

## 02\_mutual\_information

September 29, 2021

### 1 Using information theory to evaluate features

The mutual information (MI) between a feature and the outcome is a measure of the mutual dependence between the two variables. It extends the notion of correlation to nonlinear relationships. More specifically, it quantifies the information obtained about one random variable through the other random variable.

The concept of MI is closely related to the fundamental notion of entropy of a random variable. Entropy quantifies the amount of information contained in a random variable. Formally, the mutual information— $I(X, Y)$ —of two random variables,  $X$  and  $Y$ , is defined as the following:

The sklearn function implements `feature_selection.mutual_info_regression` that computes the mutual information between all features and a continuous outcome to select the features that are most likely to contain predictive information. There is also a classification version (see the documentation for more details).

This notebook contains an application to the financial data we created in Chapter 4, Alpha Factor Research.

```
[1]: %matplotlib inline

import warnings
from datetime import datetime
import os
from pathlib import Path
import quandl
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import pandas_datareader.data as web
from pandas_datareader.famafrench import get_available_datasets
from pyfinance.ols import PandasRollingOLS
from sklearn.feature_selection import mutual_info_classif
```

```
[2]: warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
idx = pd.IndexSlice
```

## 1.1 Get Data

We use the data produced in [Chapter 4](#).

```
[6]: with pd.HDFStore('../data/assets.h5') as store:
      data = store['engineered_features']
```

## 1.2 Create Dummy variables

```
[7]: dummy_data = pd.get_dummies(data,
                                   columns=['year', 'month', 'msize', 'age', 'sector'],
                                   prefix=['year', 'month', 'msize', 'age', ''],
                                   prefix_sep=['_', '_', '_', '_', ''])
dummy_data = dummy_data.rename(columns={c:c.replace('.0', '') for c in
↳ dummy_data.columns})
dummy_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
MultiIndex: 445640 entries, (A, 2001-01-31 00:00:00) to (ZUMZ, 2018-02-28
00:00:00)
```

```
Data columns (total 89 columns):
```

return_1m	445640	non-null	float64
return_2m	445640	non-null	float64
return_3m	445640	non-null	float64
return_6m	445640	non-null	float64
return_9m	445640	non-null	float64
return_12m	445640	non-null	float64
CMA	445640	non-null	float64
HML	445640	non-null	float64
Mkt-RF	445640	non-null	float64
RMW	445640	non-null	float64
SMB	445640	non-null	float64
momentum_2	445640	non-null	float64
momentum_3	445640	non-null	float64
momentum_6	445640	non-null	float64
momentum_9	445640	non-null	float64
momentum_12	445640	non-null	float64
momentum_3_12	445640	non-null	float64
return_1m_t-1	443312	non-null	float64
return_1m_t-2	440984	non-null	float64
return_1m_t-3	438656	non-null	float64
return_1m_t-4	436328	non-null	float64
return_1m_t-5	434000	non-null	float64
return_1m_t-6	431672	non-null	float64
target_1m	445189	non-null	float64
target_2m	442861	non-null	float64
target_3m	440533	non-null	float64
target_6m	433549	non-null	float64

target_12m	419581	non-null	float64
year_2001	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2002	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2003	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2004	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2005	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2006	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2007	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2008	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2009	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2010	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2011	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2012	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2013	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2014	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2015	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2016	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2017	445640	non-null	uint8
year_2018	445640	non-null	uint8
month_1	445640	non-null	uint8
month_2	445640	non-null	uint8
month_3	445640	non-null	uint8
month_4	445640	non-null	uint8
month_5	445640	non-null	uint8
month_6	445640	non-null	uint8
month_7	445640	non-null	uint8
month_8	445640	non-null	uint8
month_9	445640	non-null	uint8
month_10	445640	non-null	uint8
month_11	445640	non-null	uint8
month_12	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_-1	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_1	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_2	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_3	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_4	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_5	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_6	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_7	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_8	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_9	445640	non-null	uint8
msize_10	445640	non-null	uint8
age_-1	445640	non-null	uint8
age_0	445640	non-null	uint8
age_1	445640	non-null	uint8
age_2	445640	non-null	uint8
age_3	445640	non-null	uint8
age_4	445640	non-null	uint8

```

age_5                445640 non-null uint8
Basic Industries     445640 non-null uint8
Capital Goods        445640 non-null uint8
Consumer Durables    445640 non-null uint8
Consumer Non-Durables 445640 non-null uint8
Consumer Services    445640 non-null uint8
Energy               445640 non-null uint8
Finance               445640 non-null uint8
Health Care          445640 non-null uint8
Miscellaneous        445640 non-null uint8
Public Utilities     445640 non-null uint8
Technology           445640 non-null uint8
Transportation       445640 non-null uint8
Unknown              445640 non-null uint8
dtypes: float64(28), uint8(61)
memory usage: 122.8+ MB

```

## 1.3 Mutual Information

### 1.3.1 Original Data

```

[5]: target_labels = [f'target_{i}m' for i in [1,2,3,6,12]]
      targets = data.dropna().loc[:, target_labels]

      features = data.dropna().drop(target_labels, axis=1)
      features.sector = pd.factorize(features.sector)[0]

      cat_cols = ['year', 'month', 'msize', 'age', 'sector']
      discrete_features = [features.columns.get_loc(c) for c in cat_cols]

```

```

[6]: mutual_info = pd.DataFrame()
      for label in target_labels:
          mi = mutual_info_classif(X=features,
                                   y=(targets[label]> 0).astype(int),
                                   discrete_features=discrete_features,
                                   random_state=42
                                   )
          mutual_info[label] = pd.Series(mi, index=features.columns)

```

```

[7]: mutual_info.sum()

```

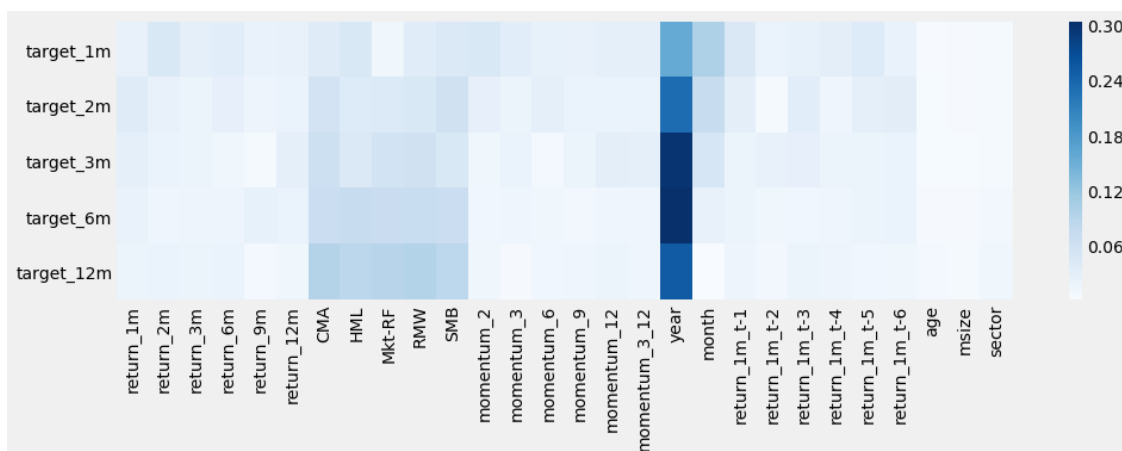
```

[7]: target_1m      0.053056
      target_2m      0.079370
      target_3m      0.102913
      target_6m      0.156282
      target_12m     0.221293
      dtype: float64

```

### 1.3.2 Normalized MI Heatmap

```
[8]: fig, ax= plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 4))
sns.heatmap(mutual_info.div(mutual_info.sum()).T, ax=ax, cmap='Blues');
```



### 1.3.3 Dummy Data

```
[9]: target_labels = [f'target_{i}m' for i in [1, 2, 3, 6, 12]]
dummy_targets = dummy_data.dropna().loc[:, target_labels]

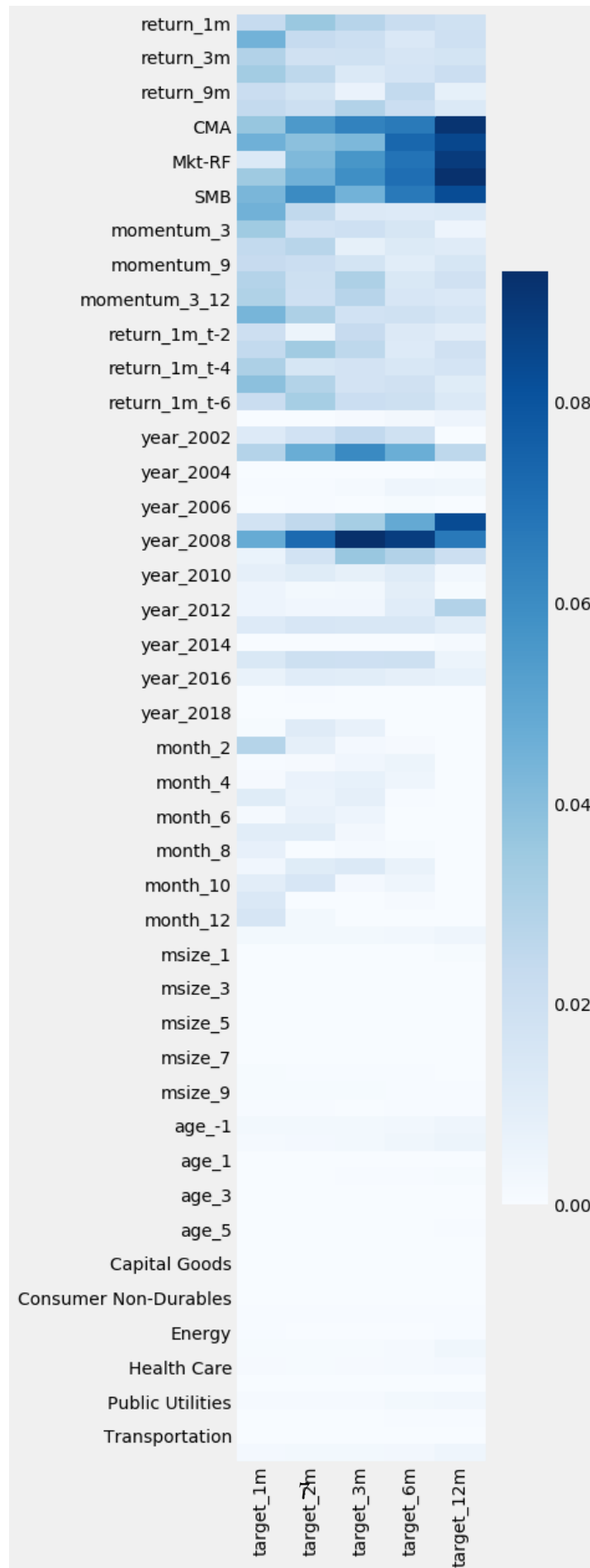
dummy_features = dummy_data.dropna().drop(target_labels, axis=1)
cat_cols = [c for c in dummy_features.columns if c not in features.columns]
discrete_features = [dummy_features.columns.get_loc(c) for c in cat_cols]
```

```
[10]: mutual_info_dummies = pd.DataFrame()
for label in target_labels:
    mi = mutual_info_classif(X=dummy_features,
                             y=(dummy_targets[label]> 0).astype(int),
                             discrete_features=discrete_features,
                             random_state=42
    )
    mutual_info_dummies[label] = pd.Series(mi, index=dummy_features.columns)
```

```
[11]: mutual_info_dummies.sum()
```

```
[11]: target_1m      0.054261
target_2m      0.081427
target_3m      0.105798
target_6m      0.160603
target_12m     0.226720
dtype: float64
```

```
[12]: fig, ax= plt.subplots(figsize=(4, 20))
      sns.heatmap(mutual_info_dummies.div(mutual_info_dummies.sum()), ax=ax,
      ↪cmap='Blues');
```



[ ]: