Classify the wine ingredients with Data Science Analyzing With Python Packages

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Project Overview

- Objective: Analyze wine quality using physicochemical properties
- Predict wine quality (score 0–10)
- Task Type: Regression or Classification
- Focus on:
 - Feature relevance
 - 。 Class imbalance
 - Outlier detection

Dataset Description

- Fixed Acidity
- Volatile Acidity
- Citric Acid
- Residual Sugars
- . Chlorides
- . Free Sulphur Dioxide
- Total Sulphur Dioxide
- . Density,ph
- Sulphates
- . Alcohol
- Quality

Data Characteristics

- Quality scores are imbalanced
- Most wines score between 5-6
- Rare: Scores near 0 or 10 (outliers)
- · Visualization idea: bar plot of quality value counts

Feature Selection

- Method: SelectKBest with f_regression
- Top Features (example):
 - Alcohol
 - Sulphates
 - Volatile Acidity
 - Citric Acid
 - Density
- Helps improve model accuracy & interpretability

Model Building

- Model: Random Forest Regressor
- Split: Train/Test (80/20)
- Input: Selected top features

Output: Predicted quality score

Conclusion

- Regression is effective for quality prediction
- Feature selection improves performance
- Alcohol & sulphates are most influential features
- Future Work:
 - Try classification (Low/Medium/High)
 - Handle class imbalance
 - Apply outlier detection techniques

References / Tools

- Dataset source: UCI ML Repository (Wine Quality)
- Tools: Python, Pandas, Scikit-learn, Seaborn, Matplotlib

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error,
mean absolute error, r2 score
from sklearn.feature selection import SelectKBest,
f regression
df = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/raman/Downloads/wine.csv') #
Replace with your CSV path
print("Dataset Info:\n", df.info())
print("\nMissing Values:\n", df.isnull().sum())
print("\nDescriptive Stats:\n", df.describe())
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt=".2f")
plt.title("Correlation Matrix")
plt.show()
X = df.drop('quality', axis=1)
y = df['quality']
```

```
selector = SelectKBest(score func=f regression, k=8)
X new = selector.fit transform(X, y)
selected features = X.columns[selector.get support()]
print("Selected Features:", list(selected features))
X selected = df[selected features]
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X selected, y,
test size=0.2, random state=42)
model = RandomForestRegressor(n estimators=100,
random state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y pred = model.predict(X test)
mse = mean squared error(y test, y pred)
mae = mean absolute error(y test, y pred)
r2 = r2 score(y test, y pred)
print("\nModel Evaluation:")
print(f"Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse:.2f}")
print(f"Mean Absolute Error (MAE): {mae:.2f}")
print(f"R2 Score: {r2:.2f}")
importances = model.feature importances
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x=importances, y=selected features)
plt.title("Feature Importances")
plt.xlabel("Importance Score")
plt.ylabel("Features")
```

plt.tight_layout() plt.show()

Output:

Descriptive Stats:

fixed	d acidity volati	le acidity citr	ic acid residu	al sugar	pH sulph	ates alcoh	nol quality	
count 1599.000000 1599.000000 1599.000000 1599.000000 1598.000000 1599.000000 1599.000000								
mean 5.636421	8.319637	0.527821	0.270976	2.538806	3.498586	0.658149	10.422983	
std 0.807665	1.741096	0.179060	0.194801	1.409928	0.080346	0.169507	1.065668	
min 3.000000	4.600000	0.120000	0.000000	0.900000	2.740000	0.330000	8.400000	
25% 5.000000	7.100000	0.390000	0.090000	1.900000	3.520000	0.550000	9.500000	
50% 6.000000	7.900000	0.520000	0.260000	2.200000	3.520000	0.620000	10.200000	
75% 6.000000	9.200000	0.640000	0.420000	2.600000	3.520000	0.730000	11.100000	
max 8.000000	15.900000	1.580000	1.000000	15.500000	3.900000	2.000000	14.900000	

[8 rows x 12 columns]



