

1. **Split the dataset into training and test sets.** The training set will be used to train the model, and the test set will be used to evaluate the performance of the trained model.
2. **Choose the features that will be used to train the model.** The features should be chosen carefully, as they will have a significant impact on the performance of the model. In this case, we can use the following features:
 - pt
 - eta
 - phi
 - Q
 - chiSq
 - dxy
 - iso
 - MET
 - phiMET
3. **Choose the machine learning algorithm that will be used to train the model.** There are many different machine learning algorithms available, each with its own strengths and weaknesses. In this case, we can use a supervised learning algorithm, such as a support vector machine (SVM) or a random forest.
4. **Train the model on the training set.** The model will learn to predict the properties of muons and neutrinos based on the features that are provided to it.
5. **Evaluate the performance of the trained model on the test set.** This will give us an idea of how well the model will generalize to new data.
6. **Once the model is trained and evaluated, we can use it to predict the properties of muons and neutrinos in new data.**