Mean encodings | Coursera 2019/9/12 Mean encodings
Gaser Out.

Metric optimization
Metric optimization
Mean encodings

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The Concept Mean encodings Mean encodings Learning to rank task.
 Categorical variables with lots of levels.
 A lot of binary variables. Grade View Feedback 100% We keep your highest score 6 P P Regularization allows to make feature space more sparse. What is the correct way of validation when doing mean encodings?
 If consevuldation split, use that split to calculate mean encodings with CV-bop regularization, use the same split to validate the model.

The scale has been exceeded or the resource.

On the scale has been extra and out substation, then estimate encodings on train, then apoly them to validation, then validate the model on that split.

Calculate mean encodings on all train date, regularize them, then validate your model on random validations poly.

Select the true statement.

'Item_it_encodect' and 'Rem_it_encodect' may hugely vary due to rare categories.

'Item_it_encodect' and 'Rem_it_encodect' will be essentially the same orly if hear regression was fitted without a regularization.

'Item_it_encodect' and 'Rem_it_encodect' will be essentially the same.

4. Suppose we have a data frame "df" with categorical variable "item_df" and target variable "target".

We create 2 different mean encodings:

1. via df" item_jd_encoded" | = df_grouply) item_jd f"_target' j.transform("mean)

2. via One-instetrocoding item_jd. fitting Linear Regression on one hot-encoded version of item_jd and then calculating item_jd_encoded? as a prediction from this linear regression on the same data.

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