Published in Towards Data Science

Jeff Hale
Mar 4, 2019 · 7 min read ★ · Listen

Scale, Standardize, or Normalize with Scikit-Learn

When to use MinMaxScaler, RobustScaler, StandardScaler, and Normalizer

Many machine learning algorithms work better when features are on a relatively similar scale and close to normally distributed. *MinMaxScaler*, *RobustScaler*, *StandardScaler*, and *Normalizer* are scikit-learn methods to preprocess data for machine learning. Which method you need, if any, depends on your model type and your feature values.

This guide will highlight the differences and similarities among these methods and help you learn when to reach for which tool.

Scales

As often as these methods appear in machine learning workflows, I found it difficult to find information about which of them to use when. Commentators often use the terms *scale*, *standardize*, and *normalize* interchangeably. However, their are some differences and the four scikit-learn functions we will examine do different things.

First, a few housekeeping notes:

- The Jupyter Notebook on which this article is based can be found here.
- In this article, we aren't looking at log transformations or other transformations aimed at reducing the heteroskedasticity of the errors.
- This guide is current as of scikit-learn v0.20.3.

What do These Terms Mean?

Scale generally means to change the **range** of the values. The shape of the distribution doesn't change. Think about how a scale model of a building has the same proportions as the original, just smaller. That's why we say it is drawn to scale. The range is often set at 0 to 1.

Standardize generally means changing the values so that the distribution's ***standard*** deviation equals one. Scaling is often implied.

Normalize can be used to mean either of the above things (and more!). I suggest you avoid the term *normalize,* because it has many definitions and is prone to creating confusion.

If you use any of these terms in your communication, I strongly suggest you define them.

Why Scale, Standardize, or Normalize?

Many machine learning algorit r or converge faster when features are on a relatively similar scale and/or close to normally distributed. Examples of such algorithm families include:

- linear and logistic regression
- nearest neighbors
- neural networks
- support vector machines with radial bias kernel functions
- principal components analysis
- linear discriminant analysis

Scaling and standardizing can help features arrive in more digestible form for these algorithms.

The four scikit-learn preprocessing methods we are examining follow the API shown below. *X_train* and *X_test* are the usual numpy ndarrays or pandas DataFrames.

```
from sklearn import preprocessing

mm_scaler = preprocessing.MinMaxScaler()
X_train_minmax = mm_scaler.fit_transform(X_train)

mm_scaler.transform(X_test)
```

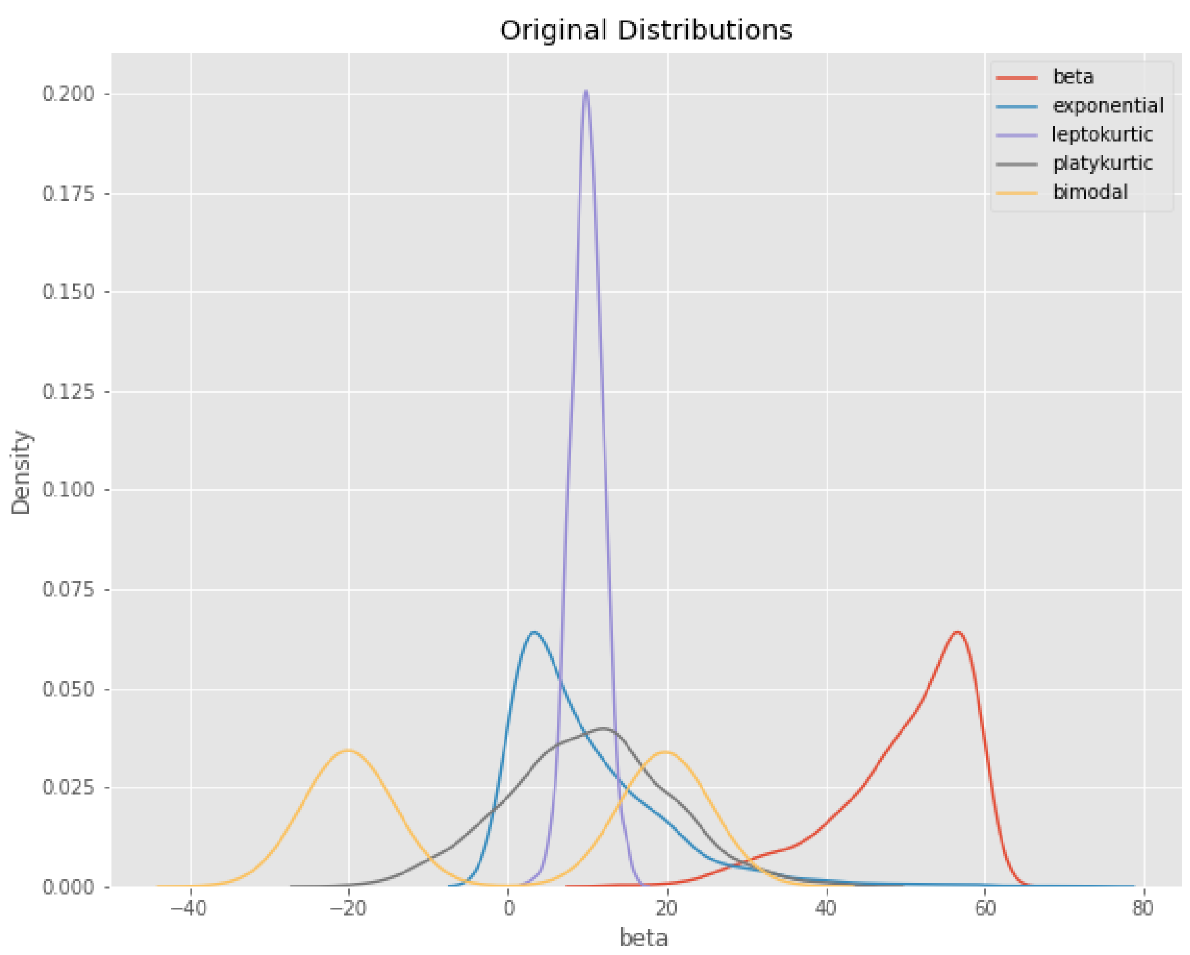
We'll look at a number of distributions and apply each of the four scikit-learn methods to them.

Original Data

I created four distributions with different characteristics. The distributions are:

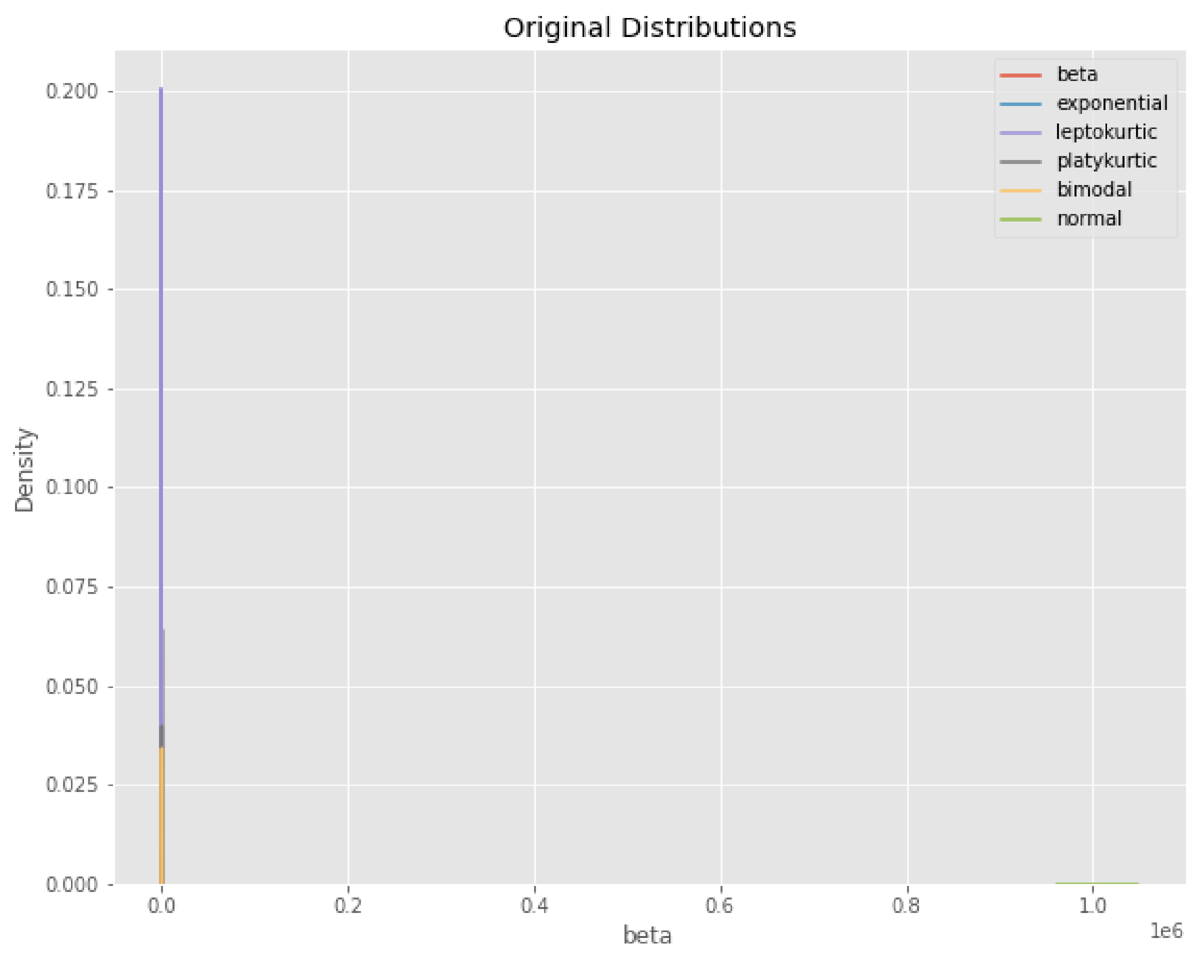
- **beta** — with negative skew
- **exponential** — with positive skew
- **leptokurtic** — normal, leptokurtic
- **platykurtic**— normal, platykurtic
- **bimodal** — bimodal

The values all are of relatively similar scale, as can be seen on the x-axis of the Kernel Density Estimate plot (kdeplot) below.



Then I added a sixth distribution with much larger values (normally distributed) — **normal**.

Now our kdeplot looks like this:



Squint hard at the monitor and you might notice the tiny green bar of big values to the right. Here are the descriptive statistics for our features.

	beta	exponential	normal_p	normal_l	bimodal	normal_big
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1.000000e+03
mean	50.024249	10.028387	9.994006	10.175745	-0.076622	1.000259e+06
std	8.474545	9.733928	2.013971	10.104004	20.165208	9.935564e+03
min	13.854022	0.007617	2.356844	-19.539980	-28.709856	9.692079e+05
25%	45.793283	2.951421	8.687478	3.566822	-19.995311	9.936191e+05
50%	52.337504	7.018565	9.983498	10.326331	0.237049	1.000241e+06
75%	56.722191	14.022485	11.306914	16.615057	19.891202	1.007335e+06
max	59.990640	71.344341	16.214364	42.072915	28.252151	1.040677e+06

Alright, let's start scaling!

MinMaxScaler

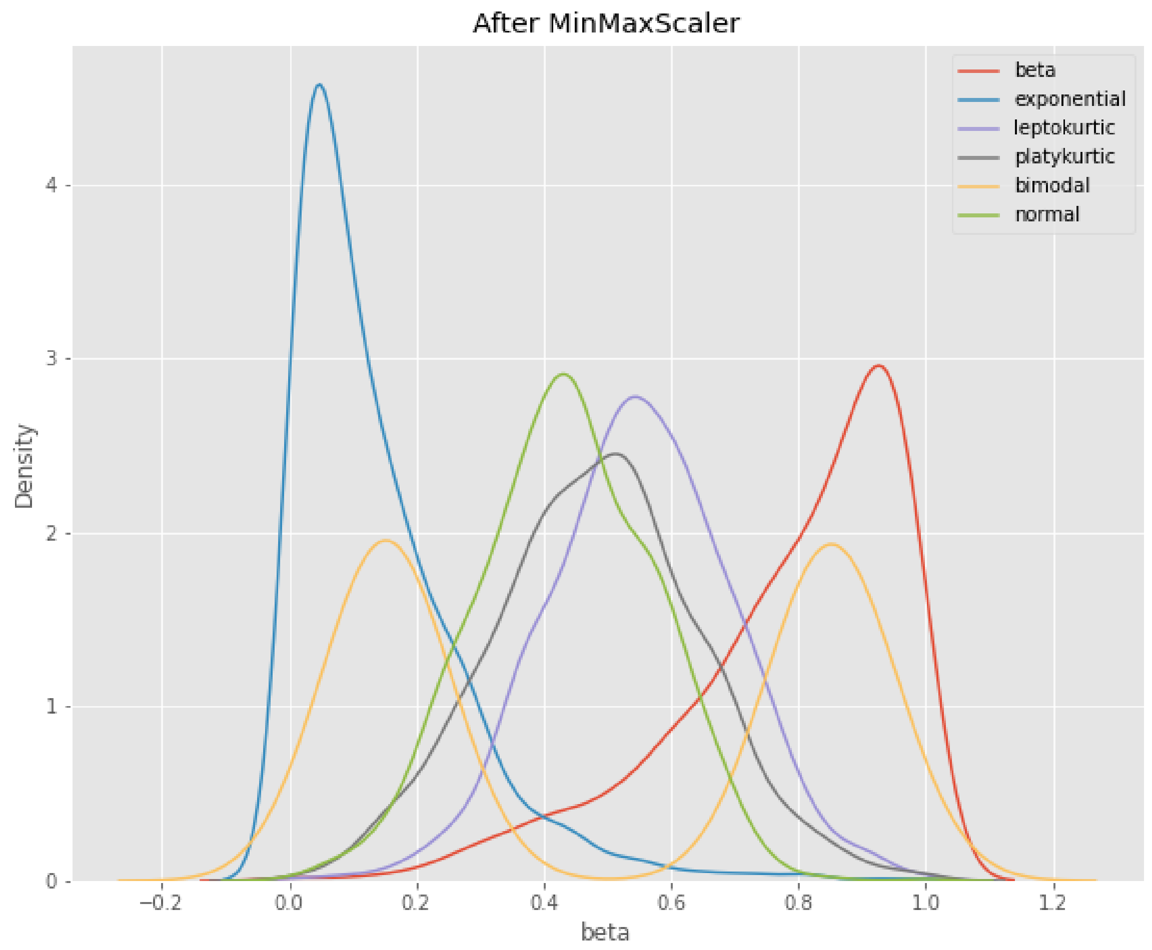
For each value in a feature, MinMaxScaler subtracts the minimum value in the feature and then divides by the range. The range is the difference between the original maximum and original minimum.

MinMaxScaler preserves the shape of the original distribution. It doesn't meaningfully change the information embedded in the original data.

Note that MinMaxScaler doesn't reduce the importance of outliers.

The default range for the feature returned by MinMaxScaler is 0 to 1.

Here's the kdeplot after MinMaxScaler has been applied.



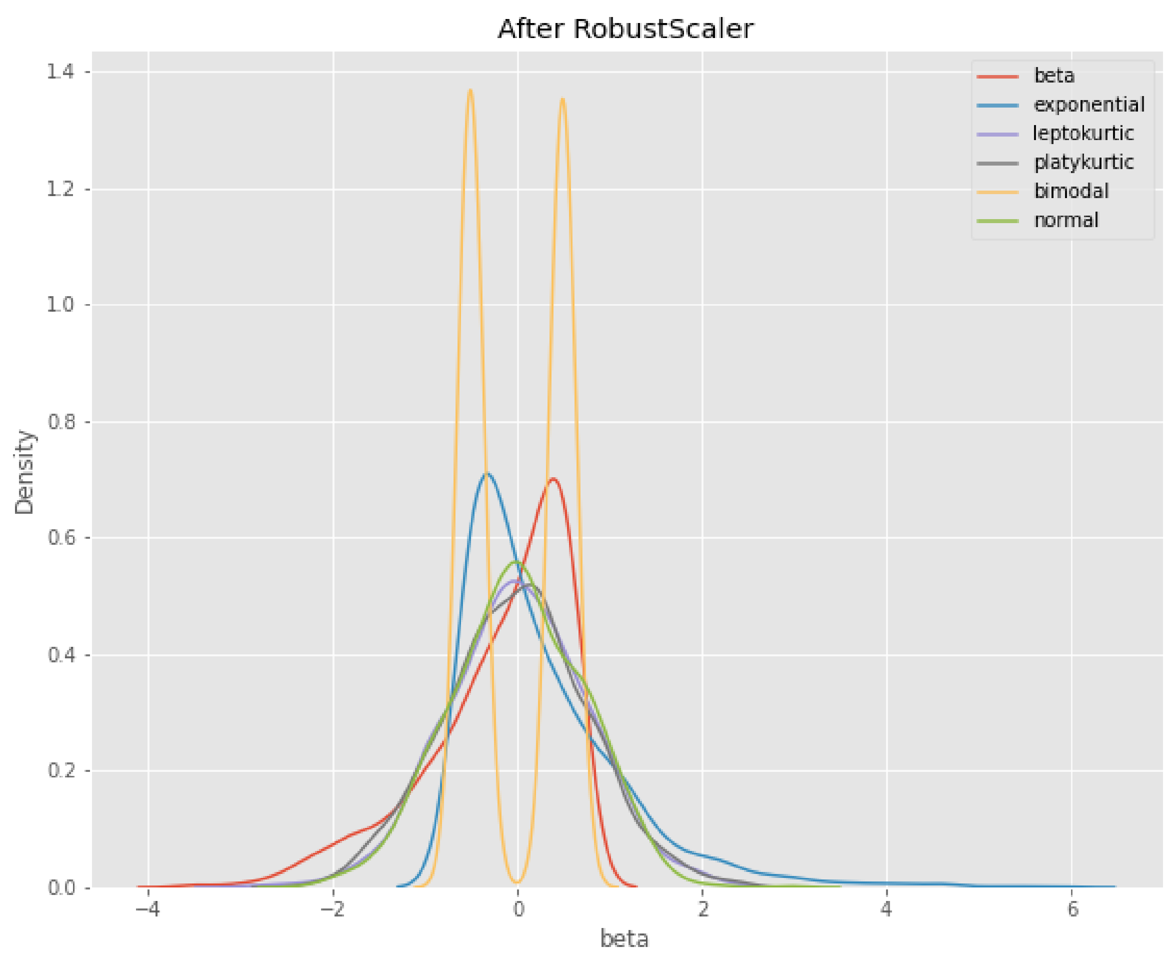
Notice how the features are all on the same relative scale. The relative spaces between each feature's values have been maintained.

MinMaxScaler isn't a bad place to start, unless you know you want your feature to have a normal distribution or you have outliers and you want them to have reduced influence.

Different types of scales

RobustScaler

RobustScaler transforms the feature vector by subtracting the median and then dividing by the interquartile range (75% value — 25% value).



Like MinMaxScaler, our feature with large values — *normal-big* — is now of similar scale to the other features. Note that RobustScaler does not scale the data into a predetermined interval like MinMaxScaler. It does not meet the strict definition of *scale* I introduced earlier.

Note that the range for each feature after RobustScaler is applied is larger than it was for MinMaxScaler.

Use RobustScaler if you want to reduce the effects of outliers, relative to MinMaxScaler.

Now let's turn to StandardScaler.

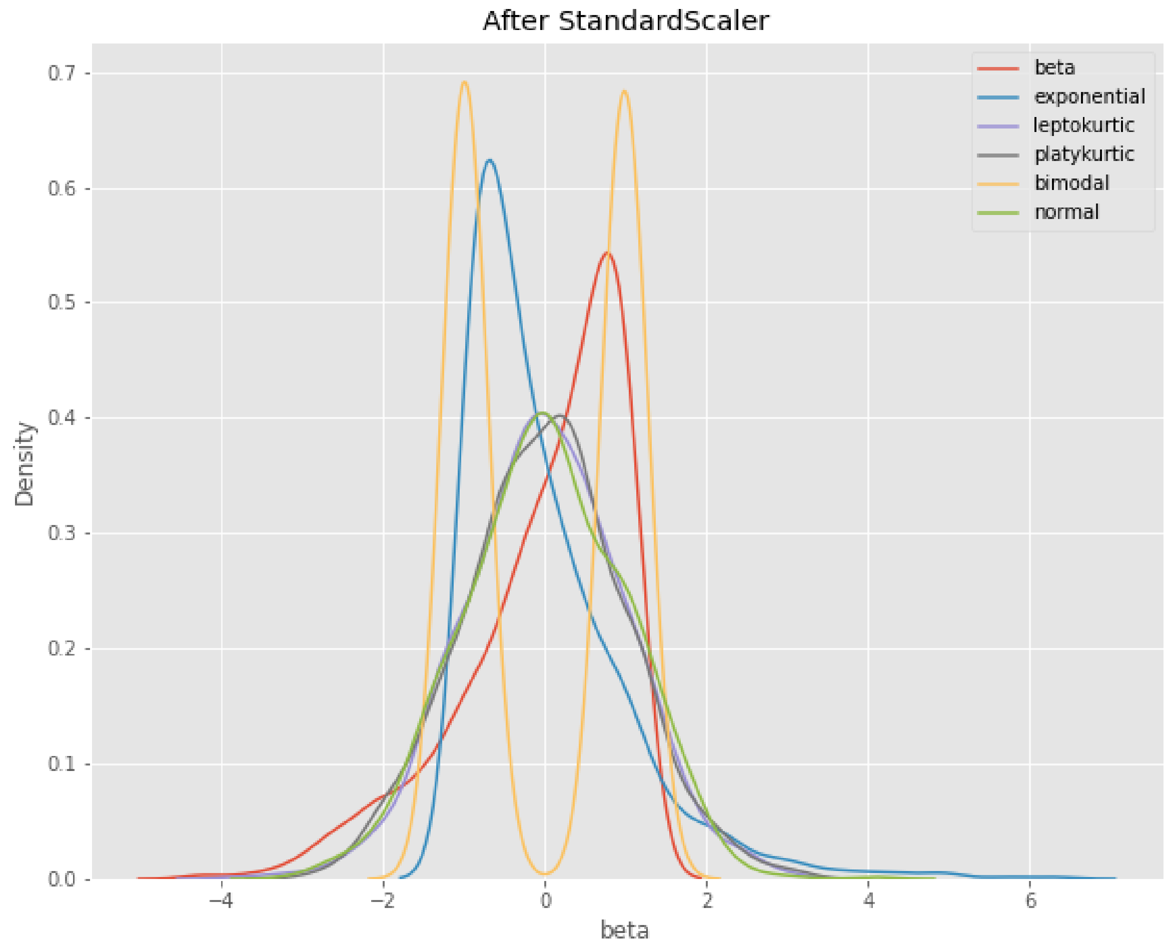
StandardScaler

StandardScaler is the industry's go-to algorithm. 🙂

StandardScaler standardizes a feature by subtracting the mean and then scaling to unit variance. Unit variance means dividing all the values by the standard deviation. StandardScaler does not meet the strict definition of *scale* I introduced earlier.

StandardScaler results in a distribution with a standard deviation equal to 1. The variance is equal to 1 also, because *variance = standard deviation squared*. And 1 squared = 1.

StandardScaler makes the mean of the distribution approximately 0.



In the plot above, you can see that all four distributions have a mean close to zero and unit variance. The values are on a similar scale, but the range is larger than after MinMaxScaler.

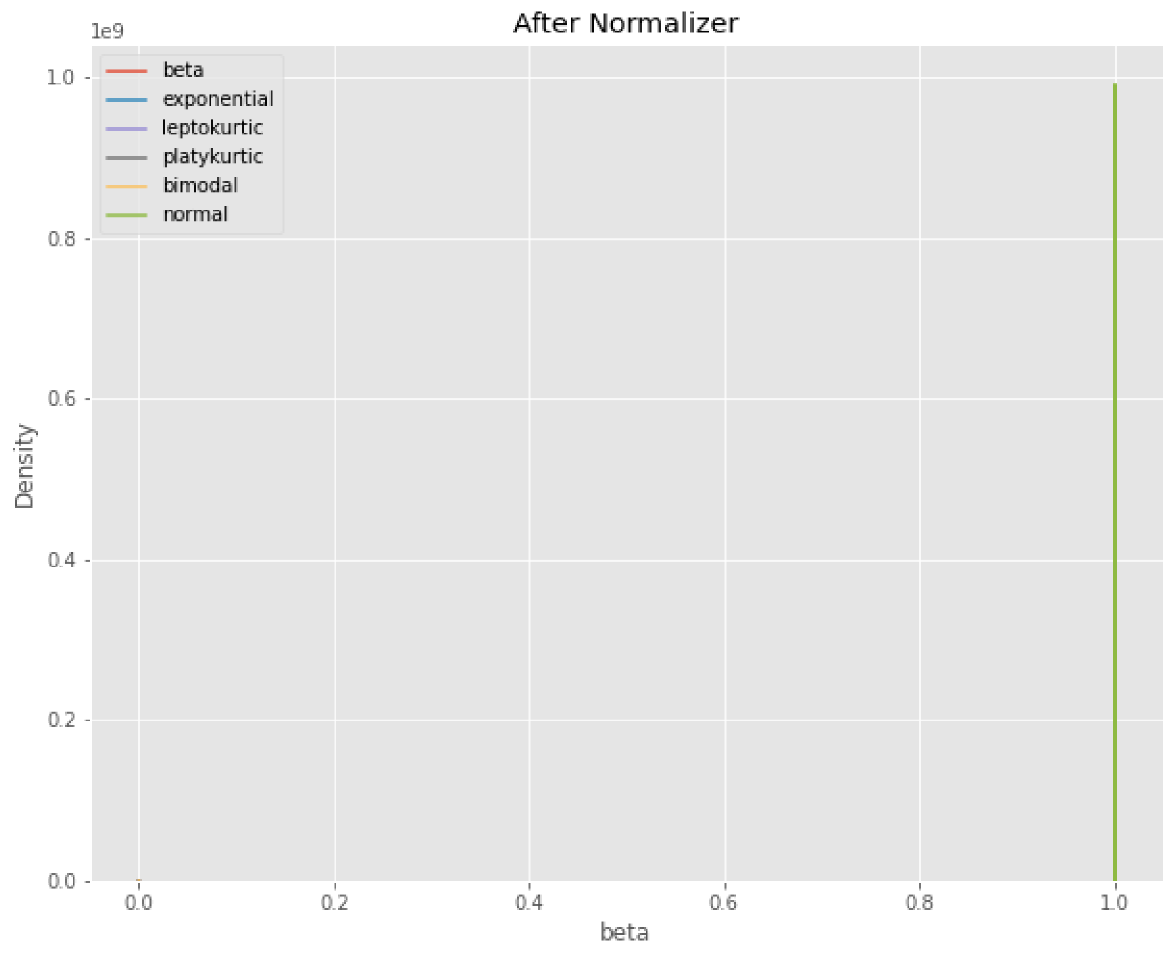
Deep learning algorithms often call for zero mean and unit variance. Regression-type algorithms also benefit from normally distributed data with small sample sizes.

Now let's have a look at Normalizer.

Normalizer

Normalizer works on the rows, not the columns! I find that very unintuitive. It's easy to miss this information in the docs.

By default, L2 normalization is applied to each observation so the that the values in a row have a unit norm. *Unit norm* with L2 means that if each element were squared and summed, the total would equal 1. Alternatively, L1 (aka taxicab or Manhattan) normalization can be applied instead of L2 normalization.



Normalizer does transform all the features to values between -1 and 1 (*this text updated July 2019*). In our example, *normal_big* ends up with all its values transformed to .9999999.

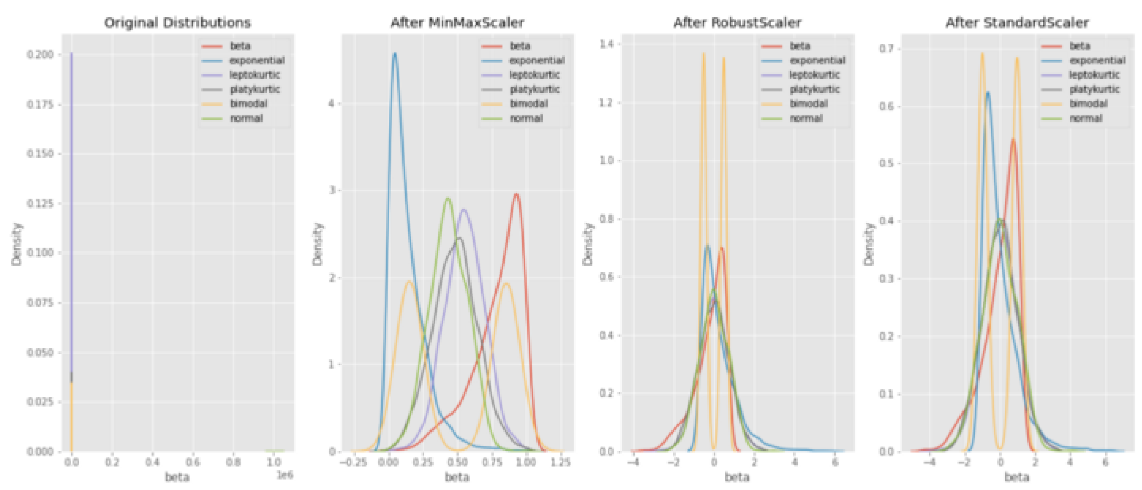
Have you found good use cases for Normalizer? If so, please let me know on Twitter @discdiver.

In most cases one of the other preprocessing tools above will be more helpful.

Again, scikit-learn's Normalizer works on the rows, not the columns.

Comparison

Here are plots of the original distributions before and after MinMaxScaler, RobustScaler, and StandardScaler have been applied.



Note that after any of these three transformations the values are on a similar scale. 🎉

Wrap

Scaling and standardizing your data is often a good idea. I highly recommend using a StandardScaler prior to feeding the data to a deep learning algorithm or one that depends upon the relative distance of the observations, or that uses L2 regularization. Note that StandardScaling can make interpretation of regression coefficients a bit trickier. 😉

Tips:

- Use StandardScaler if you want each feature to have zero-mean, unit standard-deviation. If you want more normally distributed data, and are okay with transforming your data. Check out scikit-learn's `QuantileTransformer(output_distribution='normal')`.
- Use MinMaxScaler if you want to have a light touch. It's non-distorting.
- You could use RobustScaler if you have outliers and want to reduce their influence.
- Use Normalizer sparingly — it normalizes sample rows, not feature columns. It can use l2 or l1 normalization.

Here's a cheat sheet I made in a Google Sheet to help you keep the options straight:

Preprocessing Type	Scikit-learn Function	Range	Mean	Distribution Characteristics	When Use	Definition	Notes
Scale	MinMaxScaler	0 to 1 default, can override	varies	Bounded	When want a light touch.	Add or substract a constant. Then multiply or divide by another constant. MinMaxScaler subtracts the mimimum value in the column and then divides by the difference between the original maximum and original minimum.	Preserves the shape of the original distribution. Doesn't reduce the importance of outliers. Least disruptive to the information in the original data. Default range for MinMaxScaler is 0 to 1.
Standardize	RobustScaler	varies	varies	Unbounded	Use if have outliers and don't want them to have much influence.	RobustScaler standardizes a feature by removing the median and dividing each feature by the interquartile range.	Outliers have less influence than with MinMaxScaler. Range is larger than MinMaxScaler or StandardScaler.
Standardize	StandardScaler	varies	0	Unbounded, Unit variance	When need to transform a feature has zero mean and unit standard deviation. It's my go-to.	StandardScaler standardizes a feature by removing the mean and dividing each value by the standard deviation.	Results in a distribution with a standard deviation equal to 1 (and variance equal to 1). If you have outliers in your feature (column), normalizing your data will scale most of the data to a small interval.
Normalize	Normalizer	varies	0	Unit norm	Rarely.	An observation (row) is normalized by applying l2 (Euclidian) normalization. If each element were squared and summed, the total would equal 1. Could also specify l1 (Manhatten) normalization.	Normalizes each sample observation (row), not the feature (column)!

In this article you've seen how scikit-learn can help you scale, standardize, and normalize your data. ***I updated the images and some text this article in August 2021. Thank you to readers for feedback!***

Resources to go deeper:

- Here's a scikit-learn doc on preprocessing data.
- Here's another doc about the effects of scikit-learn scalers on outliers.
- Here's a nice guide to probability distributions by Sean Owen.
- Here's another guide comparing these functions by Ben Alex Keen.

I hope you found this guide helpful. If you did, please share it on your favorite social media channel. 👏

I write about Python, Docker, SQL, pandas, and other data science topics. If any of those topics interest you, read more here and follow me on Medium. 😃

Scale on!