## Model Selection: Takeaways 🖻

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## Syntax

• Forward selection via the SequentialFeatureSelector class:

• Backward selection via the SequentialFeatureSelector class:

• Calculating the AIC:

```
def AIC(p, L):
    return 2 * p - 2 * np.log(L)
```

• Implementing PCA for dimension reduction:

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=3)
pca.fit(X)
```

## Concepts

- **sequential feature selection** is the process of choosing or eliminating a feature iteratively until a reasonable set is chosen.
- **forward selection** starts with an intercept-only model and adds features to it, while **backward selection** starts with all of the predictors and removes them one-by-one.
- ullet There are several criteria, such as the AIC, BIC, and  $R^2$ , that can also act as criteria for us to compare models. These may be used in situations when there isn't much data for a test set.
- High-dimensional datasets can be problematic because certain models are difficult or impossible
  to implement when the number of features surpasses the number of observations. When this
  happens, we need to take approaches that reduce the number of features that we consider.
   Principal component analysis is one such approach.

## Resources

- scikit-learn official documentation
- scikit-learn vignette on sequential feature selection
- <u>SequentialFeatureSelector</u> <u>Class</u>

- PCA class
- More on AIC
- More on PCA

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