

# \* Feature Scaling :- (Standardization) (Day: 24)

"Feature Scaling is a technique to standardize the independent features present in the data in a fixed range."

→ Feature Scaling is the process of transforming numerical features into a common scale without distorting differences in the range of values.

general FS } → For eg:- If one feature is Salary = 50,000 and another is Age = 50, the large scale of salary may overshadow age in certain algo. By ~~se~~ scaling, both features are brought to a comparable range (eg: 0-1 or with mean=0 and SD = 1).

→ If apde aa vastu solve na karye, then amuk apda ML algo. ma train khotu thase and it will not give you the accurate results for this

⇒ Types of Feature Scaling:-

- (1) Standardisation.
- (2) Normalisation.

⇒ Standardisation:- (also known as Z-score Normalization)

→ To do this the formula for x column is:-

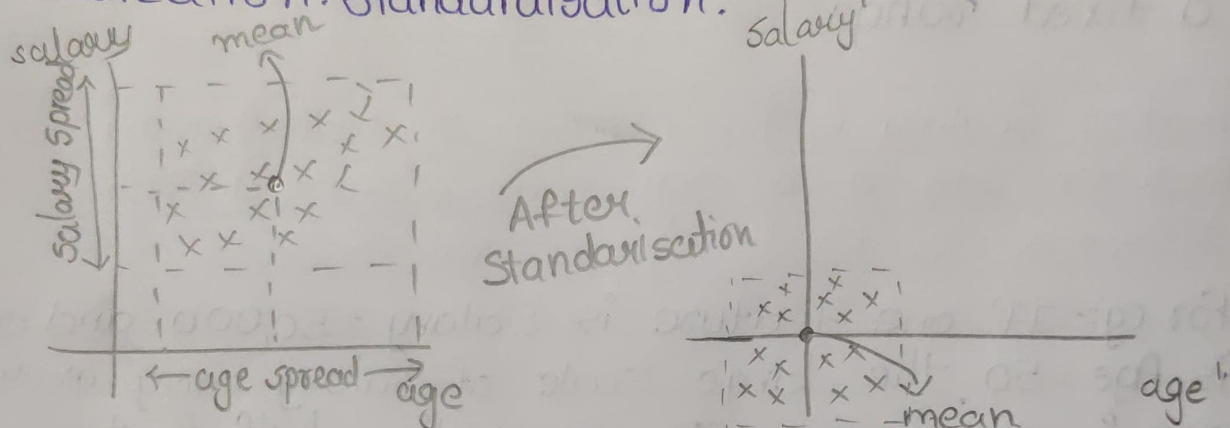
$$x'_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\sigma} \rightarrow \text{mean}$$

↪ standard deviation



→ Now the mean of the new column created will be 0 and standard deviation will be 1  
 $\Rightarrow \text{mean} = 0, \text{SD} = 1$   
 $(\mu) \quad (\sigma)$

This characteristics is fixed when you apply standardization. standardisation.



$\sigma = 1$ . (mean centring)

Both the salary and age spread should be within 1 so  $\sigma = 1$

→ What if I have outlier in my data?

→ if apde outliers wala column ma standardisation lagavye che to eno impact ocho nuthi thatu, e outlier ni jem j behave kare che.

→ we have to handle the outlier explicitly.

→ When to use?

→ we can use it any algo., there is no disadvantage of using it. but it is more advantage in ~~st~~ certain algo. such as logistic Regression, Your accuracy will increase after scaling.

→ Use you using any of the below algo. use standardisation definitely.

(1) K-Means

(3) PCA

(4) (5) Gradient Descent

(2) KNN

(4) Artificial Neural Networks

