



Feature Scaling



Feature Scaling

Data Transformation

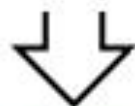
Normalization & Standardization

Agenda

- Why Data Scaling / Transformation?
- Transformation Techniques
- Normalization
- Standardization
- Related Topics



FEATURE SCALING



Scaling / Transformation

Monthly Income (\$)	Age of Customer (Years)	Purchase (Latest Car model)
1800	32	No
700	26	No
2750	29	Yes
3300	37	No
6000	42	No
4500	47	Yes
920	30	No
5050	39	No
1400	27	No

Scaling / Transformation

Monthly Income (\$)	Age of Customer (Years)	Purchase (Latest Car model)
1800	32	No
700	26	No
2750	29	Yes
3300	37	No
6000	42	No
4500	47	Yes
920	30	No
5050	39	No
1400	27	No

Handwritten notes in red ink:

- For Monthly Income: 1800 is scaled to 18 (1800/100), 700 is circled and scaled to 7 (700/100), 2750 is scaled to 27.5, 3300 is scaled to 33, 6000 is circled and scaled to 60, 4500 is scaled to 45, 920 is scaled to 9.2, 5050 is scaled to 50.5, 1400 is scaled to 14. The range 0-1 is noted below the column.
- For Age of Customer: 26 is scaled to 26 (26/100), 47 is scaled to 47 (47/100) with a checkmark. The range 0-1 is noted below the column.

MIN MAX SCALER (Normalization)

	Age	Salary
0	44	72000
1	27	48000
2	30	54000
3	38	61000
4	40	70000
5	35	58000
6	31	52000
7	48	79000
8	50	83000
9	37	67000



Scaling

Age	Salary
0.73913043	0.68571429
0.	0.
0.13043478	0.17142857
0.47826087	0.37142857
0.56521739	0.62857143
0.34782609	0.28571429
0.17391304	0.11428571
0.91304348	0.88571429
1.	1.
0.43478261	0.54285714

Scaling / Transformation Techniques

- Normalization
- Standardization
- Quantile transformation
- Log transformation
- Winsorization
- Power transformation
- Unit Vector Scaling

Normalization

Transformation

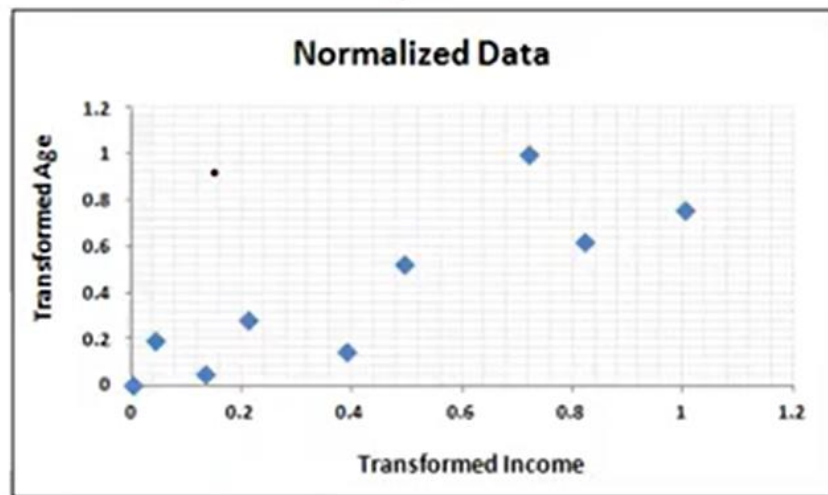
Mathematical Formula

$$X_{\text{transformed}} = \frac{X - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}$$

Python Function

Sklearn.preprocessing.

MinMaxScaler()



Standardization

Transformation

Mathematical Formula

$$X_{\text{transformed}} = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$X_{\text{transformed}} = \frac{X_i - X_{\text{mean}}}{\text{Standard Deviation}}$$

Python Function

Sklearn.preprocessing.

StandardScaler()





Feature Scaling

Examples of Algorithms where Feature Scaling matters:

1. **K-Means** uses the Euclidean distance measure here feature scaling matters.
2. **K-Nearest-Neighbours** also require feature scaling.
3. **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)**: Tries to get the feature with maximum variance, here too feature scaling is required.
4. **Gradient Descent**: Calculation speed increase as Theta calculation becomes faster after feature scaling.

Note: Naive Bayes, Linear Discriminant Analysis, and Tree-Based models are not affected by feature scaling.



Related Topics

- One-hot Encoding
- Missing value treatment
- Outlier treatment
- Feature Engineering
- Dimensionality Reduction