

Standardizing Data

PREPROCESSING FOR MACHINE LEARNING IN PYTHON



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What is standardization?

- Scikit-learn models assume normally distributed data
- Log normalization and feature scaling in this course
- Applied to continuous numerical data

When to standardize: models

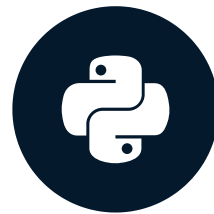
- Model in linear space (k -) , k -
- Dataset features have high variance
- Dataset features are continuous and on different scales ,
- Linearity assumptions 가 가

Let's practice!

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Log normalization

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What is log normalization?

- Applies log transformation
- Natural log using the constant `_e_` (2.718)
- Captures relative changes, the magnitude of change, and keeps everything in the positive space

Number	Log
30	3.4
300	5.7
3000	8

Proline
가

k - 가

e(2.718)

가 Python

, 30 3.4 . e 3.4 30

Log normalization in Python

```
print(df)
```

	col1	col2
0	1.00	3.0
1	1.20	45.5
2	0.75	28.0
3	1.60	100.0

```
print(df.var())
```

col1	0.128958
col2	1691.729167
dtype:	float64

```
import numpy as np
df["log_2"] = np.log(df["col2"])
print(df)
```

	col1	col2	log_2
0	1.00	3.0	1.098612
1	1.20	45.5	3.817712
2	0.75	28.0	3.332205
3	1.60	100.0	4.605170

```
print(np.var(df[["col1", "log_2"]]))
```

col1	0.096719
log_2	1.697165
dtype:	float64

Numpy log

col2 col1

col2 log

col1 col2

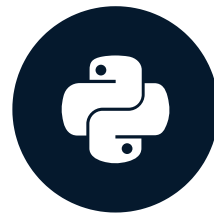
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Scaling data

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What is feature scaling?

- Features on different scales
- Model with linear characteristics
- Center features around 0 and transform to unit variance
- Transforms to approximately normal distribution

$$\text{feature scaling} = \frac{\text{feature} - \text{feature}_{\min}}{\text{feature}_{\max} - \text{feature}_{\min}}$$

가

How to scale data

```
print(df)
```

가

가

가

,

col1

.

```
   col1  col2  col3
0  1.00  48.0  100.0
1  1.20  45.5  101.3
2  0.75  46.2  103.5
3  1.60  50.0  104.0
```

```
print(df.var())
```

```
col1    0.128958
col2    4.055833
col3    3.526667
dtype: float64
```

How to scale data

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
df_scaled = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(df),
                          columns=df.columns)
```

Standard Scaler

```
print(df_scaled)
```

	col1	col2	col3
0	-0.442127	0.329683	-1.352726
1	0.200967	-1.103723	-0.553388
2	-1.245995	-0.702369	0.799338
3	1.487156	1.476409	1.106776

```
print(df.var())
```

col1	1.333333
col2	1.333333
col3	1.333333
dtype:	float64

Let's practice!

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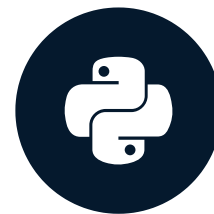
Scikit - learn

model

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Standardized data and modeling

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K-nearest neighbors

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
# Preprocessing first
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y)
```

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
knn.score(X_test, y_test)
```

가

score function

.

Let's practice!

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