

feature  
1. continuous  
2. categorical

vector space = feature matrix = X  
label = ground truth = Y

## Preprocess

- 1.1 null/nan
- 1.2 mean, median, mode
- 1.3 close fit
- 2.1 plot & erase (visually)

2.2 standard deviation (SD)  
2.3 mean (statistically)

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1}}$$

## 3. Data smoothing

3.1 smoothing  
sort → split → replace

3.2 Feature scaling

$$v = \frac{v_j - \min v_j}{\max v_j - \min v_j}$$

minmax normalization

$$v = \frac{v_j - \min v_j}{\max v_j - \min v_j}$$

$$z\text{-score } v = \frac{v_j - \text{mean } v_j}{SD \text{ of } v_j}$$

## 4. Feature selection

4.1 Feature selection on column basis

4.2 Feature aggregation row/basis

$$\text{corr}(t) = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Mutual information

	outlook		temp	windy	humidity	windy	temp	humidity	windy
	surly	overcast							
hot	2	2	0	4					
cold	1	1	2	4					
mild	2	1	3	6					
	5	4	5	14					

$$P(\text{outlook} = \text{surly} / \text{temp} = \text{hot}) = \frac{2}{14} \log_2 \left( \frac{2/14}{5/14} \right)$$

## 5. class imbalance

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read\_csv('file name')

df = df.loc[df['a'] > 0] & (df['b'] < 10)

df = df[['col 1', 'col 2']]

df = df.drop(columns=['col 1', 'col 2'])

df.isna().sum() df = df.dropna()

Distance base (NN-centroid, KNN, KD tree)  
fast, least memory, scalability | sensitive to outlier

## KNN

1. mean, median, mode
2. distance between points
3. distance between points
4. KNN



1. sort data  
2. find median  
3. if len > leaf size: loop  
4. KNN

hyper: k  
leaf size

1. NN: distance  
2. distance between points

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2. distance between points



# Logistic model

A	B	Y	W1	W2	W0	Z	sigmoid	e <sup>+</sup>	G(W1)	G(W2)	G(W0)	BCE loss	epoch
0	0	0				0.3	0.57	1.23					
0	1	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.65	1.50	0.36	0.36	1.58	4.72	1
1	0	0				0.6	0.65	1.50					
1	1	1				0.9	0.71	0.49					
0	0	0				-0.02	0.5	0.99					
0	1	0	0.23	0.23	-0.02	0.21	0.55	1.16	0.16	0.16	1.21	4.03	2
1	0	0				0.21	0.55	1.16					
1	1	1				0.99	0.61	0.72					

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler  
 scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature\_range=(-1,1)) ← in dis  
 scaler = StandardScaler() ← in math | df = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit\_transform(df), columns=df.columns)  
 labEn = LabelEncoder() | df['col'] = labEn.fit\_transform(df['col'])

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
 import pickle  
 plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))  
 sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True)  
 plt.title('Title name')  
 plt.show()

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score  
 acc = accuracy\_score(y\_test, model.predict(x\_test)) ← categorical

Y\_pred = model.predict(x\_test)  
 from sklearn.metrics import r2\_score  
 r2 = r2\_score(y\_test, Y\_pred)  
 print(r2) ← continuous

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split  
 x\_train, x\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(x, y, test\_size=0.2, random\_state=42) str to datetime

from sklearn.model\_selection import GridSearchCV  
 parameters = {'n\_neighbors': [1, 20]} ← range  
 model = GridSearchCV(model, parameters)  
 model.best\_params\_ → var fit  
 model.best\_score\_ → var fit

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
 model = KNeighborsClassifier(n\_neighbors=5) ← dis, ind = knn, KNeighborsClassifier  
 model = NearestCentroid()

from sklearn.linear\_model import LinearRegression  
 model = LinearRegression() | print('w:', model.coef\_)  
 model = fit(x\_train, y\_train) | print('w:', model.intercept\_)

import xgboost as xgb  
 model = xgb.XGBClassifier(objective='multi:softmax',  
 n\_estimators=10, max\_depth=5, num\_class=2) ←

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot\_tree  
 model = DecisionTreeClassifier(max\_depth=2, criterion='entropy')  
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
 plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))  
 plot\_tree(model, feature\_names=x\_train.columns, class\_names=label → ['<= 10K', '> 10K'])  
 plt.show()

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
 model = RandomForestClassifier(max\_depth=2, criterion='entropy')  
 a = dt.best\_estimator\_ for i in range(6):  
 plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))  
 plot\_tree(a.estimators\_[i], feature\_names=x\_train.columns, class\_name=['<= 50K', '> 50K'])  
 plt.title('tree (i+1)')  
 plt.show()

from sklearn.metrics import mean\_absolute\_error, mean\_squared\_error  
 print('MAE:', mean\_absolute\_error(y\_test, y\_pred)) ← 57.36  
 print('MSE:', mean\_squared\_error(y\_test, y\_pred)) ← out liner