

DDS_Project_JR_LM

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Import Relevant Packages

```
library(ggplot2)
library(magrittr)
library(dplyr)
library(GGally)
library(tibble)
library(class)
library(caret)
library(e1071)
library(readr)
library(ggthemes)
```

Load Data

```
Breweries = read.csv('C:/Users/L/Downloads/Breweries.csv')
Beers = read.csv('C:/Users/L/Downloads/Beers.csv')
```

Inspect Data

```
head(Breweries)
```

##	Brew_ID	Name	City	State
## 1	1	NorthGate Brewing	Minneapolis	MN
## 2	2	Against the Grain Brewery	Louisville	KY
## 3	3	Jack's Abby Craft Lagers	Framingham	MA
## 4	4	Mike Hess Brewing Company	San Diego	CA
## 5	5	Fort Point Beer Company	San Francisco	CA
## 6	6	COAST Brewing Company	Charleston	SC

```
head(Beers)
```

##	Name	Beer_ID	ABV	IBU	Brewery_id	Style	Ounces
## 1	Chugach Session Ale	919	0.048	NA	494	Cream Ale	12
## 2	Snowshoe White Ale	587	0.048	12	224	Witbier	12
## 3	King Street Blonde Ale	1665	0.049	NA	103	American Blonde Ale	12
## 4	Urban Wilderness Pale Ale	30	0.049	NA	558	English Pale Ale	12
## 5	Northern Lights Amber Ale	921	0.050	15	494	American Amber / Red Ale	12
## 6	Peninsula Brewers Reserve (PBR)	1187	0.050	15	459	American Blonde Ale	12

Counting the breweries in each state

```
Breweries %>% count(State, sort = TRUE)
```

##	State	n
## 1	CO	47
## 2	CA	39
## 3	MI	32
## 4	OR	29
## 5	TX	28
## 6	PA	25
## 7	MA	23
## 8	WA	23
## 9	IN	22
## 10	WI	20
## 11	NC	19
## 12	IL	18
## 13	NY	16
## 14	VA	16
## 15	FL	15
## 16	OH	15
## 17	MN	12
## 18	AZ	11
## 19	VT	10
## 20	ME	9
## 21	MO	9
## 22	MT	9

```
## 23    CT    8
## 24    AK    7
## 25    GA    7
## 26    MD    7
## 27    OK    6
## 28    IA    5
## 29    ID    5
## 30    LA    5
## 31    NE    5
## 32    RI    5
## 33    HI    4
## 34    KY    4
## 35    NM    4
## 36    SC    4
## 37    UT    4
## 38    WY    4
## 39    AL    3
## 40    KS    3
## 41    NH    3
## 42    NJ    3
## 43    TN    3
## 44    AR    2
## 45    DE    2
## 46    MS    2
## 47    NV    2
## 48    DC    1
## 49    ND    1
## 50    SD    1
## 51    WV    1
```

Merging beer data with brewery data

```
# Change column name in Brewery file to clarify names

Beers = Beers %>% rename(Beer_Name = Name, Brew_ID = Brewery_id)

colnames(Breweries)[2] = "Brewery_Name"

Beer_Brew_Combo = merge(Beers,Breweries,c("Brew_ID"))
```

First and last 6 rows

```
head(Beer_Brew_Combo, 6)
```

##	Brew_ID	Beer_Name	Beer_ID	ABV	IBU	Style	Ounces	Brewery_Name
## 1	1	Pumpion	2689	0.060	38	Pumpkin Ale	16	NorthGate Brewing
## 2	1	Maggie's Leap	2691	0.049	26	Milk / Sweet Stout	16	NorthGate Brewing
## 3	1	Parapet ESB	2687	0.056	47	Extra Special / Strong Bitter (ESB)	16	NorthGate Brewing
## 4	1	Stronghold	2688	0.060	25	American Porter	16	NorthGate Brewing

```
## 5      1      Wall's End      2690 0.048 19      English Brown Ale      16 NorthGate Brewin
## 6      1      Get Together      2692 0.045 50      American IPA      16 NorthGate Brewin
```

```
tail(Beer_Brew_Combo, 6)
```

```
##      Brew_ID      Beer_Name Beer_ID  ABV IBU      Style Ounces
## 2405      556      Pilsner Ukiah      98 0.055  NA      German Pilsener      12      Ukiah
## 2406      557 Heinnieweisse Weissebier      52 0.049  NA      Hefeweizen      12      Butter
## 2407      557      Porkslap Pale Ale      49 0.043  NA      American Pale Ale (APA)      12      Butter
## 2408      557      Snapperhead IPA      51 0.068  NA      American IPA      12      Butter
## 2409      557      Moo Thunder Stout      50 0.049  NA      Milk / Sweet Stout      12      Butter
## 2410      558 Urban Wilderness Pale Ale      30 0.049  NA      English Pale Ale      12      Sleeping Lad
##      State
## 2405      CA
## 2406      NY
## 2407      NY
## 2408      NY
## 2409      NY
## 2410      AK
```

Check missing values in each column

```
sapply(Beer_Brew_Combo, function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
```

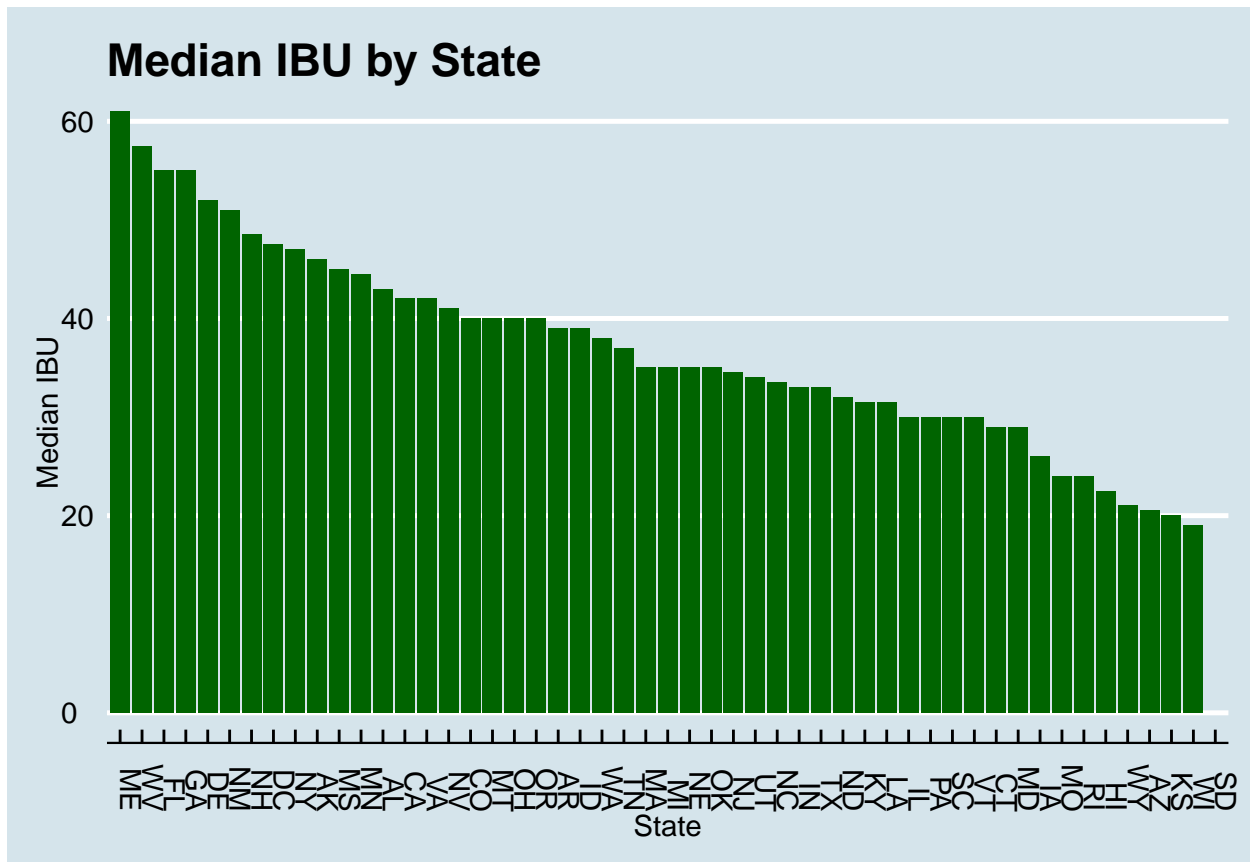
```
##      Brew_ID      Beer_Name      Beer_ID      ABV      IBU      Style      Ounces Brewery_N
##              0              0              0          62      1005          0          0
```

We can see that only the ABV and IBU columns have missing values. For now we will keep them in but they may need to be filtered out later to avoid misleading results.

Computing and plotting median ABV and IBU

```
ABV_IBU_Medians = Beer_Brew_Combo %>%
  group_by (State) %>%
  summarise(Median_ABV = median(ABV, na.rm = TRUE), # na.rm filters out the missing values when computing
            Median_IBU = median(IBU, na.rm = TRUE))

ABV_IBU_Medians %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(State, -Median_ABV), y = Median_ABV)) +
  geom_bar(stat = 'identity', fill = 'dark green') +
  labs(x = 'State', y = 'Median ABV', title = 'Median ABV by State') +
  theme_economist() +
  theme(legend.position = 'none', axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 270, hjust = 1))
```

Which state has the maximum alcoholic beer? Which state has the most bitter beer?

```
Beer_Brew_Combo %>% arrange(-ABV) %>% select(Beer_Name, ABV, State) %>% head(1)
```

```
##                                Beer_Name    ABV  State
## 1 Lee Hill Series Vol. 5 - Belgian Style Quadrupel Ale 0.128    CO
```

```
Beer_Brew_Combo %>% arrange(-IBU) %>% select(Beer_Name, IBU, State) %>% head(1)
```

```
##           Beer_Name  IBU  State
## 1 Bitter Bitch Imperial IPA 138    OR
```

Colorado has the beer with the highest ABV at 0.128.

Oregon has the beer with the highest IBU at 138.

Comment on the summary statistic and distribution of the ABV variable

```
summary(Beer_Brew_Combo$ABV)
```

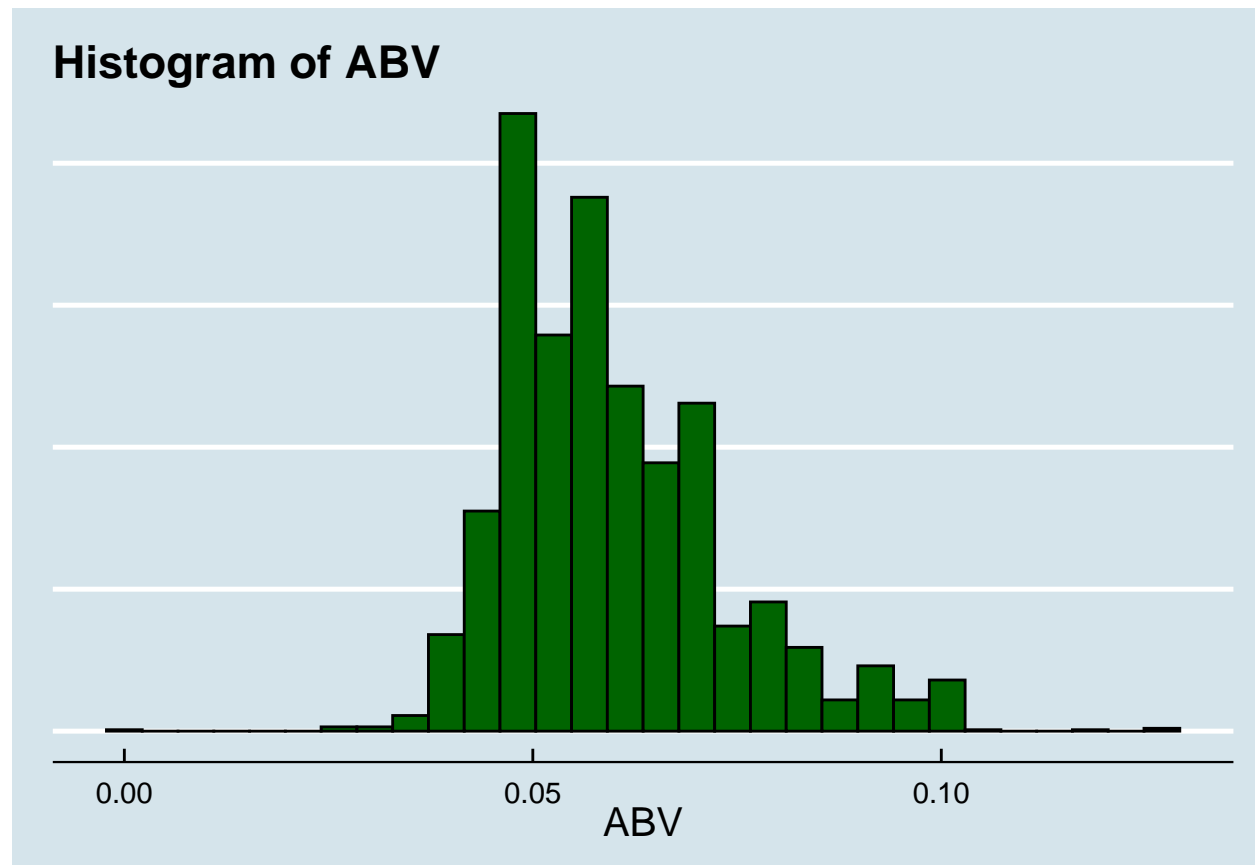
##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	NA's
##	0.00100	0.05000	0.05600	0.05977	0.06700	0.12800	62

```
write.csv(data.frame(Mean = round(mean(Beer_Brew_Combo$ABV, na.rm = TRUE), 3),
  Trimmed_Mean = round(mean(Beer_Brew_Combo$ABV, na.rm = TRUE, trim = 0.1), 3),
  Median = median(Beer_Brew_Combo$ABV, na.rm = TRUE),
  Standard_Deviation = round(sd(Beer_Brew_Combo$ABV, na.rm = TRUE), 3))
, 'C:/Users/L/Downloads/summary.csv'
, row.names = FALSE)

Beer_Brew_Combo %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = ABV)) +
  geom_histogram(fill = 'dark green', color = 'black') +
  labs(x = 'ABV', y = '', title = 'Histogram of ABV') +
  theme_economist() +
  theme(axis.text.y = element_blank(), axis.title.x = element_text(size = 15), legend.position = 'none')
```

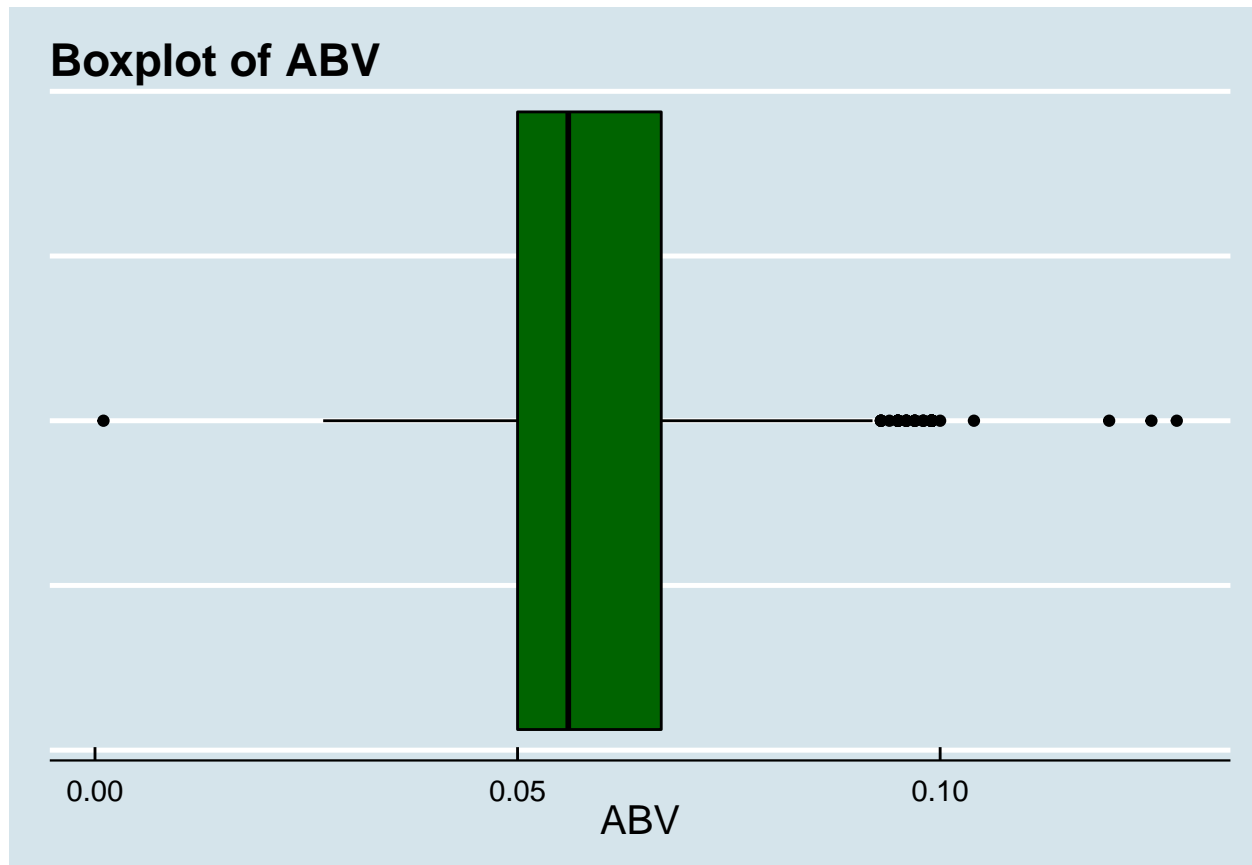
'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.

Warning: Removed 62 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).



```
Beer_Brew_Combo %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = ABV)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = 'dark green', color = 'black') +
  labs(x = 'ABV', y = '', title = 'Boxplot of ABV') +
  theme_economist() +
  theme(axis.text.y = element_blank(), axis.title.x = element_text(size = 15), legend.position = 'none')
```

```
## Warning: Removed 62 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).
```



The lack of difference between the mean and the 10% trimmed mean tells us there are minimal outliers in the data.

Looking at the histogram and boxplot, it is apparent the data is approximately normally distributed

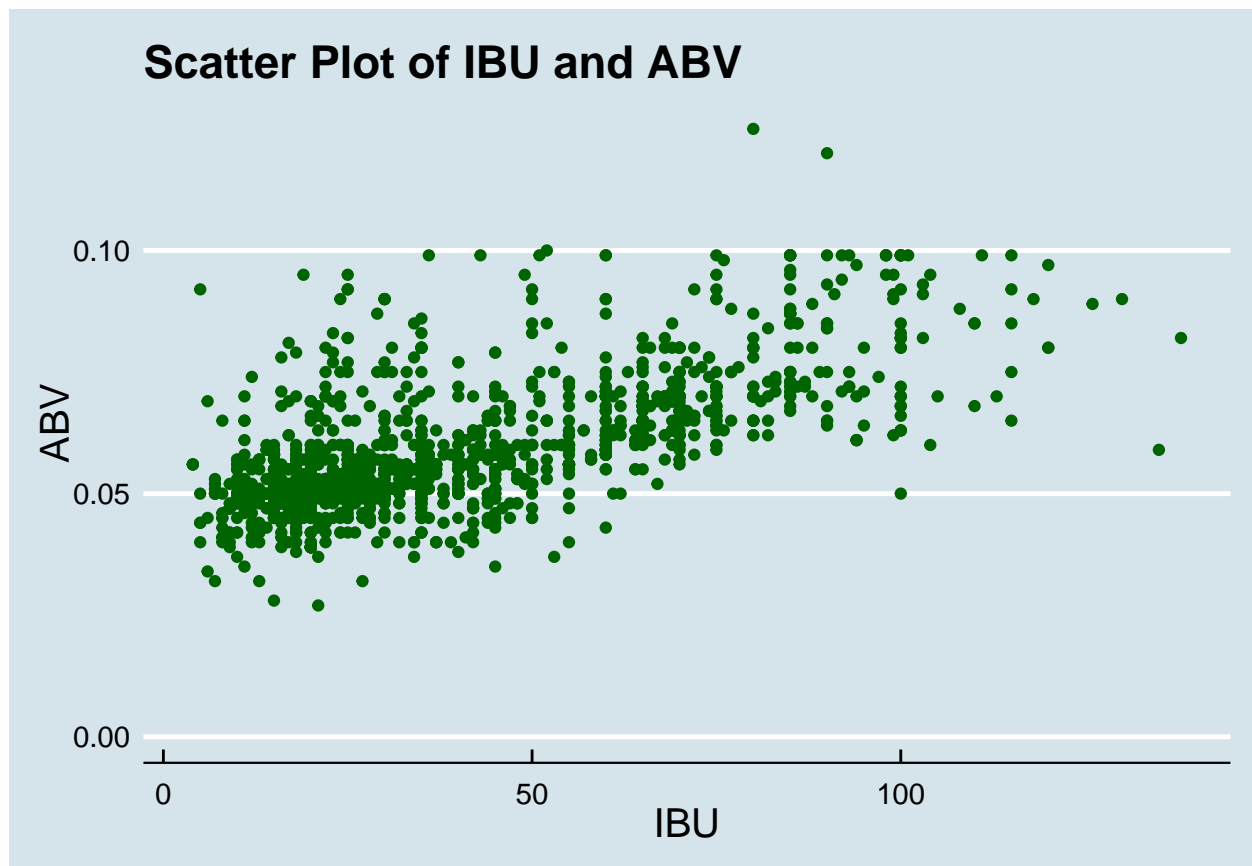
Is there a relationship between ABV and IBU?

```
cor(x = Beer_Brew_Combo$IBU, y = Beer_Brew_Combo$ABV, method = 'pearson', use = 'na.or.complete')
```

```
## [1] 0.6706215
```

```
Beer_Brew_Combo %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = IBU, y = ABV)) +  
  geom_point(color = 'dark green') +  
  labs(title = 'Scatter Plot of IBU and ABV') +  
  theme_economist() +  
  theme(axis.title.y = element_text(size = 15), axis.title.x = element_text(size = 15), legend.position = 'right')
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1005 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

Based on a visual inspection of the scatter plot, there appears to be a slight positive correlation between IBU and ABV

This is supported by a linear correlation coefficient of 0.67

Both of the graph and the correlation coefficient suggest that, in general, as IBU increases, so does ABV

Using KNN to investigate IBU vs ABV in IPAs and other Ales

Deciding best K to use

```
ipa_ale_df = Beer_Brew_Combo %>%
  filter(!is.na(ABV) &
         !is.na(IBU) &
         (grepl('\\bIPA\\b', Style, ignore.case = TRUE) | !grepl('\\bIPA\\b', Style) &
          grepl('\\bALE\\b', Style, ignore.case = TRUE)))
  ) %>%
  mutate(isIPA = ifelse(grepl('\\bIPA\\b', Style, ignore.case = TRUE), 1, 0),
         scaled_ibu = scale(IBU),
         scaled_abv = scale(ABV))
  )

sample_size = floor(.70 * nrow(ipa_ale_df))
```

```

set.seed(67)

train_index = sample(seq_len(nrow(ipa_ale_df)), size = sample_size)

train_df = ipa_ale_df[train_index, ]
test_df = ipa_ale_df[-train_index, ]

accuracy_df = data.frame(accuracy = numeric(70), k = numeric(70))

for(i in 1:70)
{
  beer_classifications = knn(train_df[, c(12,13)],
                             test_df[, c(12,13)],
                             train_df$isIPA,
                             prob = TRUE, k = i)

  CM = confusionMatrix(table(beer_classifications, test_df$isIPA))

  accuracy_df$accuracy[i] = CM$overall[1]
  accuracy_df$k[i] = i
}

print(accuracy_df %>% arrange(-accuracy) %>% head())

```

```

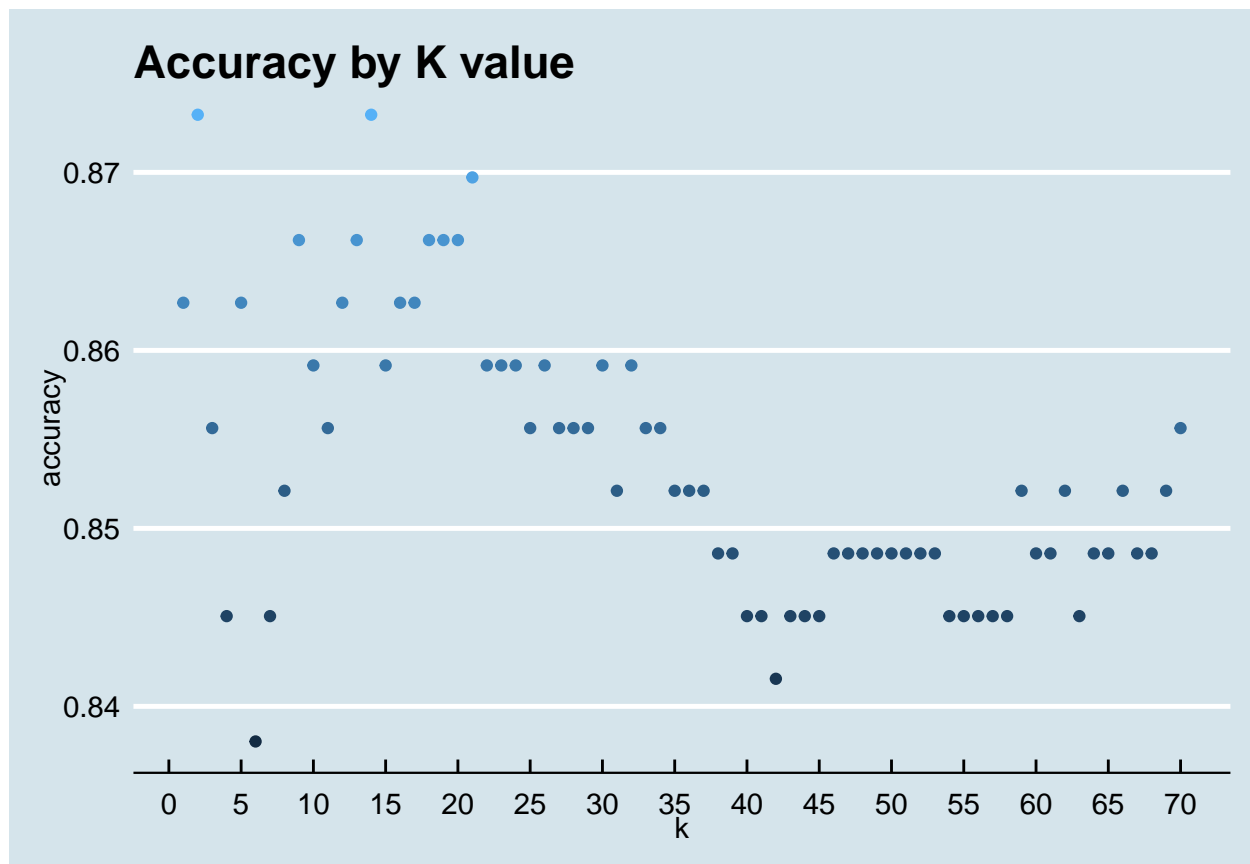
##   accuracy  k
## 1 0.8732394  2
## 2 0.8732394 14
## 3 0.8697183 21
## 4 0.8661972  9
## 5 0.8661972 13
## 6 0.8661972 18

```

```

accuracy_df %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = k, y = accuracy, color = accuracy)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(0, 70, 5)) +
  labs(title = 'Accuracy by K value') +
  theme_economist() +
  theme(legend.position = 'none')

```



Highest accuracy occurs when $k = 2$ or 14 , so we will go with 14

```
set.seed(67)

classifications = knn(train_df[, c(12,13)],
                      test_df[, c(12,13)],
                      train_df$isIPA,
                      prob = TRUE, k = 14)

print(confusionMatrix(table(classifications, test_df$isIPA)))
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
## classifications    0    1
##                0 144  19
##                1   17 104
##
##                Accuracy : 0.8732
##                95% CI   : (0.8289, 0.9096)
##                No Information Rate : 0.5669
##                P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <2e-16
##
##                Kappa   : 0.7414
##
##                McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.8676
```

```
##
##          Sensitivity : 0.8944
##          Specificity : 0.8455
##          Pos Pred Value : 0.8834
##          Neg Pred Value : 0.8595
##          Prevalence : 0.5669
##          Detection Rate : 0.5070
##          Detection Prevalence : 0.5739
##          Balanced Accuracy : 0.8700
##
##          'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

Using just ABV and IBU in KNN analysis when $k = 14$, IPAs were correctly classified 87.3% of the time

Visualizing the above conclusion

```
test_df$classification = classifications

test_df = test_df %>%
  mutate(correct_classification = factor(ifelse(isIPA == classification, 1, 0), labels = c('No', 'Yes')),
         isIPA = factor(ifelse(isIPA == 1, 1, 0), labels = c('No', 'Yes')))

test_df %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = IBU, y = ABV, color = correct_classification)) +
  geom_point(aes(shape = isIPA)) +
  theme_economist() +
  labs(title = 'IBU vs ABV', color = 'Correctly Classified?', shape = 'Is an IPA?')
```

IBU vs ABV

