



Outliers

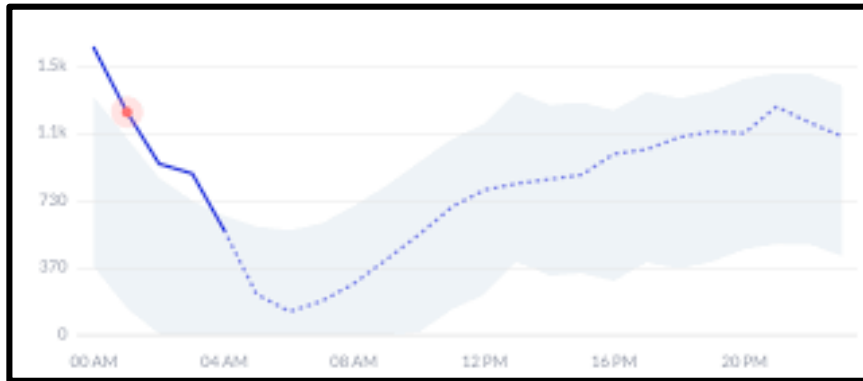


Outliers

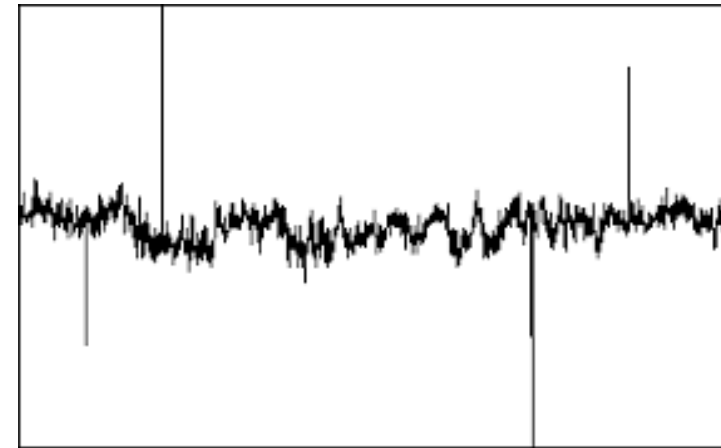
- An outlier is a data point which is significantly different from the remaining data.
- “An outlier is an observation which deviates so much from the other observations as to arouse suspicions that it was generated by a different mechanism.” [D. Hawkins. Identification of Outliers, Chapman and Hall , 1980.]

Should outliers be removed?

Revenue forecasting



Credit card transactions

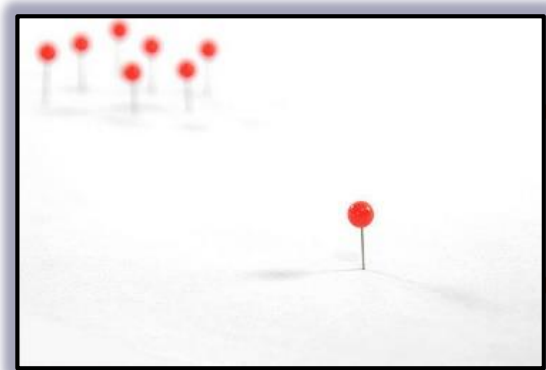


Depending on the context, outliers either deserve special attention or should be completely ignored.

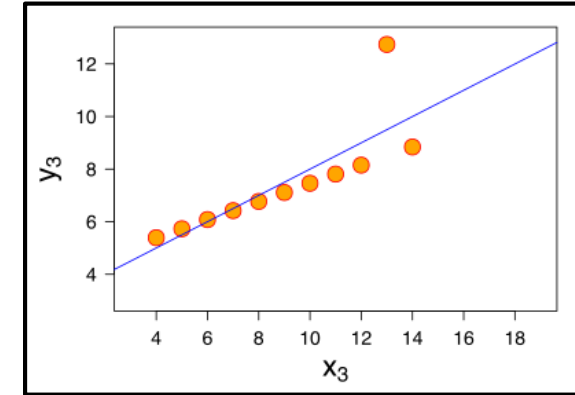
Approach to outliers in this course

- Handle outliers in cases where they may affect model performance
- The course is tailored to improve model performance
- Out of scope: outlier detection
 - A massive field with lots of techniques

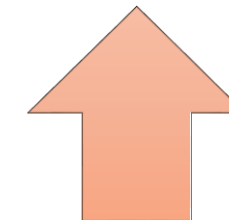
Algorithms susceptible to outliers



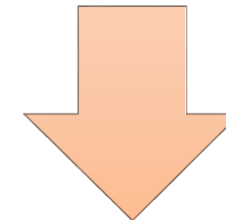
Linear
models



Adaboost



Tremendous
weights



Bad
generalisation

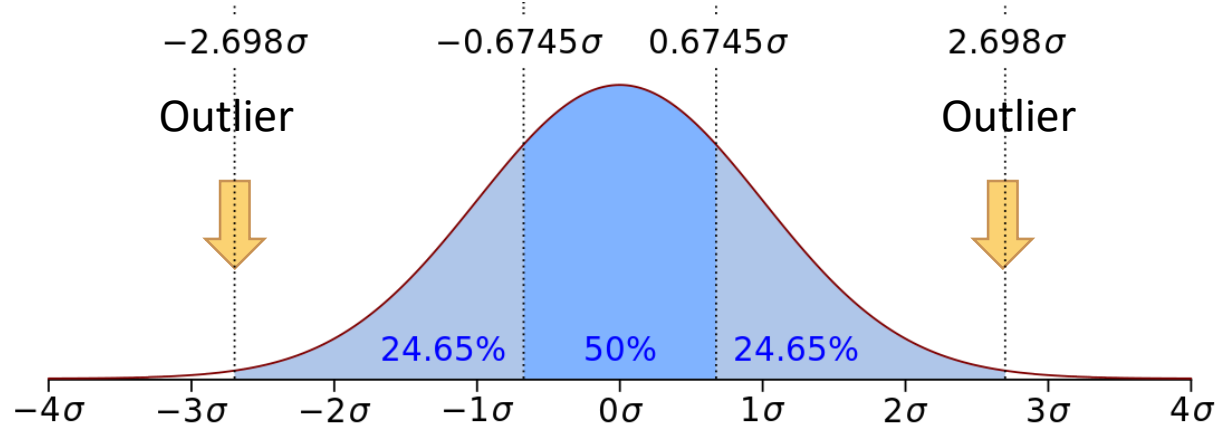


Detecting Outliers

Extreme Value Analysis

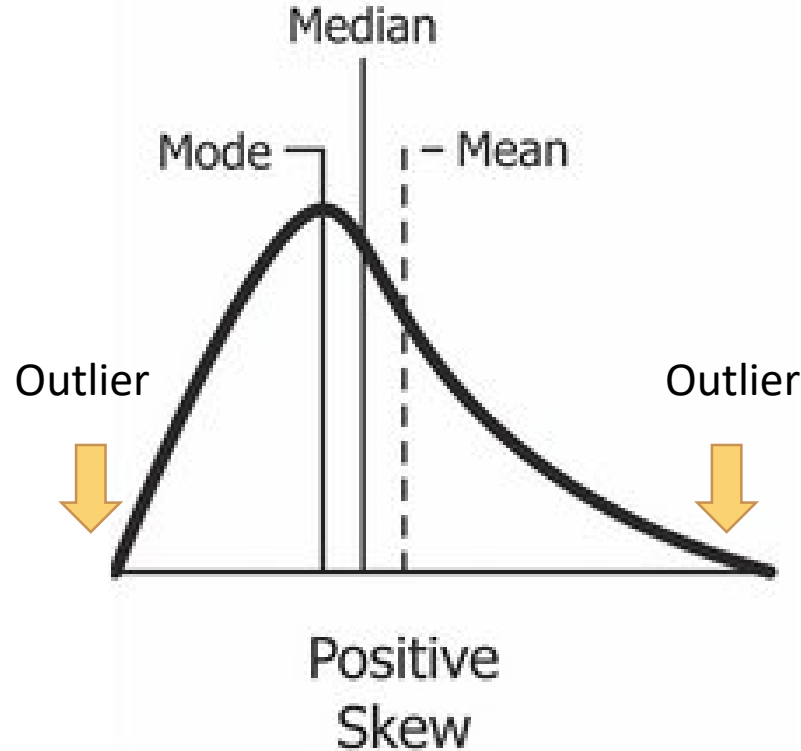


Normal distribution



- ~99% of the observations of a normally distributed variable lie within the mean $\pm 3 \times$ standard deviations.
- Values outside mean $\pm 3 \times$ standard deviations are considered outliers

Skewed distributions



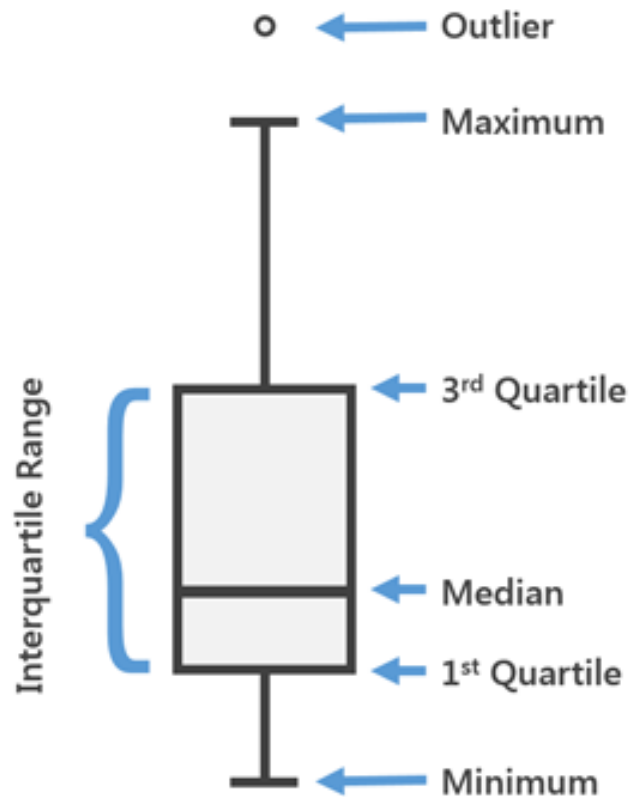
- The general approach is to calculate the quantiles, and then the inter-quantile range (IQR), as follows:
- $IQR = 75^{th} \text{ Quantile} - 25^{th} \text{ Quantile}$
- $\text{Upper limit} = 75^{th} \text{ Quantile} + IQR \times 1.5$
- $\text{Lower limit} = 25^{th} \text{ Quantile} - IQR \times 1.5$

Note, for extreme outliers, multiply the IQR by 3 instead of 1.5

Notes on quantiles

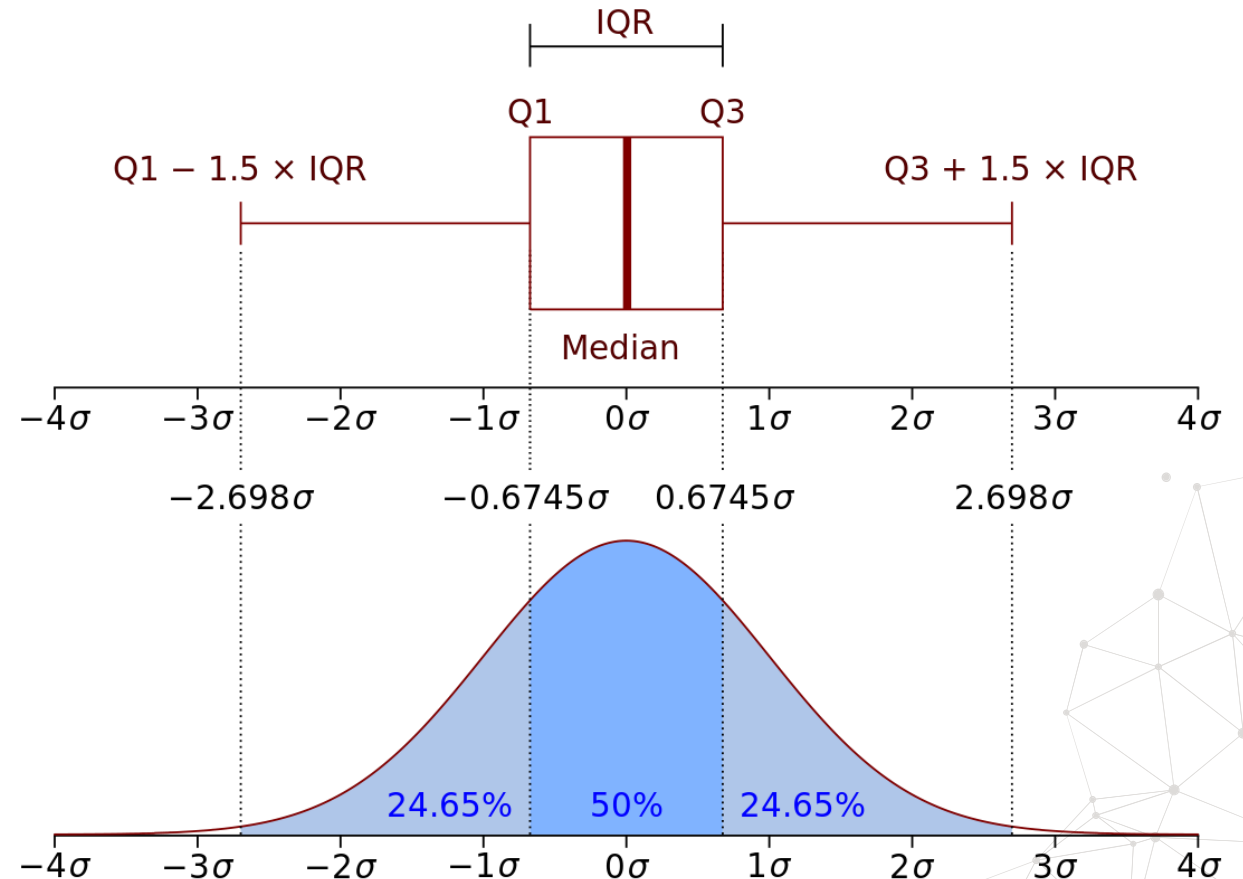
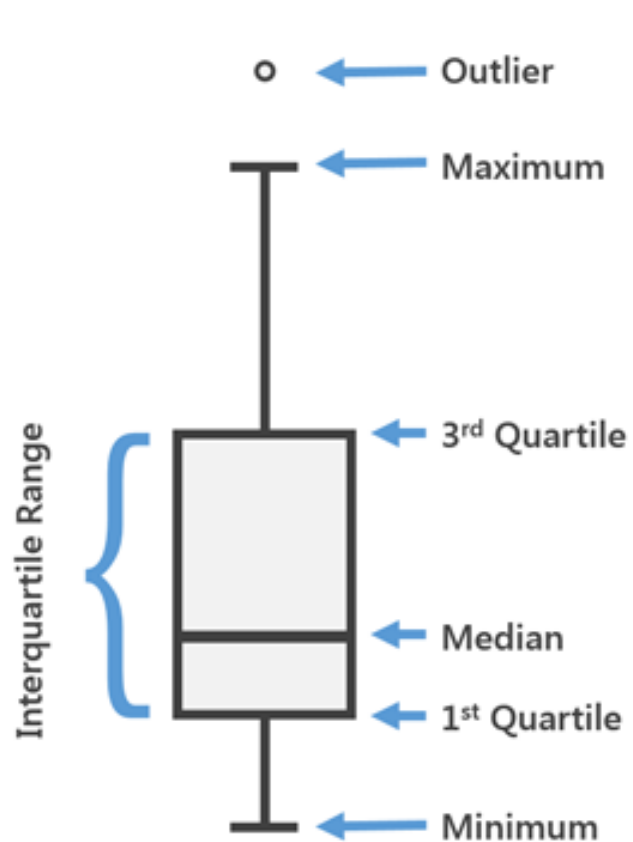
- Quartiles = dividing the distribution in 4
- Quantiles = dividing the distribution into 100
- 1st Quartile = 25th Quantile
- 3rd Quartile = 75th Quantile
- 2nd Quartile = 50th Quantile = Median
- $\text{IQR} = 75^{\text{th}} \text{ Quantile} - 25^{\text{th}} \text{ Quantile} = 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ Quartile} - 1^{\text{st}} \text{ Quartile}$

Visualising outliers - Boxplots



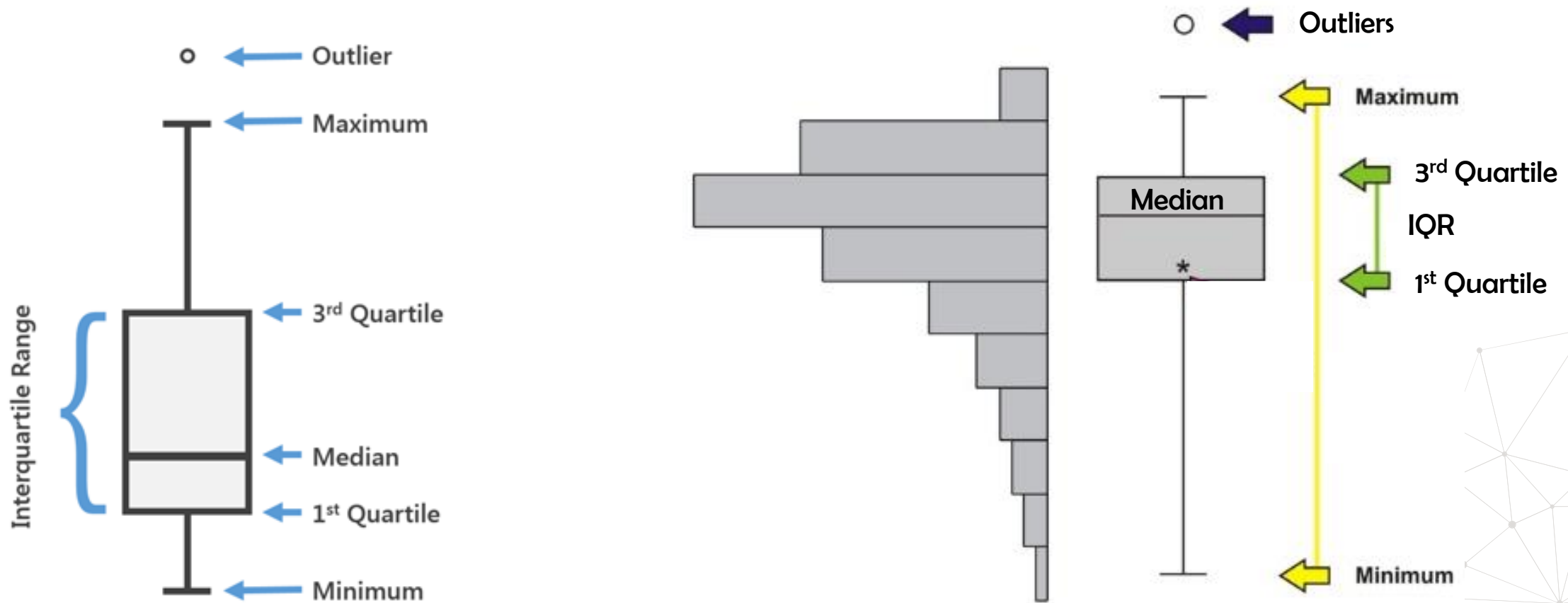
Images taken from pro.arcgis.com and wiki.commons

Visualising outliers - Boxplots



Images taken from pro.arcgis.com and wiki.common

Visualising outliers - Boxplots



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Accompanying Jupyter Notebook



- Read the accompanying Jupyter Notebook
- Extreme Value Analysis to detect outliers in normal and skewed variables in 2 different datasets

THANK YOU

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