- notebooks/analyze_missing_value_imputers_kclustery
- experiments/experiment_missing_value_imputers_kclustepy

Motivation

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This experiment acts as a preliminary study for the experiment which compares different imputation methods. Instance based models like KNN, KMeans and KMedoid rely on the hyperparameter K and strongly depend on this hyperparameter.

To narrow the search space we conduct this preliminary study to choose the best hyperparameters for this task.

For this experiment we tested 3 instance based methods that rely on K.

- KNNImputer: UsesKNN regression to impute the missing values.
- KMeans Imputes missing values with the centroid values of the dataset
- KMedoid: Imputes missing values using a medoid ("median" data point in the dataset)

Design

Within the experiment we explored different learning rates and n_estimators. The K values were [3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15].

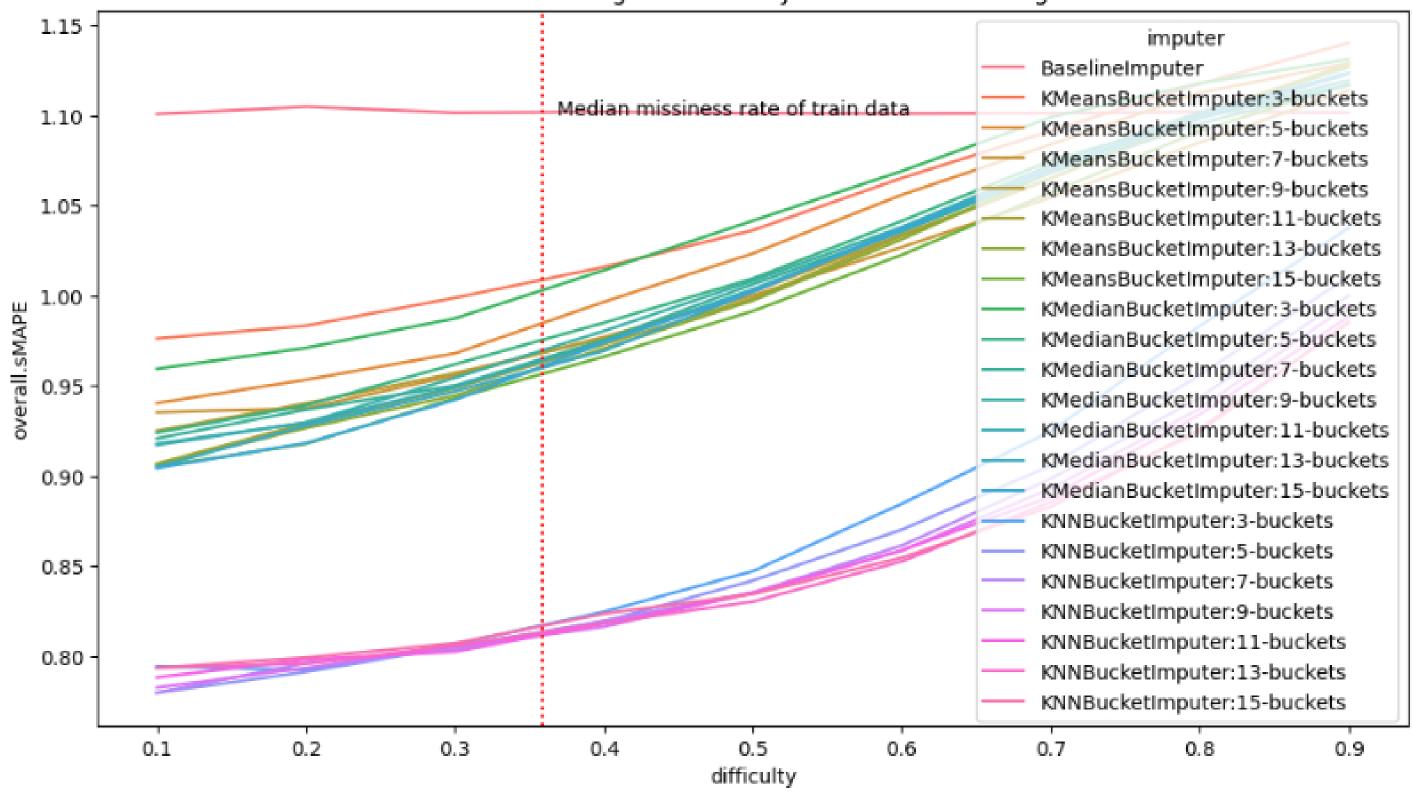
We evaluate the imputer by removing values from a dataframe gradually and measuring the sMAPEof reconstructing the values. We test difficulties from 0.1 to 0.9 in even steps. A difficulty of 0.1 corresponds to the artificial removal of 10% of known values. (The number is not completely accurate because the 10% applies to the dataframe, but the dataframe already contains missing values.)

Fruthermore, we only impute on features that have a rate of missingness below 30% across the data set. After applying this feature selection 50% of the data rows have a missingness of below 10%.

Results and Insight

The plot shows all the different configurations tested across all difficulty levels. The results reveal a strong effect of the learning rate and the number of estimators on the performance.

sMAPE over missingness difficulty for different learning rates

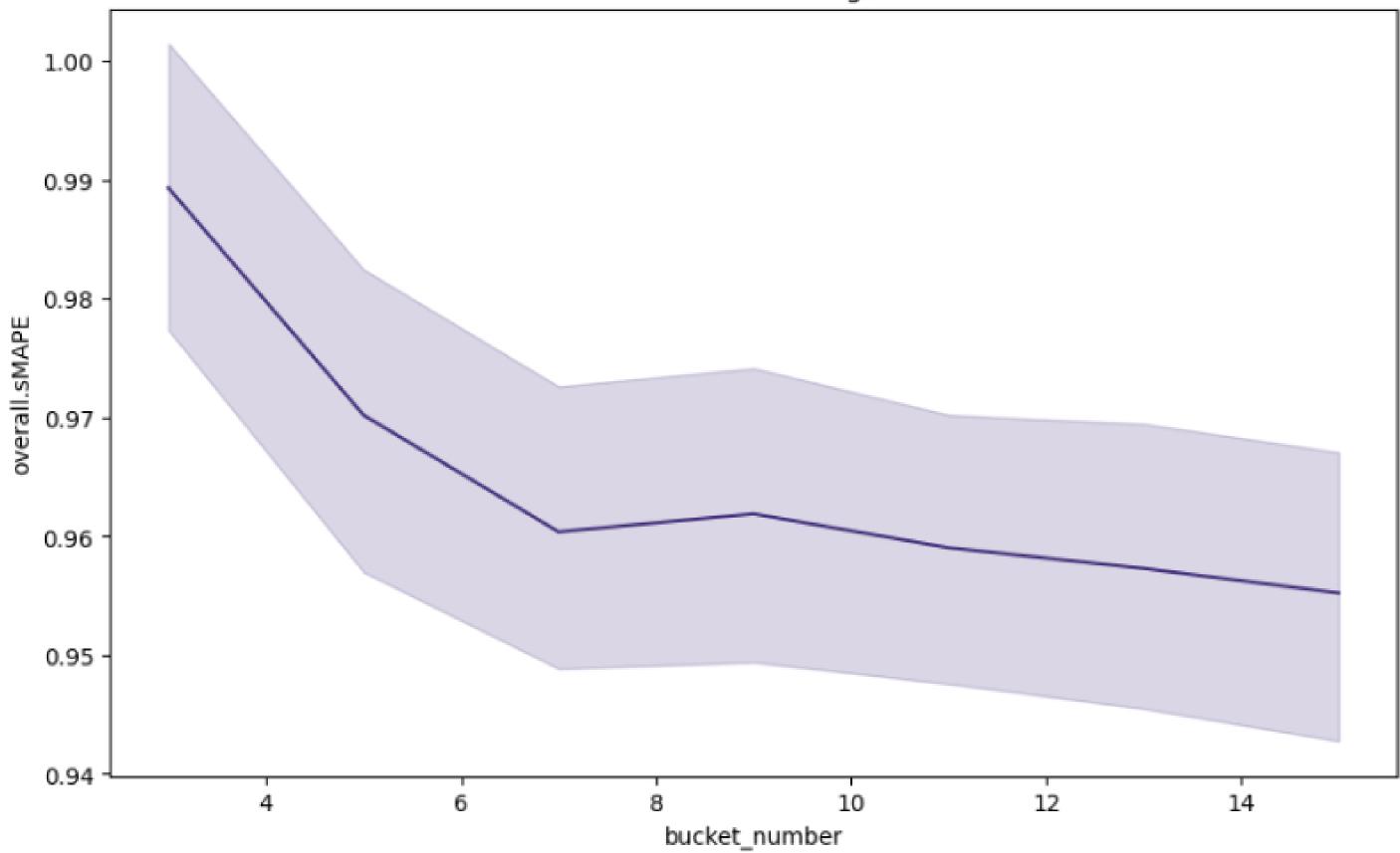


We can also see that the KNNImputer visibily outperform KMeans and KMedoids.

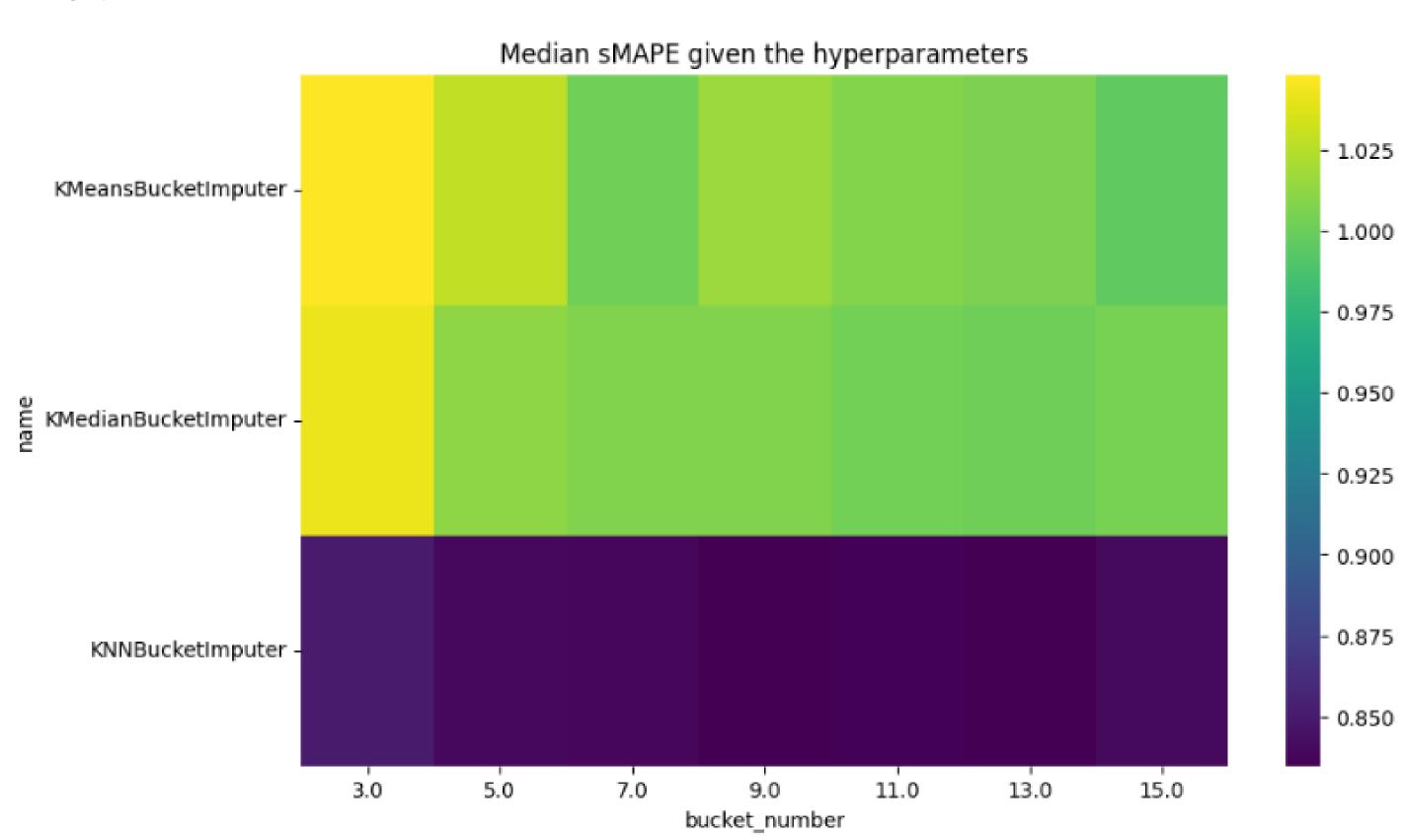
sMAPE over missingness difficulty for different learning rates Median missiness rate of train data 1.10 1.05 -1.00 overall.sMAPE 0.95 -0.90 -0.85 name BaselineImputer KMeansBucketImputer KMedianBucketImputer 0.80 -KNNBucketImputer 0.7 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8 0.9 difficulty

The bucket number is a strong factor influencing the the model performance. It converges after around 9 buckets.

sMAPE over learning rate



Eachmodel has slightly different peaks for K. Kmeanspeaks at K being 7 and 15, Kmedian at K being 13 and KNN at K of roughly 9 to 13.



Decision

Update: 09.01.2024

For the final experiment we choose K as 9, 13 and 7 for KNN, Kmedian and Kmean, respectively.