

Categorical Encoding

 Categorical encoding refers to replacing the category strings by a numerical representation

The goal of categorical encoding is:

- To produce variables that can be used to train machine learning models
- To build predictive features from categories



Categorical Encoding Techniques

Traditional techniques

One hot encoding

Count / frequency encoding

Ordinal / Label encoding

Monotonic relationship

Ordered label encoding

Mean encoding

Weight of evidence

Alternative techniques

Binary encoding

Feature hashing

Others



Monotonic relationship

What is a monotonic relationship between the variable and the target?

- When variable increases and the target increases. Or,
- When variable increases and the target decreases.



Monotonic relationship

- Improve the performance of linear models
- May improve the performance of tree based models
 - Creates shallower trees
- Often, organisations want to include monotonic constrains
 - Insurance premiums decreasing with age



Encoding Techniques: Rare labels



- ✓ One hot encoding of frequent categories
- ✓ Grouping of rare categories

Particularly important for model deployment



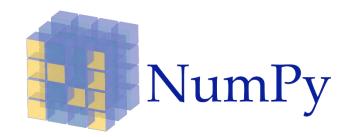
Categorical Encoding Techniques















Feature-Engine

A Category Encoders



Objectives

Understand the different techniques for categorical encoding.





Learn how to implement it with pandas, Scikit-learn, and Feature-Engine, within a machine learning pipeline



Content



For each lecture:

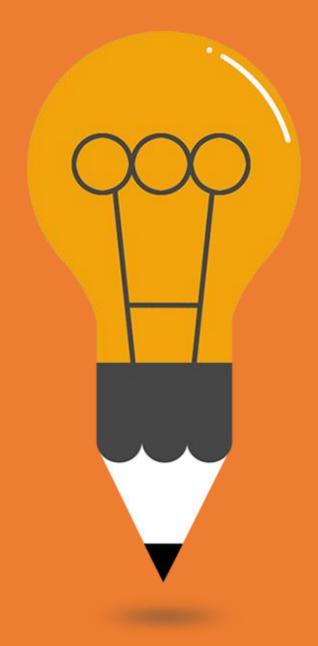
- Presentation and video
- Accompanying Jupyter notebook
 - Explanation of the technique
 - Implementation in pandas and Numpy
 - Implementation in Scikit-learn (when possible)
 - Implementation in Feature-engine



Final Summary

 Final lecture comparing the performance of the different categorical encoding techniques with different machine learning models.

Additional reading resources.







THANK YOU

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