

Diamonds

02450 Introduction to Machine Learning & Data Mining

Oriade Simpson (s172084) Pietro Lombardo (s231756)

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Contribution Table

Task	Oriade	Pietro
Student ID	s172084	s231756
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Question 1

Give an Overview and Introduction to the Dataset

The International Diamond Grading System, created by The Gemological Institute of America, focuses on the 4C's as a means to categorise diamonds. The categories are explained on the Diamonds Search Engine, which contains information about how loose diamonds are graded.

The Diamonds dataset used in this report is based on the Diamonds Search Engine [1].

The 4C's include :

- carat
- cut
- colour and
- clarity.

The Diamonds dataset was obtained from the TidyVerse package developed in R by Hadley Wickham and other contributors [4].

The Diamonds dataset records 53,940 rows of diamonds and registers 10 attributes , including the 4C's.

Below, there is a brief overview about the variables in the dataset.

The length (**X**) , width (**Y**) and depth (**Z**) of each diamond has been measured. The length ranges from 0 mm to 10.74 mm. The width ranges from 0 mm to 58.9 mm and the depth ranges from 0 to 31.8 mm.

The carat of a diamond represents the weight of a diamond. The carat ranges from 0.2 to 5.01 carats, where 1 carat is equal to 200 milligrams (1/5 th of a gram).

The quality of the cut is categorised into fair, good, very good, premium and ideal. The cut is an important feature because it determines the sparkle and brilliance observed due to light refraction, which potentially has an influence on the price.

The colour of a diamond is classified from D (best) to J (lowest). The diamonds in group D are colourless. In the international diamond grading system, colourless diamonds have the highest the grade. Diamonds that are classified as J, often have a yellow tinge. One interesting factor is the colour of the diamond, as many diamonds inside engagement rings are G to J in colour. This colour is offset by a gold or silver band [7].

Clarity is categorised from IF to I1. IF is the best class. Here, F means Flawless - without visible blemishes. Diamonds that contain inclusions that are visible to the naked eye are given the worst class of I1.

The last 3 variables or attributes of the dataset include the price, the total depth percentage and the table.

The price of diamonds in US dollars ranges from \$326 to \$18,823 US dollars. In the market, the price of diamonds may be based on the carat weight.

The depth (total depth percentage) is a continuous variable which is the total depth, from top to bottom of each diamond, divided by the mean length and width.

The table is a continuous variable which is a measurement of the width of the top of a diamond in relation to the widest point.

What is the Overall Statement of Interest ?

The idea is to analyse the dataset in order to determine relationships between variables. More specifically, it may be interesting to discover the relationship between two attributes: i.e. the relationship between: The length and width of a colourless diamond The colour and the table of the diamond The carat and price of a colourless diamond The carat and the table of a colourless diamond The carat and the length of a colourless

diamond The carat and the width of a colourless diamond The carat and the depth of a colourless diamond
The price corresponding to the cut of a diamond

How to Transform Data?

Ideally the price could be determined in Danish Kroner, Pounds Sterling or Euros, rather than US dollars. It may also be a good idea to transform carats into milligrams to represent the weight of the diamond. The attributes that are recorded in millimetres could also be converted to centimetres.

What is the Conclusion of previous Analysis? In his R publication, Jon Ong has performed a brief analysis of this dataset looking at the relationship between Cut vs. Colour, Price vs. Cut, and Price vs. Clarity. The results show that diamonds with a Premium Cut have the highest carat [5].

Poonam Rao has also performed a brief analysis of the diamonds dataset where she performs data visualisation using scatterplots, histograms and box-plots. She explains that diamonds that are categorised in the Ideal group with regard to cut, often have a low weight [6].

What do you aim to learn from the data using Classification and Regression?

A regression problem analyses the relationship between a dependent variable and an independent variable. The Regression can be linear regression or multiple linear regression.

It is possible to analyse the relationship between diamond length (**X**) and diamond width (**Y**), the carat and the depth(**Z**) in order to understand the relationship between these variables. In the regression problem, we will predict the carat based on the length, width and depth.

It is possible to look at the relationship between carat and price for 1 specific colour, cut and clarity of diamond in our regression problem. One could observe the carat of the diamonds that are priced between \$10,000 to \$20,000 USD.

A classification problem requires a dataset to be classified into two or more categories. One idea is to choose the category of cut and determine if the diamond is very good, premium cut or ideal cut? This can be done using the diamond length (**X**) and diamond width (**Y**), the carat and the depth(**Z**).

Another idea is to choose the category of colour and determine if the diamond is D or J. This can be also be done using the diamond length (**X**) and diamond width (**Y**), the carat and the depth(**Z**).

Finally , it is possible to choose the category of clarity and determine if the diamond is IF , VS1 or I1 . This can be done using the diamond length (**X**) and diamond width (**Y**), the carat and the depth(**Z**).

Question 2

Describe if the attributes are discrete/continuous, Nominal/Ordinal/Interval/Ratio

The table below shows the classification of the attributes. The cut, colour, and clarity are ordinal factor variables.

Attribute Table

Table 1.

Attribute Carat		Cut	Colour	Clarity.	Depth	Table	Price	Length (X)	Width(Y)	Depth (Z)
Type	Cont.	Categ.	Categ.	Categ.	Cont.	Cont.	Discrete	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.
Type	Ratio	Ordinal	Ordinal	Ordinal	Ratio	Ratio	Interval	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio

- Continuous = Cont
- Categorical = Categ.

Give an account of whether there are data issues (i.e. missing values or corrupted data)

There are no missing values or NAs in any column of the dataset. The data is tidy from the TidyVerse. In the Premium cut group and Ideal cut group of diamonds, there are some diamonds that have an outlying width, which corresponds to the VS1 ad SI2 clarity groups.

Include basic summary statistics of the attributes, including correlation

There are many diamonds that have a carat between 0.2 and 1, with the average carat being 0.7. Therefore it may be interesting to narrow in on the dataset and only look at diamonds that are between 1 and 5 carat, and exclude all diamonds below 1 carat. The average length of a diamond (**X**) is 5.731 mm. It may be interesting to look at diamonds that are between 6 and 10 millimetres long.

The average price of a diamond in this dataset is \$3,932.8 USD. There is a lower quantile of \$950 dollars and upper quantile of \$5,324.5 USD. It may be interesting to narrow down the price range and focus on diamonds that are between \$326 - \$5000 USD. However \$5000 - \$15,000 USD or \$10,000 - £\$20,000 USD may also be suitable ranges to focus on. Many of the diamonds have the average table of approximately 61.7. Diamonds have an average depth of 3.5. It may be interesting to explore diamonds that have a depth (**Z**) between 5 and 10. It may be interesting to choose diamonds with a specific clarity, IF, SI2, VS1 and narrow down on the cut to look at only 1 type of cut. There are 21,000 Ideal cut diamonds, which makes this the most common category. One could choose the very good (12,082) , premium (13,791) or ideal cut diamonds to focus on.

Summary Statistics Table

Table 2.

Variable	No. Obs.	Mean	Variance	Standard Dev	Lower Quart	Median	Upper quart
Carat.	53,940	0.797	0.2247	0.474	0.4	0.7	1.04
Cut.							
Colour							
Clarity							
Total Depth %	53,940	61.749	2.052	1.433	61	61.8	62.5
Table	53,940	57.457	4.992	2.234	56	57.0	59.0
Price	53,940	3932.80	15915629	3.83	22.59	24.69	27.64
Length(X)	53,940	5.731	1.258	1.122	4.71	5.70	6.54
Width (Y)	53,940	5.734	1.305	1.142	4.72	5.71	6.54
Depth(Z)	53,940	3.538	0.498	0.706	2.91	3.53	4.04

Correlation Table

Table 3.

	Correlation	Value
X & Y	0.9747	
Y & Z	0.9520	
X & Z	0.9707	
carat & X	0.9750	

There is a positive correlation between Length(**X**) and Width(**Y**). There is a positive correlation between Width(**Y**) and Depth(**Z**). There is a positive correlation between Length(**X**) and Depth(**Z**). There is a positive correlation between carat and Length(**X**)

3) Data visualization

Principal component analysis

The aim of the Principal Component Analysis (“PCA” from now on), is to simplify the problem dimension by reducing the number of variables which explains the behavior of the diamonds’ price.

The PCA requires the standardization of the attributes so that the variability of each of them is comparable. But such operation cannot be carried out for non-numeric values, like the three ordinal variables *cut*, *color* and *clarity*. For these reason they are converted into ordinal numbers (from 1 to the upper level number) according to their ranking.

After these operations, the dataset appears as below:

Table 5: Head of the diamonds dataset arranged for the PCA

carat	cut	color	clarity	depth	table	price	x	y	z
0.23	5	2	2	61.5	55	326	3.95	3.98	2.43
0.21	4	2	3	59.8	61	326	3.89	3.84	2.31
0.23	2	2	5	56.9	65	327	4.05	4.07	2.31
0.29	4	6	4	62.4	58	334	4.20	4.23	2.63
0.31	2	7	2	63.3	58	335	4.34	4.35	2.75
0.24	3	7	6	62.8	57	336	3.94	3.96	2.48

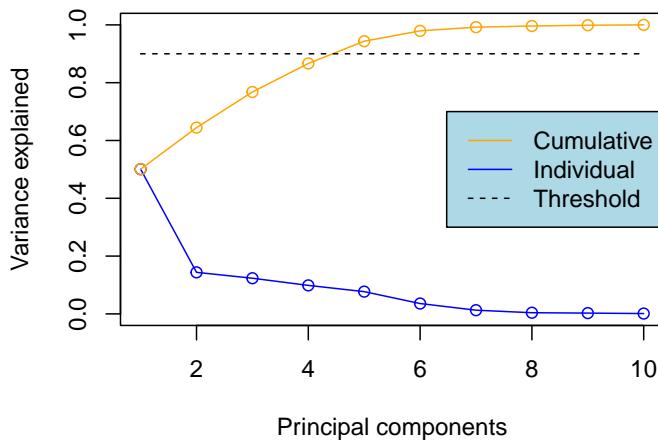
Now the dataset contains all numeric variables, so the next step is to compare the standard deviations of each variable and check whether they are different.

Below the standard deviations of the variables are shown:

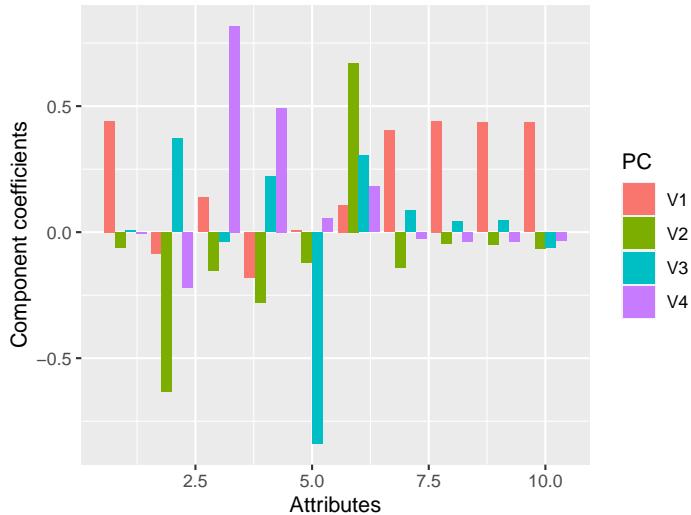
```
##   carat      cut    color clarity   depth   table   price      x      y      z
##   0.47     1.12    1.70    1.65    1.43    2.23 3989.44    1.12    1.14    0.71
```

Since standard deviation of *price* is some orders of magnitude larger than the others, the dataset has to be standardized by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation of the whole set of observations of that variable.

Variance explained by principal components



Principal directions interpreted in terms of features

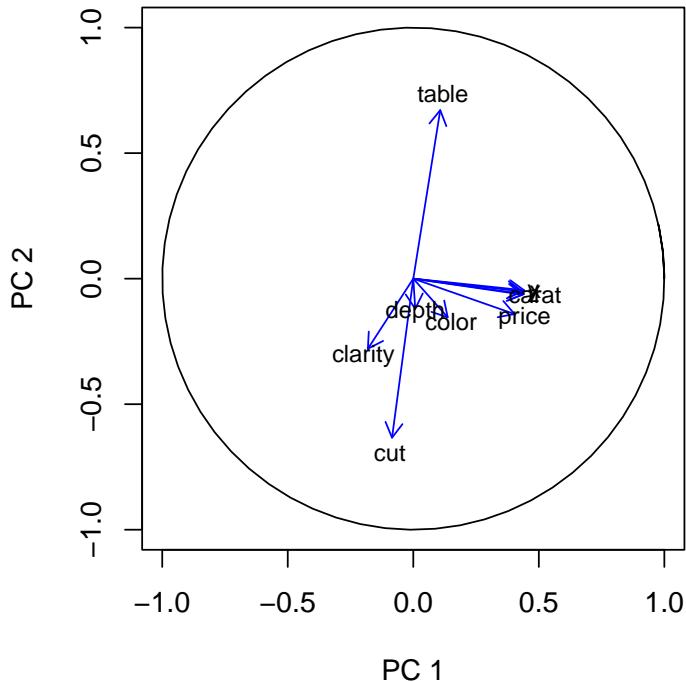


The new standardized dataset can be now used to perform the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD), which gives rise to three different matrices: U , Σ and V^T . By the extraction of the diagonal of the matrix Σ , it can be seen how much variance is explained by each principal component. The cumulative explained variance should reach the percentage of 90% in order to describe properly the main features of the dataset.

The figure on the left shows that the first 4 principal components explain little less than the 90% of variance

The matrix V^T contains the ten decimensional vectors defining the principal components (PCs). Focusing on the first four PCs, they contains the weights associated to each of original component. The figure on the left shows the valuea of the weights. It can be noticed that the first PC mainly describes the dimensional quantities of the diamonds (*carat*, size in *x*, *y*, *z*) and the *price*. It seems that these five characteristics alone explain half of the variability of the diamonds. As for the second PC, it focuses more on the quality characteristics (*cut*, *color*, *clarity*) and on the *table*.

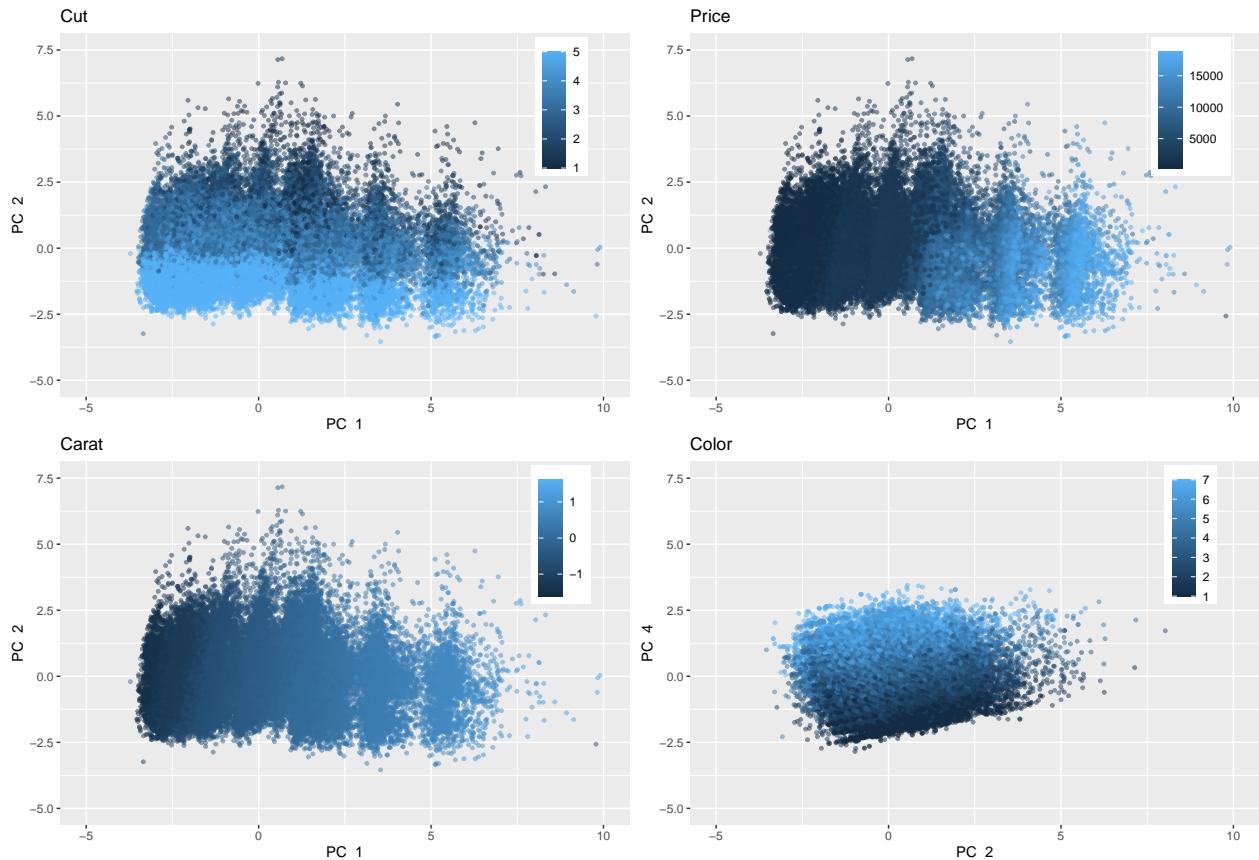
Coefficients in the PC-space



Unfortunately, it is impossible to represent data in a four-dimensional space, so data are projected onto the bi-dimensional space defined by the first two PCs. Coefficients can be projected in this space as well, showing the directions followed by original attributes. It can clearly be seen that the first PC is eastward oriented, so that it collects very well the eastward attributes. Probably, the second PC is southward directed so that it collects the southward attributes (with the plus sign) and the northward *table* attribute (with the minus sign)

Data can be projected in all the possible bi-dimensional spaces defined by each combination of two of the PCs. By projecting them, some interesting features can be observed, as shown by the four graphs below.

- Variable *cut* can assume five possible levels, so it is the easiest one to be visualized. The graph shows that *cut* varies mostly in the direction of the second PC, so the *cut* of diamonds strongly depends on their quality features (the better are *color* and *clarity*, the better will be the cut), and is less affected by the size (*x*, *y* and *z*) and the *carat* (weight);
- variable *price* is strongly asymmetrical towards low values, and it is very evident also in the graph where cold blue is predominant with respect to light blue. *Price* strongly varies with the first PC, so it depends on quantity factors of diamonds (the bigger and heavier is the diamond, the more expensive will be) more than on quality ones;
- variable *carat* is very concentrated between 0 and 1 and widespread beyond 1. So, in order to have a better visualization, the graph below represent the logarithm of the *carat*. It can be seen that it is correlated to the dimensional quantities explained by the first PC (the more expensive and bigger is the diamond, the heavier will be) more than quality ones;
- variable *color* has a better representation if data are projected onto the plane defined by the second and forth PCs. It can be seen that *color* varies with the forth PC, so it is correlated with *clarity*, *cut* and *table*.



4) Results: what data have shown

References

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- 4) Wickham H, Averick M, Bryan J, Chang W, McGowan LD, François R, Grolemund G, Hayes A, Henry L, Hester J, Kuhn M, Pedersen TL, Miller E, Bache SM, Müller K, Ooms J, Robinson D, Seidel DP, Spinu V, Takahashi K, Vaughan D, Wilke C, Woo K, Yutani H (2019). “Welcome to the tidyverse.” Journal of Open Source Software, 4(43), 1686. doi:10.21105/joss.01686
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