MinMaxScaler:

* (X-Xmin)/(Xmax-Xmin)
* Range 0 to 1
* preserves the shape of the original distribution
* doesn’t reduce the importance of outliers.
* good place to start unless you know you want your feature to have a normal distribution or want outliers to have reduced influence.

[RobustScaler](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.RobustScaler.html):

* subtracting the median and dividing by IQR (75% value-25% value)
* Use RobustScaler if you want to reduce the effects of outliers, relative to MinMaxScaler.

[StandardScaler](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler.html):

* Z=(x-mean)/std
* Std=1=variance
* mean of the distribution 0
* 68% of the values will lie be between -1 and 1.
* the range is larger than after MinMaxScaler.
* StandardScaler does distort the relative distances between the feature values

Normalizer:

* works on the rows, not the columns
* by default, L2 norm is applied to each observation so that the values in a row have a unit norm. (i.e., if each value in row is squared and summed, total would be 1)
* alternatively, L! norm (taxicab or Manhattan) could be applied
* Normalizer does transform all the features to values between -1 and 1