

# Aula M2A38 DATA PREPARATION AND FEATURE SELECTION.

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## Leitura complementar:

- [Data Preparation: What is Data Preparation for Machine Learning?](#)
- [Ordinal and One-Hot Encodings for Categorical Data](#)
- [Ways To Handle Categorical Data With Implementation](#)
- [Categorical Variables](#)
- [Data Preparation and Feature Engineering in ML](#)
- [What Is Data Preparation in a Machine Learning Project](#)
- [What's Data Science Pipeline?](#)
- [scikit-learn Machine Learning in Python](#)
- [What is Data Preparation?](#)
- [The Definitive Guide for Data Preparation that Beginners should read](#)
- [How to Prepare your Data](#)
- [Six Steps to Master Machine Learning with Data Preparation](#)
- [4 Distance Measures for Machine Learning](#)
- [Importance of Distance Metrics in Machine Learning Modelling](#)
- [Tutorial: Linear Regression with Stochastic Gradient Descent](#)
- [How to Use StandardScaler and MinMaxScaler Transforms in Python](#)
- [How to Save and Reuse Data Preparation Objects in Scikit-Learn](#)
- [Preprocessing with sklearn: a complete and comprehensive guide](#)
- [Python Sklearn Data Preprocessing for Data Science](#)
- [7 Steps to Mastering Data Preparation for Machine Learning with Python — 2019 Edition](#)
- [How to Transform Data to Better Fit The Normal Distribution](#)
- [How To Prepare Your Data For Machine Learning in Python with Scikit-Learn](#)
- [Compare the effect of different scalers on data with outliers](#)
- [sklearn.preprocessing.MinMaxScaler](#)

- `.fit()`
- `.transform()`
- What and why behind `fit_transform()` and `transform()` in scikit-learn!
- Feature Scaling — Effect Of Different Scikit-Learn Scalers: Deep Dive
- Compare different scalers on data with outliers
- How and why to Standardize your data: A python tutorial
- `sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler`
- Scale, Standardize, or Normalize with Scikit-Learn
- `StandardScaler` and Normalization with code and graph
- Feature Transformation
- `sklearn.preprocessing.RobustScaler`
- `.transform()`
- How to Scale Data With Outliers for Machine Learning
- Hands-On PCA Data Preprocessing Series. Part I: Scaling Transformers
- Why is scaling required in KNN and K-Means?
- All about Categorical Variable Encoding
- `.get_dummies()`
- How to One Hot Encode Sequence Data in Python
- Preprocessing: `OneHotEncoder()` vs `pandas.get_dummies`
- Machine Learning — Feature Encoding with `OneHotEncoder` (inside a Pipeline)
- One Hot Encoding in Scikit-Learn
- One-Hot-Encoding, Multicollinearity and the Dummy Variable Trap
- The Curse of Dimensionality
- `sklearn.preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder`
- Types of Categorical Data Encoding Schemes
- `CountFrequencyEncoder()`
- How to Encode Categorical Data
- Target Encoder

- [Extending Target Encoding](#)
- [Target Encoding and Bayesian Target Encoding](#)
- [Target Encoding Vs. One-hot Encoding with Simple Examples](#)
- [How to Use the ColumnTransformer for Data Preparation](#)
- [Use ColumnTransformer in SciKit instead of LabelEncoding and OneHotEncoding for data preprocessing in Machine Learning](#)
- [sklearn.compose.ColumnTransformer](#)
- [Column Transformer with Mixed Types](#)
- [.pipeline\(\)](#)
- [6.3. Preprocessing data](#)
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