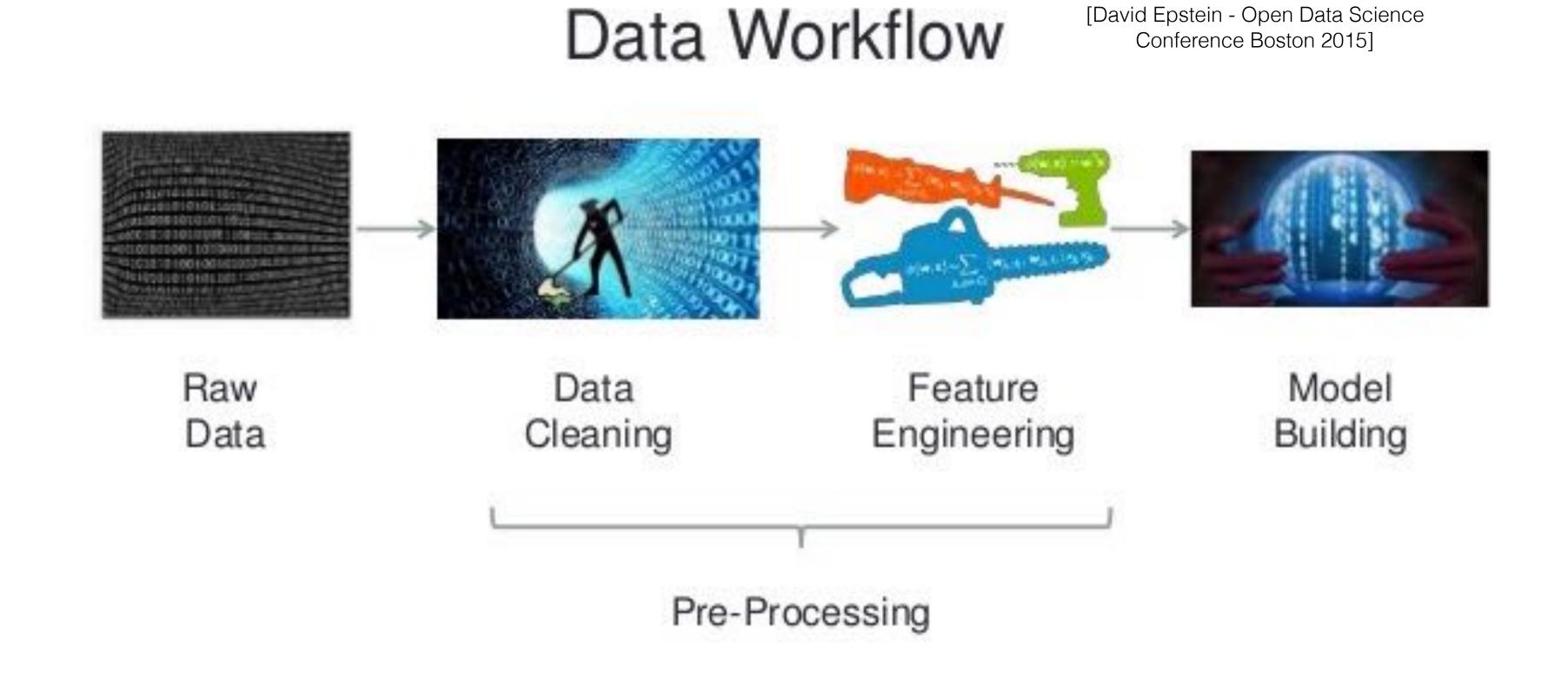
## FIRST STEPS IN FEATURE ENGINEERING



Karlsruhe Machine Learning University Group February 23 2017

## DEFINITION

"Feature engineering is the process of using domain knowledge of the data to create features that make machine learning algorithms work.

Feature engineering is fundamental to the application of machine learning, and is both **difficult and expensive.** "

— Wikipedia

"You have to turn your inputs into things the algorithm can understand"

— answer to "What is the intuitive explanation of feature engineering in machine learning?" on <u>quora.com</u>

## IMPORTANCE

"Feature engineering is another topic which doesn't seem to merit any review papers or books, or even chapters in books, but it is absolutely vital to ML success. [...] Much of the success of machine learning is actually success in engineering features that a learner can understand.

— Scott Locklin, in "Neglected machine learning ideas"

"The results you achieve are a factor of the model you choose, the data you have available and the features you prepared. "

— Jason Brownlee, 2014 on <a href="http://machinelearningmastery.com">http://machinelearningmastery.com</a>

## IMPORTANCE

"[With good feature engineering] you can choose 'the wrong models' (less than optimal) and 'the wrong parameters' (less than optimal) and still get good results. Most models can pick up on good structure in data.

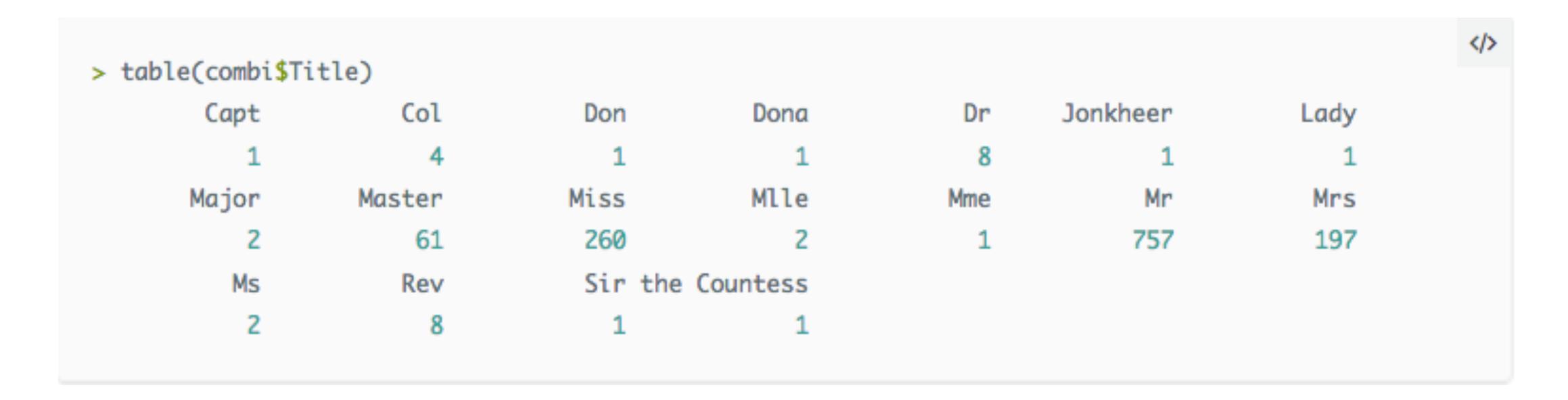
— Jason Brownlee, 2014 on <a href="http://machinelearningmastery.com">http://machinelearningmastery.com</a>

## EXAMPLE: TITANIC SURVIVORS



Classification Task: Predict who survived the sinking of the Titanic
Hypothesis: Could it be that social class/status had something to do with it?
Hypothesis: Maybe social class/status is reflected in the passengers names?
Feature Engineering: Extract titles from names to create new feature

## EXAMPLE: TITANIC SURVIVORS



http://trevorstephens.com

## EXAMPLE: ENCODING TIME OF DAY

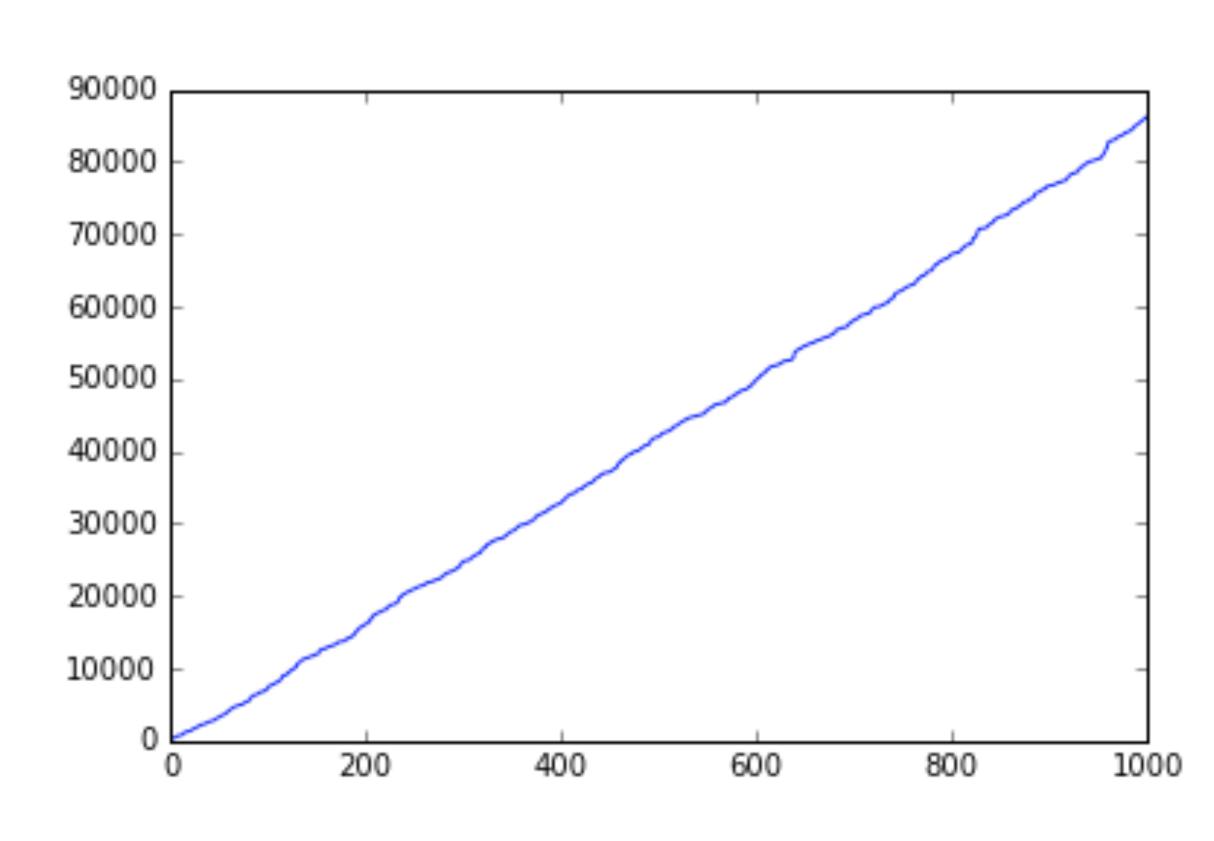
Raw attribute: time of day as string, e.g.

"23:55"
"00:05"
"17:30"

Representation 1: convert strings to number of seconds after 00:00

Now 23:55 and 00:05 look 23 hours and 50 minutes apart to the algorithm!

How to preserve the cyclical nature of these timestamps?



[lan London's Blog]

## EXAMPLE: ENCODING TIME OF DAY

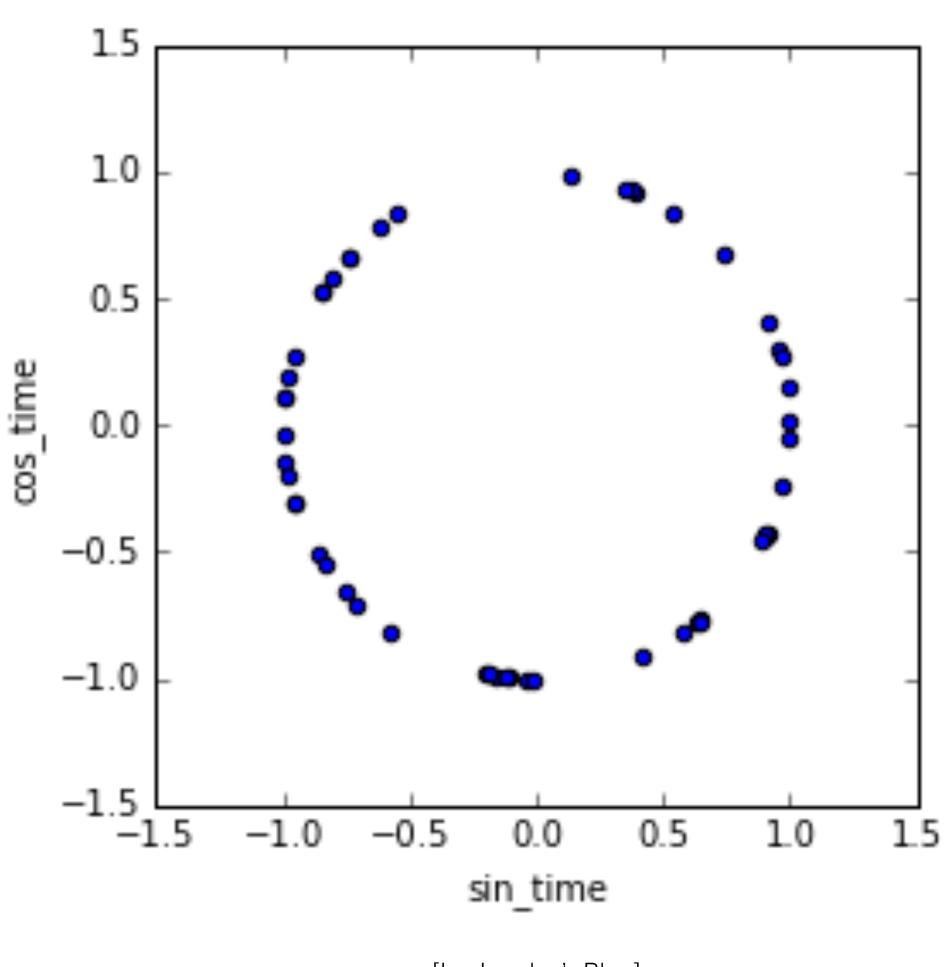
Representation 2: Apply sin/cos transformation to seconds to create 2 new features

```
seconds_in_day = 24*60*60

df['sin_time'] = np.sin(2*np.pi*df.seconds/seconds_in_day)
df['cos_time'] = np.cos(2*np.pi*df.seconds/seconds_in_day)
```

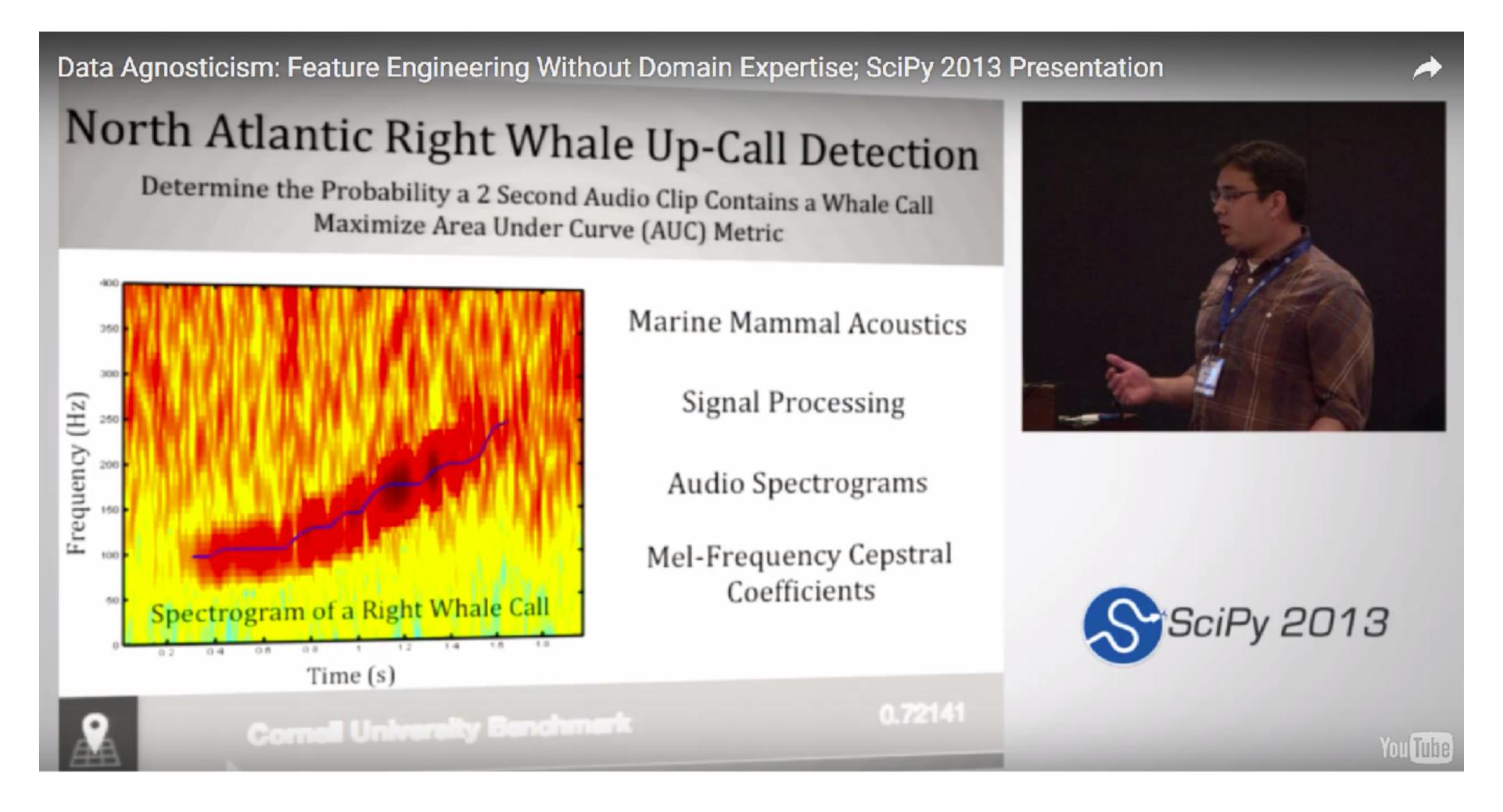
Intuitively, arrange time of day timestamps on a circle

Now, 23:55 and 00:05 are close together.



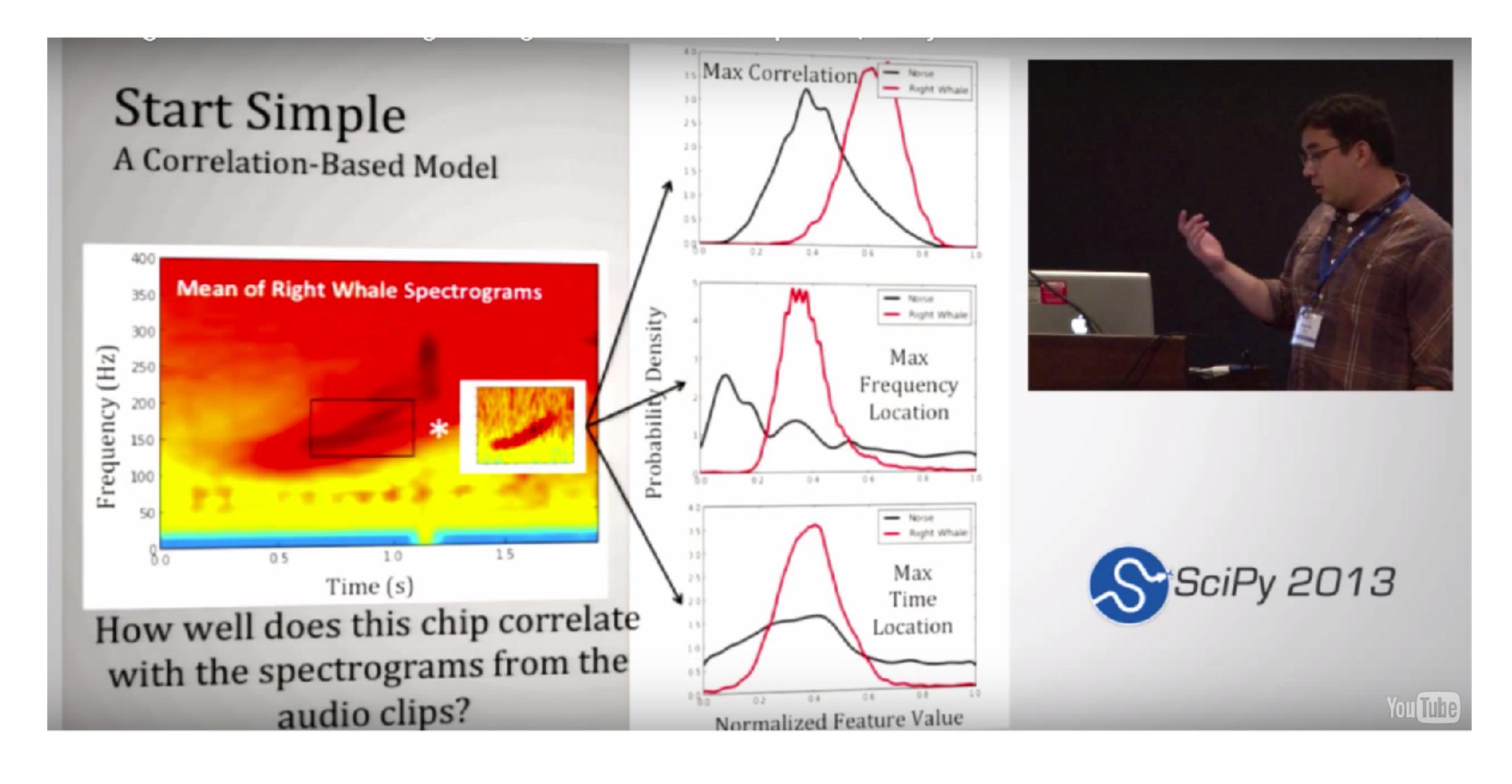
[lan London's Blog]

## EXAMPLE: DETECTING WHALE CALLS



Nicholas Kridler @ SciPy 2013 - team won Marinexplore Right Whale Detection Kaggle challenge

# EXAMPLE: DETECTING WHALE CALLS



## EXAMPLE: DETECTING WHALE CALLS

- audio clips (waveforms)
- · create spectrograms
- average spectrograms
- · compare spectrogram with average
- generate features like
  - max correlation
  - max frequency location
  - max time location
- feed to ML algorithm (random forest)

## CREDITS

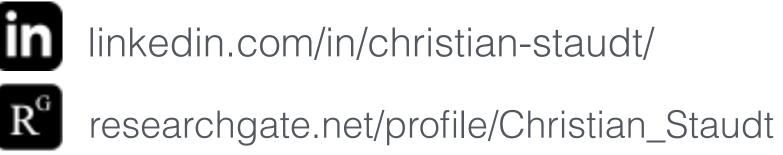
#### SOURCES

- http://machinelearningmastery.com/discover-featureengineering-how-to-engineer-features-and-how-to-getgood-at-it/
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bL4b1sGnILU
- http://trevorstephens.com/kaggle-titanic-tutorial/rpart-4-feature-engineering/
- https://ianlondon.github.io/blog/encoding-cyclicalfeatures-24hour-time/

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#### CONNECT





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