

# Target encoding



**Target encoding** (also called **mean encoding**) is a technique used to encode **categorical variables** by replacing each category with a **numeric value based on the target variable** — typically the **mean** of the target for each category.

Example: Suppose you're predicting customer churn (binary target: 1 if churned, 0 otherwise), and one of the categorical feature is City:

<u>City</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>churn</u>		<u>City</u>	<u>Mean Churn Rate</u>		<u>City_encoded</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>churn</u>
New York	23	1		New York	$(1+0)/2 = 0.5$		0.5	23	1
New York	33	0	Compute the mean churn rate for each city:	Delhi	$(0+1+1)/3 = 0.6667$	Replace city names with mean	0.5	33	0
Delhi	24	0		Chicago	$0/1 = 0$		0.6667	24	0
Delhi	44	1					0.6667	44	1
Delhi	52	1					0.6667	52	1
Chicago	37	0					0	37	0

# Target encoding

It has risks of data leakage:

If you compute target encoding using the **entire dataset**, information from the test set leaks into training: Solution is, use mean of training data.

<u>City</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>churn</u>
New York	23	1
New York	33	0
Delhi	24	0
Delhi	44	1
Delhi	52	1
Chicago	37	0

Compute  
the mean  
churn rate  
for each  
city:

<u>City</u>	<u>Mean Churn Rate</u>
New York	$(1+0)/2 = 0.5$
Delhi	$(0+1+1)/3 = 0.6667$
Chicago	0

<u>City_encoded</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>churn</u>
0.5	23	1
0.5	33	0
0.6667	24	0
0.6667	44	1
0.6667	52	1
1	37	0

# Target encoding: Python code



```
import pandas as pd

# Sample data
df = pd.DataFrame({
    'city': ['New York', 'New York', 'Delhi', 'Delhi', 'Delhi', 'Chicago'],
    'age': [25, 30, 22, 28, 35, 26],
    'target': [1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0]
})

print(df)
```

	city	age	target
0	New York	25	1
1	New York	30	0
2	Delhi	22	1
3	Delhi	28	0
4	Delhi	35	1
5	Chicago	26	0

# Target encoding: Python code



```
# Compute mean of target for each city
target_encoding = df.groupby('city')['target'].mean().to_dict()

print(target_encoding)
{'Chicago': 0.0, 'Delhi': 0.6666666666666666, 'New York': 0.5}

# Apply target encoding
df['city_target_encoded'] = df['city'].map(target_encoding)

print(df)

      city  age  target  city_target_encoded
0  New York   25       1           0.500000
1  New York   30       0           0.500000
2    Delhi    22       1           0.666667
3    Delhi    28       0           0.666667
4    Delhi    35       1           0.666667
5  Chicago    26       0           0.000000

Encoding mapping: {'Chicago': 0.0, 'Delhi': 0.6666666666666666, 'New York': 0.5}
```

# Target encoding



## When to use target encoding ?

- When the categorical variable is **high-cardinality** (many unique categories)
- Common with **tree-based models**

# Frequency encoding



Uses the frequency of each category as its value.

<u>city</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>churn</u>			<u>city</u>	<u>frequency</u>		<u>city_encoded</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>churn</u>
Miami	23	1	→		Miami	2	→	2	23	1
Miami	30	0			Delhi	3		2	30	0
Delhi	45	0			Delhi	3		3	45	0
Delhi	34	1			Chicago	1		3	34	1
Delhi	43	1						3	43	1
Chicago	33	0						1	33	0

Compute the  
frequency for  
each city

Replace city  
with its  
frequency

# Frequency encoding: Python code



```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame({
    'city': ['Miami', 'Miami', 'Delhi', 'Delhi', 'Delhi', 'Moscow'],
    'age': [25, 30, 22, 28, 35, 26],
    'target': [1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0]
})

print(df)

   city  age  target
0  Miami   25       1
1  Miami   30       0
2   Delhi   22       0
3   Delhi   28       1
4   Delhi   35       1
5  Moscow   26       0
```

# Frequency encoding: Python code



```
# Calculate frequency of each city
freq_encoding = df['city'].value_counts().to_dict()
print("\nFrequency mapping:", freq_encoding)
```

```
Frequency mapping: {'Delhi': 3, 'Miami': 2, 'Moscow': 1}
```

```
# Apply frequency encoding
df['city_freq_encoded'] = df['city'].map(freq_encoding)
print(df)
```

	city	age	target	city_freq_encoded
0	Miami	25	1	2
1	Miami	30	0	2
2	Delhi	22	0	3
3	Delhi	28	1	3
4	Delhi	35	1	3
5	Moscow	26	0	1



# Heading Goes Here



Fhdsklf  
Fjdsklf  
Fjskldf

