

After,
data cleaning,
data preparation

Dimensionality reduction

(new combination of attributes)

- Convert high dimension to low dimension feature space,
- To simplify the classification and regression for better for predictive modelling
- Reducing no. of input feature in training sample

eg:



PCA (principle component analysis)

Singular value decomposition

Different from each other but
Common in to reduce the no. of
attributes in dataset.

(Scoring to each feature)

include & exclude data in data
without changing the

Feature selection

- using Scoring and Statistic method to select feature which (to keep) and (to delete) feature

eg:



include and exclude



Algorithm

Filter method

Wrapper method

Embedded method



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eg.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| car name | car mileage | car age | car type | target |
|----------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|

include and exclude

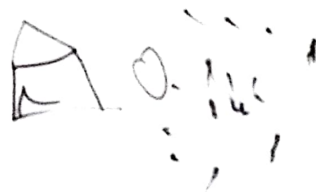
| | | | |
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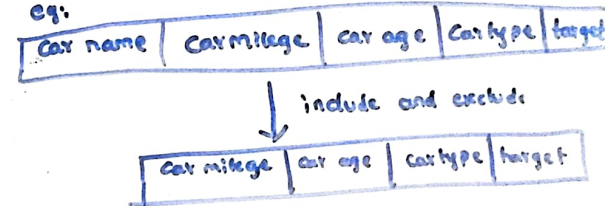
Singular value decomposition

Principal analysis

Feature Selection

- using Scoring and Statistic method to select Feature which (to keep) and (to delete) feature

eg:



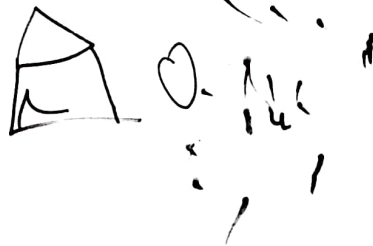
Algorithm

Filter method

- Apply a statistical measure to assign a Scoring to each feature
- method are univariate

Some Filter method

- Chi Squared test
- Information gain
- Correlation Coefficient Score



Wrapper method

(recursive feature elimination algo)

- Selection of set of features as a Search problem

- Where, different combination are prepared, evaluated and compared to other combination of feature.

- Assign a Score based on model accuracy.

- Some wrapper method

- Random hill climbing algorithm
- heuristic like forward and backward pass.

Embedded method

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assign a

eg:

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|----|-------------------|--------|
| car mileage | car age | target | => | car mileage + age | target |
|-------------|---------|--------|----|-------------------|--------|

Singular value decomposition

Feature Selection

- using scoring and statistic method to select feature which (to keep) and (to delete) feature

eg:

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include and exclude

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| car mileage | car age | car type | target |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|

Algorithm

Wrapper method

- Selection of set of features as a search problem
- Where,
 - different combination are prepared, evaluated and compared to other combined feature.

- assign a score based on max accuracy.
- Some wrapper method
 - Random hill climbing alg
 - heuristic like forward pass.

Embedded method

- learn which feature is best contribute to accuracy of model while model being created

- Common method:

- Regularization method (penalization method)
 - model toward low complexity

- Example:

- regularization algo are
 - LASSO
 - Elastic Net
 - Ridge Regression

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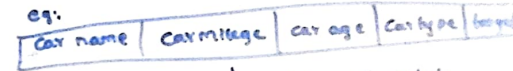
Different from each other but
Common in to **reduce the no. of attributes in dataset.**

(Scoring to each feature)
(include & exclude data in dataset without changing them)

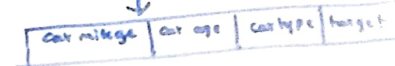
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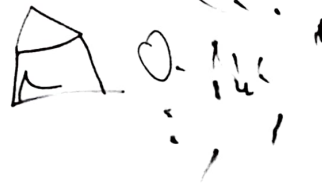
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 - LASSO
 - Elastic Net
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- Apply a statistical measure to assign a scoring to each feature
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Some filter method

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Feature Selection

Feature selection is a process where you automatically select those features in your data that contribute most to the prediction variable or output in which you are interested.

Having irrelevant features in your data can decrease the accuracy of many models, especially linear algorithms like linear and logistic regression.

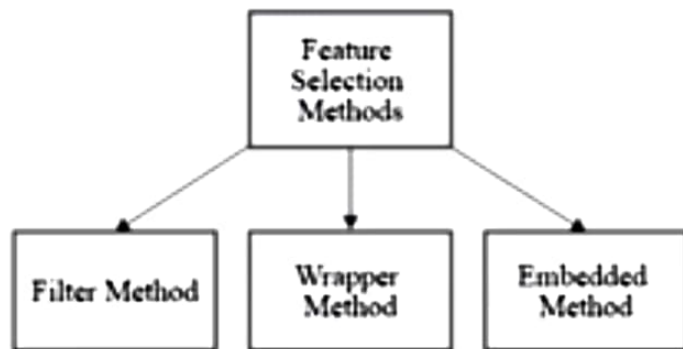
Three benefits of performing feature selection before modeling your data are:

- **Reduces Overfitting:** Less redundant data means less opportunity to make decisions based on noise.
- **Improves Accuracy:** Less misleading data means modeling accuracy improves.
- **Reduces Training Time:** Less data means that algorithms train faster.

You can learn more about feature selection with scikit-learn in the article [Feature selection](#).

Feature Selection Methods

- Filter Methods
- Wrapper Methods
- Embedded Methods



Filter Methods

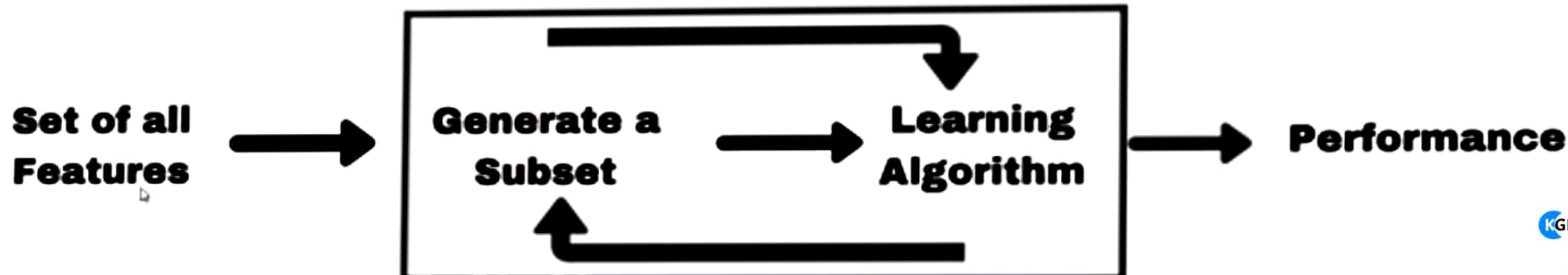
- Single Factor Analysis
- Uses Statistical algorithms like Chi-Square | Fisher Score | Anova | Mutual Information | Variance
- Uses Individual Feature Predictive Power
- Less computationally expensive
- Uses correlation power on feature to target space
- Useful in quick screening

Wrapper Methods

- Use combinations of variables to determine predictive power
- Find the best combination of variables
- Computationally expensive than filter method
- Perform better than filter method
- Not recommended on high number of features

- Subset Selection (Exhaustive Feature Selection)
- Forward Step Selection
- Backward Step Selection (Recursive Feature Selection)

Selecting the Best Subset



Feature 2

Feature 3

Feature 4

Feature 3
Feature 2

Feature 3
Feature 4

Backward Step Selection (Recursive)

Feature1
Feature2
Feature3
Feature4

Feature2
Feature3
Feature4
Feature5

- fits the model with each possible combinations of N features.
- requires massive computational power

$$(Y = B_0, Y = B_0 + B_1 * X_1, Y = C_0 + C_1 * X_2, Y = D_0 + D_1 * X_1 + D_2 * X_2)$$

- Use test error to evaluate model performance

Embedded Methods

- Faster than wrapper methods
- More accurate than filter method
- Perform feature selection during algorithm implementation thus embedded in it
- **LASSO** Regression
- **RIDGE** Regression
- **Tree** Importance