

Encodage

```
\begin{bmatrix} chien \\ chat \\ chien \\ oiseau \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}
```

Encodage

Normalisation

$$\begin{bmatrix} chien \\ chat \\ chien \\ oiseau \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Encodage

Normalisation

Imputation

$$\begin{bmatrix} chien \\ chat \\ chien \\ oiseau \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 'nan' \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Encodage

Normalisation

Imputation

Sélection

$$\begin{bmatrix} chien \\ chat \\ chien \\ oiseau \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 'nan' \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Encodage

Normalisation

Imputation

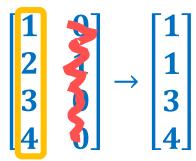
Sélection

Extraction

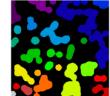
$$egin{bmatrix} chien \ chat \ chien \ oiseau \end{bmatrix}
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Encodage

Normalisation

Imputation

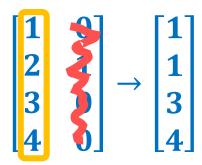
Sélection

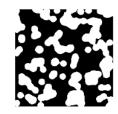
Extraction

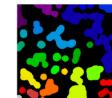
$$egin{bmatrix} chien \ chat \ chien \ oiseau \end{bmatrix}
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sklearn.preprocessing

Encodage

Normalisation

Imputation

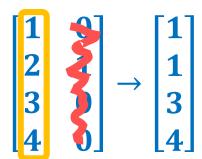
Sélection

Extraction

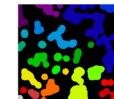
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sklearn.preprocessing

sklearn.impute

Encodage

Normalisation

Imputation

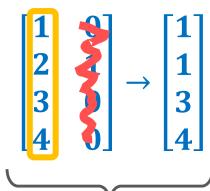
Sélection

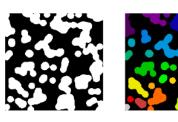
Extraction

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 'nan' \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$





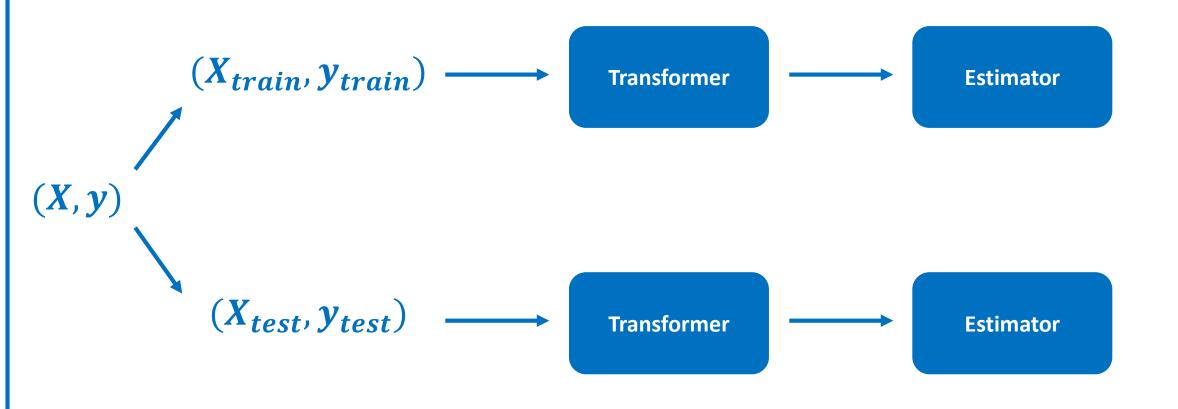
sklearn.preprocessing

sklearn.impute

sklearn feature_selection

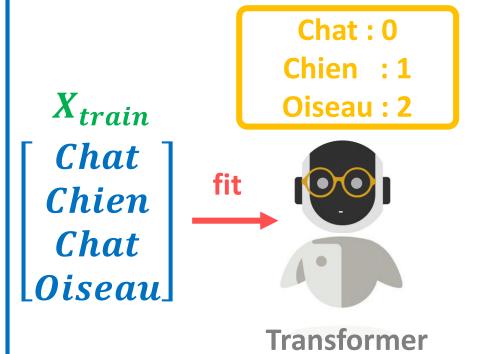
sklearn feature_extraction

TRANSFORMER ET ESTIMATOR



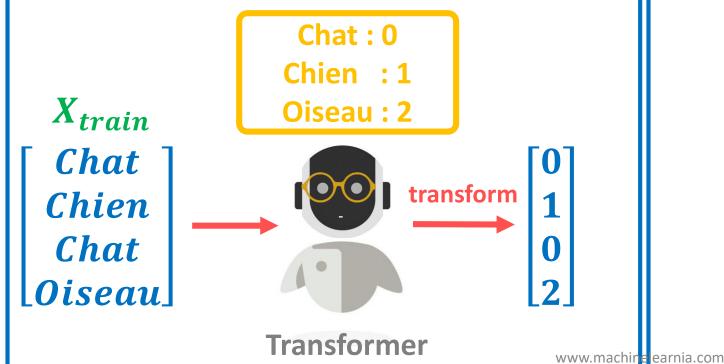
TRANSFORMER

 $fit(X_{train})$: développe une fonction de transformation à partir de X_{train}



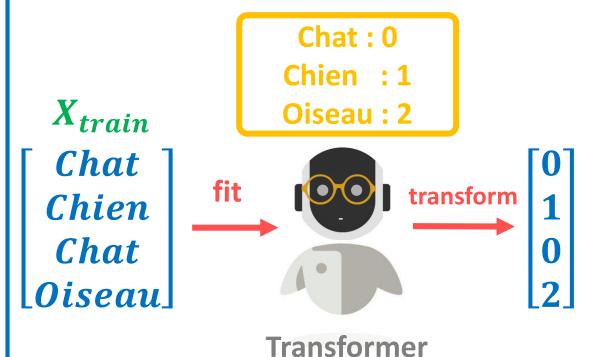
TRANSFORMER

 ${f transform}(X)$: applique la ${f transformation}$ sur les données ${f X}_{train}$, ${f X}_{test}$ et toutes autres données futures.



TRANSFORMER

fit_transform(X_{train}): développe la fonction de transformation puis l'utilise pour transformer X_{train}



Associe chaque catégorie ou classe d'une variable à une valeur décimale unique.

Associe chaque catégorie ou classe d'une variable à une valeur décimale unique.

[Chat]	 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Chat	 0
Chien	 1
Oiseau	 2
[Chien]	 [1]

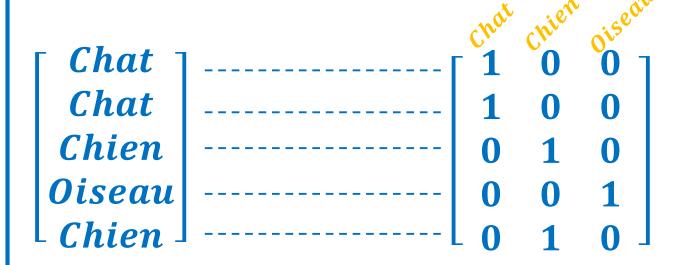
Associe chaque catégorie ou classe d'une variable à une valeur décimale unique.

[Chat]	 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Chat	 0
Chien	 1
Oiseau	 2
[Chien]	 [1]

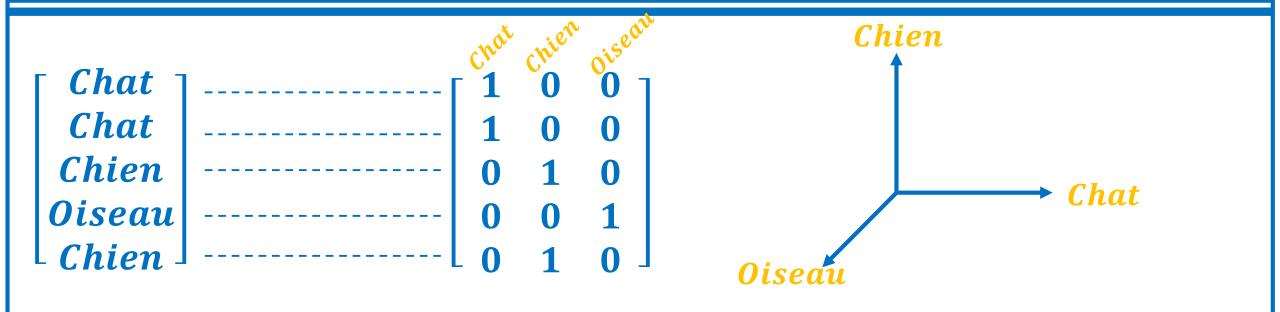
- → LabelEncoder()
- → OrdinalEncoder()

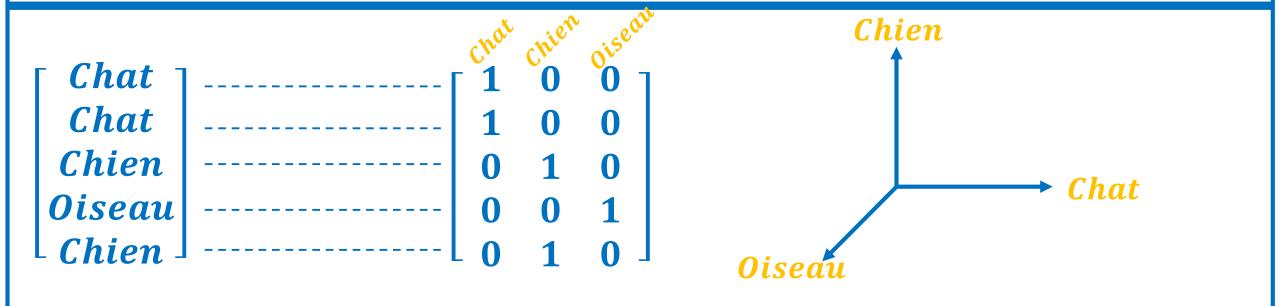
$$0 < 1 < 2$$

 $\Rightarrow Chat < Chien < Oiseau$??? Ca n'a pas de sens...



- → LabelBinarizer()
- → MultiLabelBinarizer()
- → OneHotEncoder()





- → LabelBinarizer()
- → MultiLabelBinarizer()
- → OneHotEncoder()

Paris -
Marseille
Lyon
Toulouse
Paris
Paris
Lille
Toulouse
Bordeaux

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-
			0					0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 "	 1
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
[0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-

Paris -
Marseille
Lyon
Toulouse
Paris
Paris
Lille
Toulouse
Bordeaux

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	·····1
				0 1			0	1
0	0		0	1	0	0		1 0 0
0	0	0	0 1	1	0	0	0	1 0 0 0

```
      a
      0
      0
      0
      0

      0
      0
      b
      0
      0

      0
      0
      0
      0
      0

      0
      0
      0
      0
      c

      0
      0
      0
      0
      0
```

```
values = [ ]
rows = [ ]
cols = [ ]
```

```
values = [a, b, c]
rows = [
cols = [
```

```
values = [a, b, c]
rows = [0]
cols = [0]
```

$$values = [a, b, c]$$
 $rows = [0, 1]$
 $cols = [0, 2]$

```
values = [a, b, c]
rows = [0, 1, 3]
cols = [0, 2, 4]
```

ENCODING

```
preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
preprocessing.FunctionTransformer([func, ...])
preprocessing.KBinsDiscretizer([n_bins, ...])
preprocessing.KernelCenterer()
preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neg_label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([copy])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
                                                  www.machinelearnia.com
```

ENCODING

```
preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
preprocessing.FunctionTransformer([func, ...])
preprocessing.KBinsDiscretizer([n_bins, ...])
preprocessing.KernelCenterer()
preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neg_label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([copy])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
                                                                           Encodage
                                                                                                   Encodage
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
                                                                             Ordinal
                                                                                                   One-Hot
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
                                                                                               LabelBinarizer
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
                                                                         LabelEncoder
                                                                  V
                                                                                               (et MultiLabelBinarizer)
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
                                                                        OrdinalEncoder
                                                                                              OneHotEncoder
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
                                                www.machinelearnia.com
```

LABEL ENCODER

Encode **chaque classe** de la **variable y** en une **valeur numérique** (0, n_classe-1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} Chat \\ Chien \\ Chat \\ Chat \\ Oiseau \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note : la méthode **inverse_transform** permet de **décoder** les données

ORDINAL ENCODER

Encode les catégories des *variables X* en valeurs numériques (0, n_classe-1)

$$egin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \ Chat & Poils \ Chien & Poils \ Chat & Poils \ Oiseau & Plumes \end{bmatrix}
ightarrow egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 1 & 1 \ 0 & 1 \ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note : C'est l'équivalent de **LabelEncoder**, mais pour les **features X**

LABEL BINARIZER

Encode **chaque classe** de la **variable y** en **One-Hot**

$$\begin{bmatrix} Chat \\ Chien \\ Chat \\ Chat \\ Oiseau \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note : la méthode **inverse_transform** permet de **décoder** les données

ONEHOT ENCODER

Encode les catégories des *variables X* en One-Hot

Note : C'est l'équivalent de *LabelBinarizer*, mais pour les *features X*

ENCODING

Encodage	Encodage
Ordinal	One-Hot

y LabelEncoder LabelBinarizer (et MultiLabelBinarizer)

OrdinalEncoder OneHotEncoder

Notes:

- Inverse_transform pour vos prédictions
- sparse=True pour OneHotEncoder
- Attention : Sklearn v22.0 gère mal les

catégories inconnues.

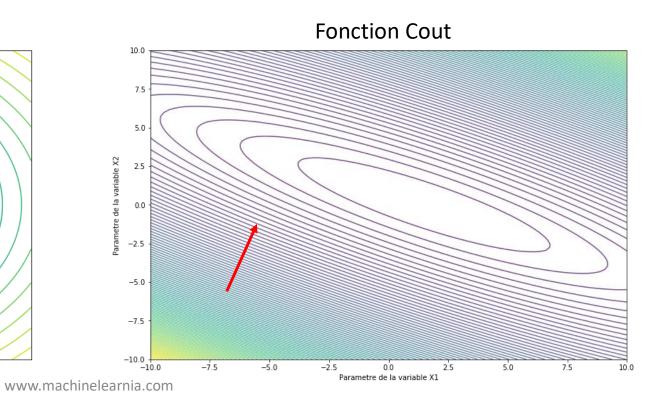
NORMALISATION

Avec Normalisation

Fonction Cout Orange de la Augustian de la Court de l

Parametre de la variable X1

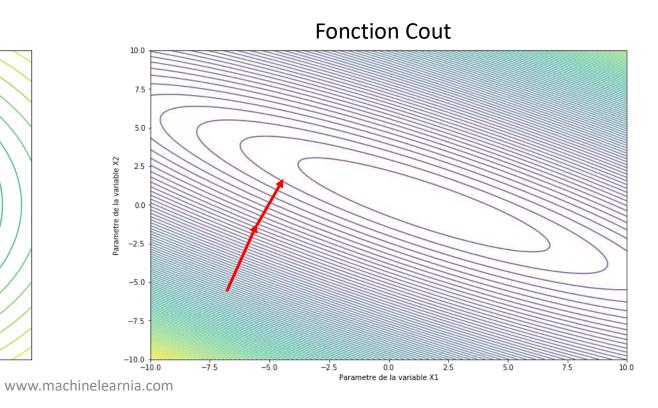
Sans Normalisation



Avec Normalisation

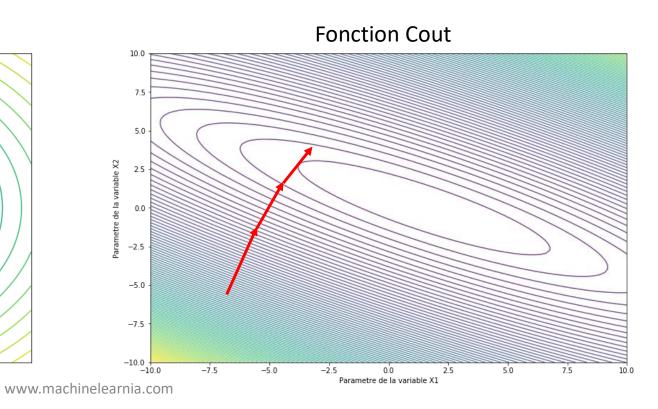
Fonction Cout A CX agreement of the parameter of the pa

Parametre de la variable X1



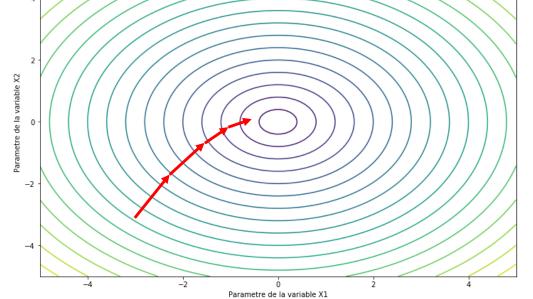
Avec Normalisation

Parametre de la variable X1



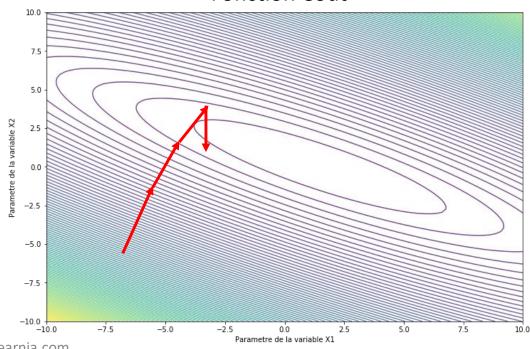
Avec Normalisation

Fonction Cout



Sans Normalisation

Fonction Cout

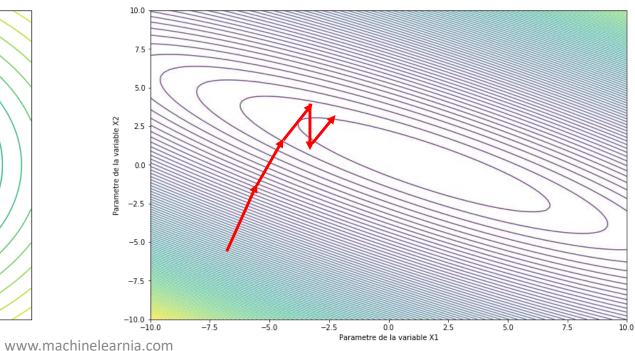


Avec Normalisation

Fonction Cout

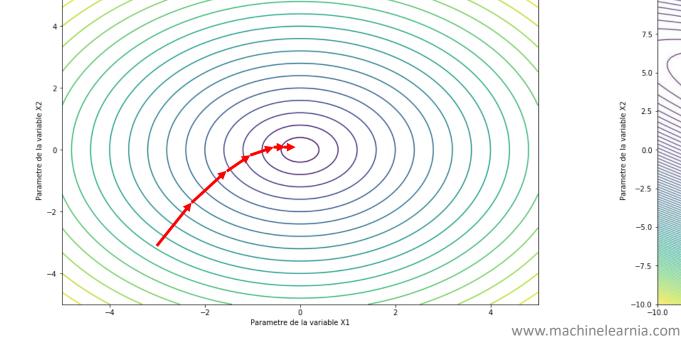
2 CX aliable Ray and a suitable X1



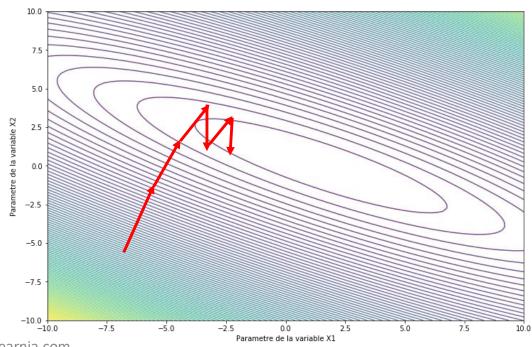


Avec Normalisation

Fonction Cout



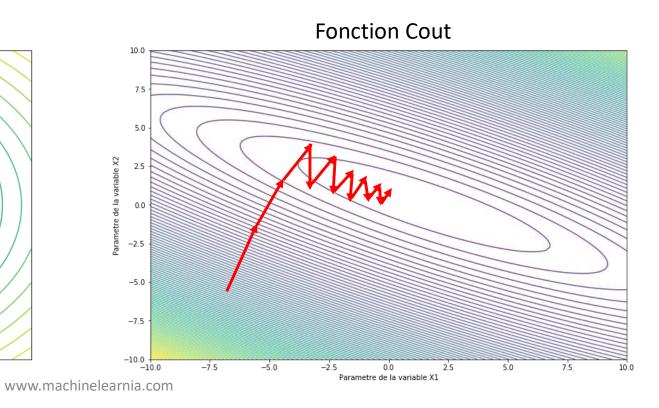




Avec Normalisation

Fonction Cout

Parametre de la variable X1



MINMAXSCALER

Transforme **chaque variable** *X* de telle sorte à être comprise entre 0 et 1.

$$X_{scaled} = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

Exemple:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 70 \\ 80 \\ 120 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note : Pour remettre vos prédictions à leur véritable échelle : **inverse_transform**

MINMAXSCALER

 $fit_transform(X_{train})$

$$\mathbf{X_{train_{scaled}}} = \frac{\mathbf{X_{train}} - \mathbf{X_{train_{min}}}}{\mathbf{X_{train_{max}}} - \mathbf{X_{train_{min}}}}$$

 $transform(X_{test})$

$$\mathbf{X}_{test_{scaled}} = \frac{\mathbf{X}_{test} - \mathbf{X}_{train_{min}}}{\mathbf{X}_{train_{max}} - \mathbf{X}_{train_{min}}}$$

SANDARDSCALER

Standardise chaque variable X: La Moyenne est **nulle** et l'écart type égale $\mathbf{1}$

$$X_{scaled} = \frac{X - \mu_X}{\sigma_X}$$

Exemple:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 70 \\ 80 \\ 120 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -0.92 \\ -0.46 \\ 1.38 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note : Pour remettre vos prédictions à leur véritable échelle : **inverse_transform**

ROBUSTSCALER

Transforme **chaque variable** *X* en étant peu sensible aux *outliers*

$$X_{scaled} = \frac{X - mediane}{IQR}$$



Exemple:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 70 \\ 80 \\ 120 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ 0 \\ 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

POLYFEATURES

Crée de nouvelles variables polynômiales à partir des variables existantes.

Exemple: 1 variable $x \rightarrow Polynôme 2$

La machine apprend alors un modèle :

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

POLYFEATURES

Crée de nouvelles variables polynômiales à partir des variables existantes.

Exemple : 2 variables $x_1, x_2 \rightarrow Polynôme 2$

$$x_1, x_2 \rightarrow 1, x_1, x_2, x_1^2, x_1x_2, x_2^2$$

POLYFEATURES

Crée de nouvelles variables polynômiales à partir des variables existantes.

Exemple : 2 variables $x_1, x_2 \rightarrow Polynôme 2$

$$x_1, x_2 \rightarrow 1, x_1, x_2, x_1^2, x_1x_2, x_2^2$$

Ces variables n'étant pas sur la même échelle, il faut les normaliser avant leur passage dans l'estimateur!

```
preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
preprocessing.FunctionTransformer([func, ...])
preprocessing.KBinsDiscretizer([n_bins, ...])
preprocessing.KernelCenterer()
preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neg_label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
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preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
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preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
```

Encodage

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Encodage

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Encodage Normalisation

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preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
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preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([CODY])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
```

Encodage Normalisation

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preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neg_label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([CODY])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
```

Encodage Normalisation Création de polynômes

```
preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
preprocessing.FunctionTransformer([func, ...])
preprocessing.KBinsDiscretizer([n_bins, ...])
preprocessing.KernelCenterer()
preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neq label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([CODY])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
```

Encodage

Normalisation
Création de polynômes
Transformation non linéaire

```
preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
preprocessing.FunctionTransformer([func, ...])
preprocessing.KBinsDiscretizer([n_bins, ...])
preprocessing.KernelCenterer()
preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neq label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([CODY])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
```

Encodage

Normalisation
Création de polynômes
Transformation non linéaire
Discrétisation

```
preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
preprocessing.FunctionTransformer([func, ...])
preprocessing.KBinsDiscretizer([n bins, ...])
preprocessing.KernelCenterer()
preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neq label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([copy])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
```

Encodage

Normalisation
Création de polynômes
Transformation non linéaire
Discrétisation
Personnalisation

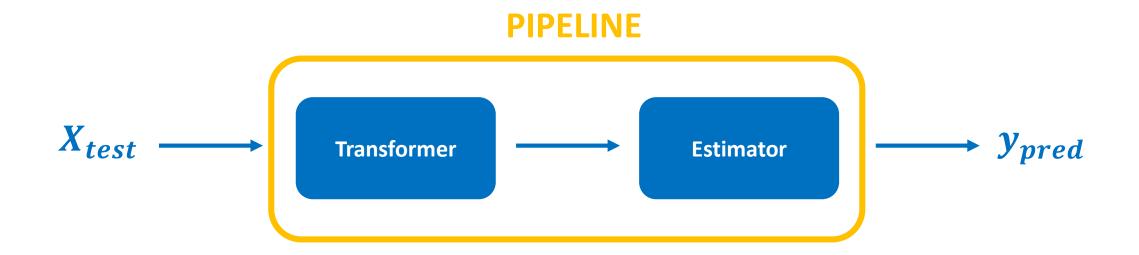
```
preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
preprocessing.FunctionTransformer([func, ...])
preprocessing.KBinsDiscretizer([n_bins, ...])
preprocessing.KernelCenterer()
preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neg_label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([CODY])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
```

Encodage Normalisation Création de polynômes

Si vous débutez

PREPROCESSING TRANSFORMERS

```
preprocessing.Binarizer([threshold, copy])
preprocessing.FunctionTransformer([func, ...])
preprocessing.KBinsDiscretizer([n_bins, ...])
preprocessing.KernelCenterer()
preprocessing.LabelBinarizer([neg_label, ...])
preprocessing.LabelEncoder
preprocessing.MultiLabelBinarizer([classes, ...])
preprocessing.MaxAbsScaler([copy])
preprocessing.MinMaxScaler([feature_range, copy])
preprocessing.Normalizer([norm, copy])
preprocessing.OneHotEncoder([categories, ...])
preprocessing.OrdinalEncoder([categories, dtype])
preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures([degree, ...])
preprocessing.PowerTransformer([method, ...])
preprocessing.QuantileTransformer([...])
preprocessing.RobustScaler([with_centering, ...])
preprocessing.StandardScaler([copy, ...])
                                                  www.machinelearnia.com
```





Estimator

 $fit(X_{train}_{transformed}, y_{train})$

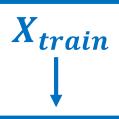


Transformer

 $.transform(X_{test})$

Estimator

 $.predit(X_{test_{transformed}})$



Transformer

 $.fit_{train}$

Estimator

 $.fit(X_{train_{transformed}}, y_{train})$



Transformer

 $.transform(X_{test})$

Estimator

 $.predit(X_{test_{transformed}})$



Estimator

 $fit(X_{train_{transformed}}, y_{train})$

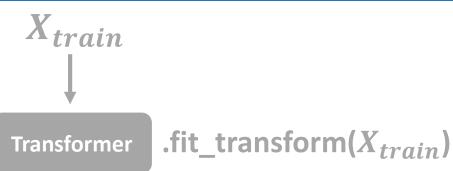


Transformer

 $.transform(X_{test})$

Estimator

 $.predit(X_{test_{transformed}})$



Estimator

 $fit(X_{train_{transformed}}, y_{train})$



Transformer

 $.transform(X_{test})$

Estimator

 $.predit(X_{test_{transformed}})$



Transformer

 $.fit_transform(X_{train})$

Estimator

 $.fit(X_{train_{transformed}}, y_{train})$

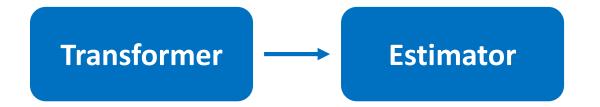


Transformer

 $.transform(X_{test})$

Estimator

 $.predit(X_{test_{transformed}})$



Pipeline Transformer Estimator

Pipeline

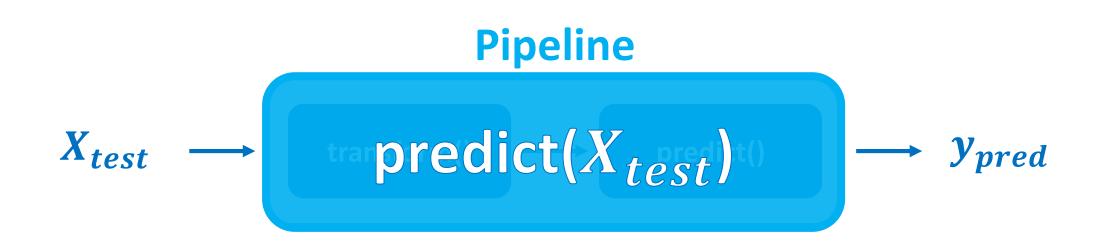
Composite Estimator

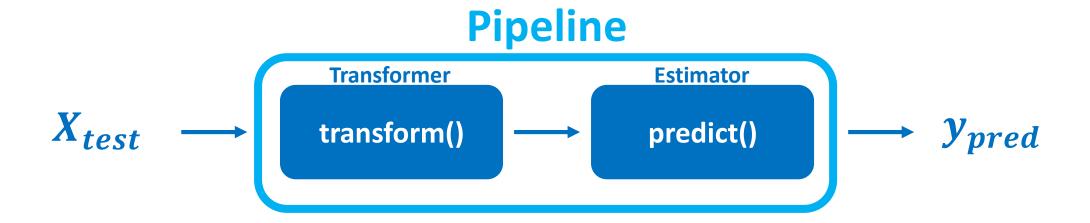
Pipeline

$$(X_{train}, y_{train}) \longrightarrow fit(X_{train}, y_{train})$$

Pipeline







PIPELINE

Pour créer une **Pipeline**, 2 options :

- Classe Pipeline
- Fonction make_pipeline

```
model.fit(X_{train}, y_{train})
model.score(X_{test}, y_{test})
model.predict(X_{test})
```

PIPELINE GRIDSEARCHCY

On peut utiliser **GridSearchCV** pour trouver les meilleurs paramètres de la pipeline.

```
grid = GridSearchCV(pipeline, params, cv)
```

```
params = {
      <Composant>_ _<paramètre> : [....]
}
```

 $grid.fit(X_{train}, y_{train})$

grid.best_estimator

COLUMN TRANSFORMER

ColumnTransformer permet d'appliquer vos transformers sur les **colonnes** que vous sélectionnez.

make_column_transformer ((transformer, ['colonne 1', 'colonne 2', ...]))

COLUMN TRANSFORMER

ColumnTransformer permet d'appliquer vos transformers sur les **colonnes** que vous sélectionnez.

make_column_transformer ((transformer,
['colonne 1', 'colonne 2', ...]))

Application Classique:

Séparez les *catégories* et variables *numériques en* **2 listes**, puis utilisez ColumnTransformer pour traiter chaque liste de variables séparément.

PIPELINE AVANCEE

Numerical_pipeline

SimpleImputer

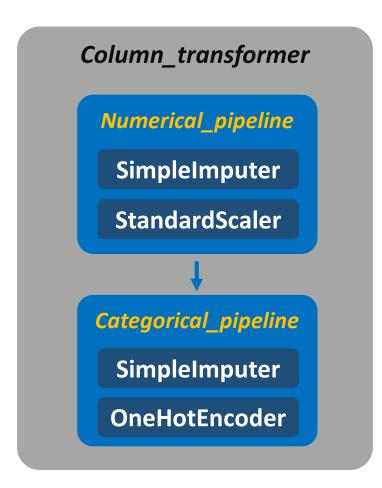
StandardScaler

Categorical_pipeline

SimpleImputer

OneHotEncoder

PIPELINE AVANCEE



PIPELINE AVANCEE

Pipeline

Column_transformer

Numerical_pipeline

SimpleImputer

StandardScaler

Categorical_pipeline

SimpleImputer

OneHotEncoder

SGDClassifier

COLUMN SELECTOR

Depuis la version 0.22 de sklearn, il existe make_column_selector qui permet de sélectionner certains *types* de colonnes.

```
3 arguments au choix :

dtype_include

dtype_exclude

pattern (avec des Regular Expressions)
```

Exemple de types :
 np.number → variables numériques
 object → variables catégorielles

FEATURE UNION

make_union() permet de créer des pipelines parallèles. Les résultats sont concaténés à la sortie du transformer.

