Imputation univariée ou multivariée[¶](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/impute.html#univariate-vs-multivariate-imputation)

[6.4. Imputation des valeurs manquantes — documentation scikit-learn 1.0.2](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/impute.html)

On distingue l’imputation univariée, qui impute des valeurs dans la i-ème variable en utilisant uniquement des valeurs non manquantes dans cette variable. En revanche, les algorithmes d’imputation multivariés utilisent l’ensemble des variables disponibles pour estimer les valeurs manquantes (par exemple). impute.SimpleImputerimpute.IterativeImputer

Une image contenant texte

Description générée automatiquement

[autoimpute · PyPI](https://pypi.org/project/autoimpute/)

[Prévision de séries chronologiques  |  TensorFlow Core](https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/structured_data/time_series#part_2_forecast_a_multivariate_time_series)

[imputation.pdf (uaem.mx)](http://www2.uaem.mx/r-mirror/web/packages/imputation/imputation.pdf)

[impyute · PyPI](https://pypi.org/project/impyute/)

Each function in this package includes the imputation algorithm as well as a cross validatiion algorithm. The CV algorithm artificially eliminates 1/3 of the data in a dataset, and runs the imputation function. Using the completed data, the RMSE is calculated on the portion of the data that was artificially removed only. Different imputation algorithms will perform differently on different datasets, so it is important to have these functions for comparison.