

# Data Preprocessing

Machine Learning Practice

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The real world training data is usually not clean and has many issues such as **missing values** for certain features, features on **different scales**, **non-numeric attributes** etc.

Often there is a need to **pre-process** the data to make it amenable for training the model.

Sklearn provides a rich set of transformers for this job.

The **same pre-processing** should be applied to both training and test set.

Sklearn provides **pipeline** for making it easier to chain multiple transforms together and apply them **uniformly across train, eval and test sets**.

Once you get the training data, the first job is to **explore** the **data** and list down **preprocessing** needed.

Typical problems include

**Missing values** in features

Numerical features are **not on the same scale**.

**Categorical attributes** need to be represented with sensible numerical representation.

**Too many features**, reduce them.

**Extract features** from non-numeric data.

Sklearn provides a **library of transformers** for data preprocessing.

- Data cleaning ([sklearn.preprocessing](#)) such as **standardization**, **missing value imputation**, etc.
- Feature extraction ([sklearn.feature\\_extraction](#))
- Feature reduction ([sklearn.decomposition.pca](#))
- Feature expansion ([sklearn.kernel\\_approximation](#))

# Transformer methods

Each transformer has the following methods:

- `fit()` method learns model parameters from a training set.
- `transform()` method applies the learnt transformation to the new data.
- `fit_transform()` performs function of both `fit()` and `transform()` methods and is more convenient and efficient to use.

# Part 1. Feature extraction

`sklearn.feature_extraction` has useful APIs to extract features from data:

DictVectorizer

FeatureHasher

Let's study these APIs one by one.

## DictVectorizer

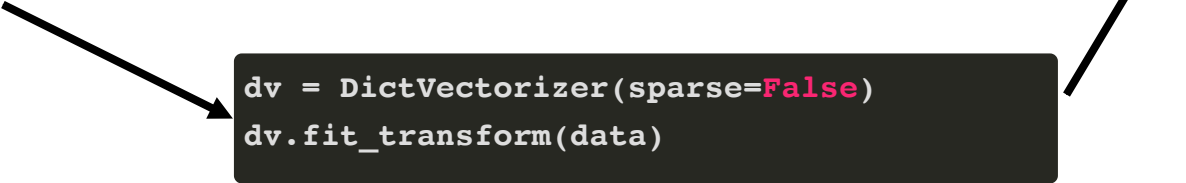
Converts lists of mappings of feature name and feature value, into a matrix.

Original data

```
data =  
[{'age': 4, 'height':96.0},  
{ 'age': 1, 'height':73.9},  
{ 'age': 3, 'height':88.9},  
{ 'age': 2, 'height':81.6}]
```

Transformed feature  
matrix  $\mathbf{X}'$

$$\mathbf{X}'_{4 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 96.0 \\ 1 & 73.9 \\ 3 & 88.9 \\ 2 & 81.6 \end{bmatrix}$$



```
dv = DictVectorizer(sparse=False)  
dv.fit_transform(data)
```



## FeatureHasher

- High-speed, low-memory vectorizer that uses feature hashing technique.
- Instead of building a hash table of the features, as the vectorizers do, it applies a hash function to the features to determine their column index in sample matrices directly.
- This results in increased speed and reduced memory usage, at the expense of inspectability; the hasher does not remember what the input features looked like and has no inverse\_transform method.
- Output of this transformer is scipy.sparse matrix.

# Feature Extraction from images and text

- `sklearn.feature_extraction.image.*` has useful APIs to extract features from image data. Find out more about them in sklearn user guide at the following link: [Feature Extraction from Images](#).
- `sklearn.feature_extraction.text.*` has useful APIs to extract features from text data. Find out more about them in sklearn user guide at the following link: [Feature Extraction from Text](#).

# Part 2: Data Cleaning

# Handling missing values

Missing values occur due to **errors in data capture** such as **sensor malfunctioning**, **measurement errors** etc.

Many ML algorithms do not work with missing data and need all features to be present.

**Discarding records** containing missing values would result in **loss of valuable training samples**.

`sklearn.impute` API provides functionality to fill missing values in a dataset.

`SimpleImputer`

`KNNImputer`

`MissingIndicator` provides indicators for missing values.

# SimpleImputer

- Fills missing values with one of the following strategies:  
'mean', 'median', 'most\_frequent' and 'constant'.

Original feature matrix  $X$

```
si = SimpleImputer(strategy='mean')  
si.fit_transform(X)
```

Transformed feature matrix  $X'$

$$X_{4 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ \text{nan} & 8 \\ 2 & \text{nan} \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X'_{4 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{7 + 2 + 9}{3} =$$

$$\frac{1 + 8 + 6}{3} = 5$$

## KNNImputer

- Uses **k-nearest neighbours** approach to fill missing values in a dataset.
  - The missing value of an attribute in a specific example is filled with the **mean** value of the same attribute of **n\_neighbors** **closest neighbors**.
- The nearest neighbours are decided based on **Euclidean distance**.

## Example: KNNImputer

- Consider following **feature matrix**.

$$\mathbf{X}_{4 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 2. & nan \\ 3. & 4. & 3. \\ nan & 6. & 5. \\ 8. & 8. & 7. \end{bmatrix}$$

- It has **4 samples** and **2 missing values**.
- Let's fill in missing values with **KNNImputer**.



Let's fill the **missing value** in **first sample/row**.

$$\mathbf{X}_{4 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 2. & nan \\ 3. & 4. & 3. \\ nan & 6. & 5. \\ 8. & 8. & 7. \end{bmatrix}$$

Distance with **[1. 2. nan.]**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3. & 4. & 3. \\ nan & 6. & 5. \\ 8. & 8. & 7. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{(1 - 3)^2 + (2 - 4)^2} \approx 2.82$$

$$\sqrt{(2 - 6)^2} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{(1 - 8)^2 + (2 - 8)^2} \approx 9.21$$

2 nearest  
neighbours

Values of the feature from  
2 nearest neighbours

$$\frac{3 + 5}{2} = 4$$

# of neighbours

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1. & 2. & 4. \end{bmatrix}$$

In this way, we can fill up the missing values with **KNNImputer**.

Original feature  
matrix  $\mathbf{X}$

$$\mathbf{X}_{4 \times 4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 2. & nan. \\ 3. & 4. & 3. \\ nan & 6. & 5. \\ 8. & 8. & 7. \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformed feature  
matrix  $\mathbf{X}'$

$$\mathbf{X}'_{4 \times 4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 2. & 4. \\ 3. & 4. & 3. \\ 5.5 & 6. & 5. \\ 8. & 8. & 7. \end{bmatrix}$$

```
knni = KNNImputer(n_neighbors=2, weights="uniform")  
knni.fit_transform(X)
```

# Marking imputed values

- It is useful to indicate the **presence of missing values** in the dataset.
- **MissingIndicator** helps us get those indications.
  - It returns a **binary matrix**,
    - **True values** correspond to **missing entries** in original dataset.

## 1.2 Numeric transformers

1. Feature scaling
2. Polynomial transformation
3. Discretization

## Feature scaling

Numerical features with different scales leads to slower convergence of iterative optimization procedures.

It is a good practice to scale numerical features so that all of them are on the same scale.

Let's learn how to scale numerical features with sklearn API.

Three feature scaling APIs are available in sklearn

StandardScaler

MaxAbsScaler

MinMaxScaler

## StandardScaler

Transforms the original features vector  $\mathbf{x}$  into new feature vector  $\mathbf{x}'$  using following formula

$$\mathbf{x}' = \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Learns parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .

$$\mathbf{x}_{5 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
ss = StandardScaler()  
ss.fit_transform(x)
```

$$\mathbf{x}'_{5 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ -2/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 2/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu = 4, \sigma = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\mu' = 0, \sigma' = 1$$

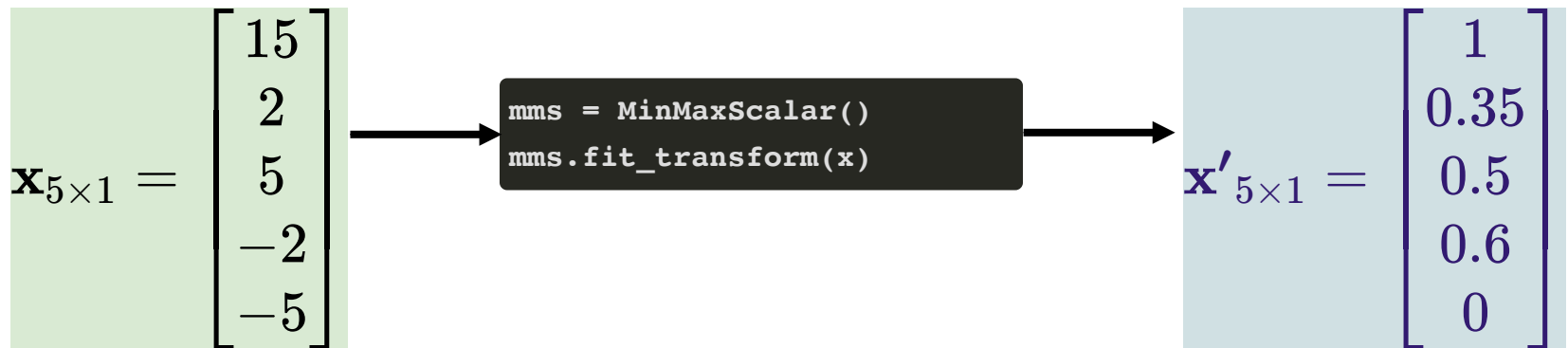
Note that the transformed feature vector  $\mathbf{x}'$  has mean ( $\mu$ ) = 0 and standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) = 1.

## MinMaxScaler

It transforms the original feature vector  $\mathbf{x}$  into new feature vector  $\mathbf{x}'$  so that all values fall within range  $[0, 1]$

$$\mathbf{x}' = \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}.min}{\mathbf{x}.max - \mathbf{x}.min}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}.max$  and  $\mathbf{x}.min$  are **largest** and **smallest** values of that feature respectively, of the original feature vector  $\mathbf{x}$ .



$\mathbf{x}.max = 15, \mathbf{x}.min = -5$

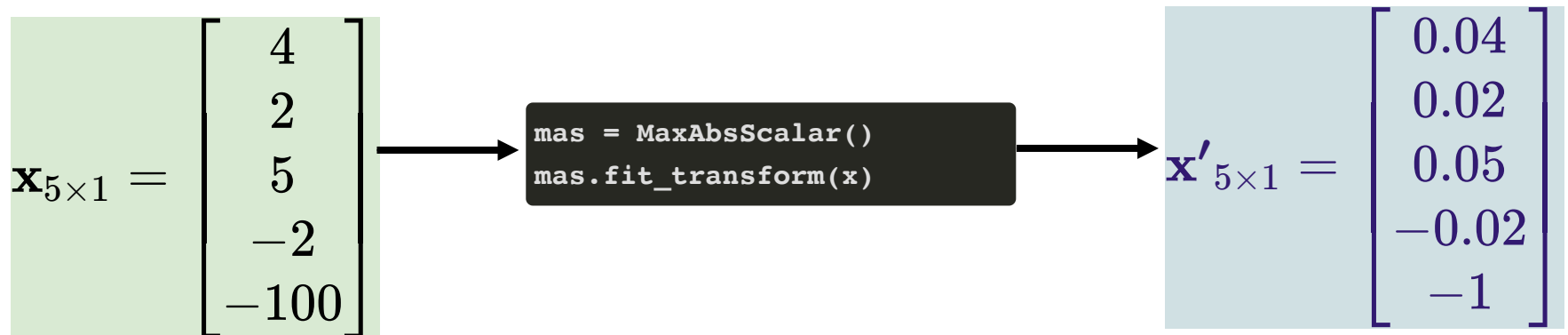
The largest number is transformed to 1 and the smallest number is transformed to 0.

## MaxAbsScaler

It transforms the original features vector  $\mathbf{x}$  into new feature vector  $\mathbf{x}'$  so that **all values fall within range  $[-1, 1]$**

$$\mathbf{x}' = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\text{MaxAbsoluteValue}}$$

where  $\text{MaxAbsoluteValue} = \max(\mathbf{x}.\text{max}, |\mathbf{x}.\text{min}|)$



$$\text{MaxAbsoluteValue} = \max(5, |-100|) = 100$$



## FunctionTransformer

Constructs transformed features by applying **a user defined function**.

$$\mathbf{X}_{4 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 128 & 2 \\ 2 & 256 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 512 & 64 \end{bmatrix}$$

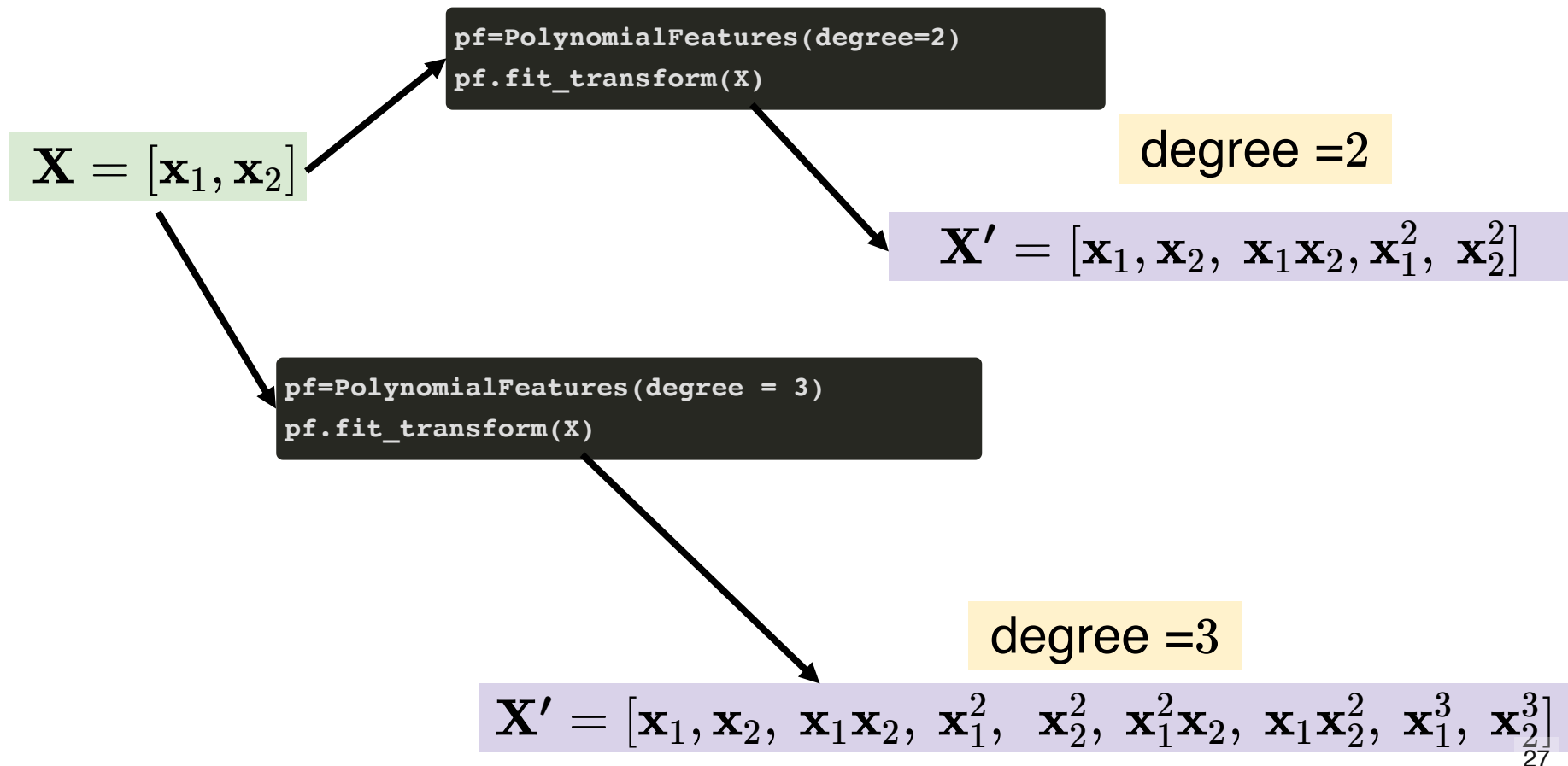
$$\mathbf{X}'_{4 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
ft = FunctionTransformer(numpy.log2)
ft.fit_transform(X)
```

Applies  $\log_2$  function to the features.

# Polynomial transformation

Generates a new feature matrix consisting of **all polynomial combinations** of the features with **degree less than or equal to the specified degree**.



## KBinsDiscretizer

- Divides a continuous variable into bins.
- One hot encoding or ordinal encoding is further applied to the bin labels.

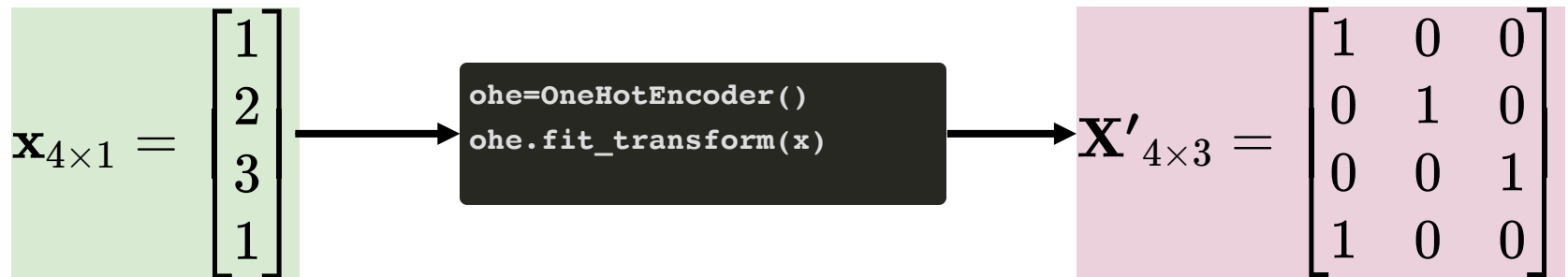


## 1.2 Categorical transformers

1. Feature encoding
2. Label encoding

## OneHotEncoder

- Encodes **categorical feature** or **label** as a **one-hot numeric array**.
- Creates **one binary column** for each of  **$K$  unique values**.
- **Exactly one column** has **1** in it and rest have **0**.

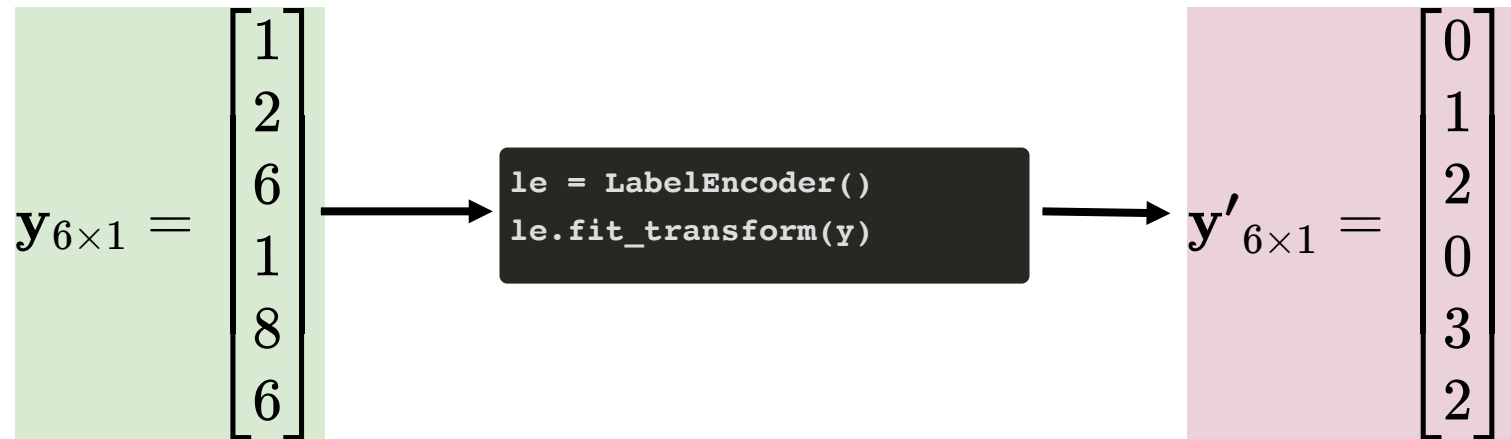


# unique values:  
 $K = 3$

# columns in  
transformed matrix = 3

## LabelEncoder

Encodes target labels with value between 0 and  $K - 1$ , where  $K$  is number of distinct values.



Here  $K = 4: \{1, 2, 6, 8\}$

1 is encoded as 0, 2 as 1, 6 as 2, and 8 as 3.

## OrdinalEncoder

Encodes categorical features with value between 0 and  $K - 1$ , where  $K$  is number of distinct values.



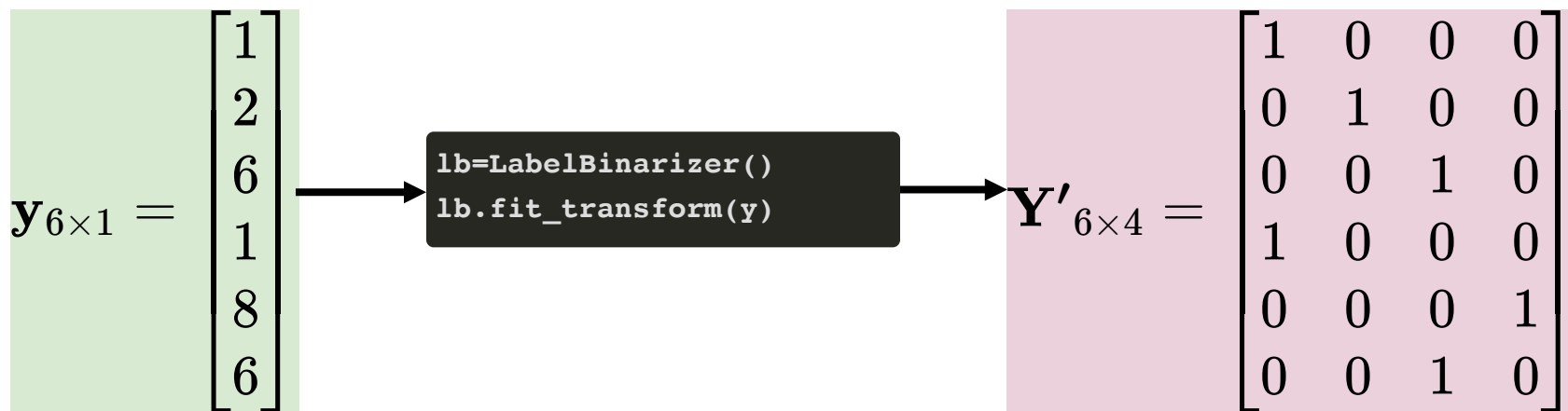
`OrdinalEncoder` can operate multi dimensional data, while `LabelEncoder` can transform only 1D data.

## LabelBinarizer

Several regression and binary classification can be extended to multi-class setup in **one-vs-all** fashion.

This involves training a single regressor or classifier per class.

For this, we need to **convert multi-class labels to binary labels**, and **LabelBinarizer** performs this task.



If estimator **supports multiclass** data, **LabelBinarizer** is not needed.



## MultiLabelBinarizer

Encodes **categorical features** with value between **0** and  **$K - 1$** , where  **$K$**  is number of classes.

In this example  $K = 4$ , since there are only 4 genres of movies.

```
movie_genres =  
[{'action', 'comedy' },  
{'comedy'},  
{'action', 'thriller'},  
{'science-fiction', 'action', 'thriller'}]
```

```
mlb = MultiLabelBinarizer()  
mlb.fit_transform(movie_genres)
```

$$\mathbf{X}'_{4 \times 4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## add\_dummy\_feature

Augments dataset with a column vector, each value in the column vector is 1.



# Part 2: Feature selection

- Filter based
- Wrapper based

- Sometimes in a real world dataset, **all features do not contribute well enough towards fitting a model.**
- The features that do not contribute significantly, can be removed. It leads to **decrease in size of the dataset** and hence, the **computation cost** of fitting a model.
- `sklearn.feature_selection` provides many APIs to accomplish this task.

### Filter

VarianceThreshold

SelectKBest

SelectPercentile

GenericUnivariateSelect

### Wrapper

RFE

RFECV

SelectFromModel

SequentialFeatureSelector

Note: Tree based and kernel based feature selection algorithms will be covered in later weeks.

# Filter based feature selection methods

# Removing features with low variance

## VarianceThreshold

**Removes** all features with **variance below a certain threshold**, as specified by the user, from input feature matrix

By default removes a feature which has same value, i.e. zero variance.

# Univariate feature selection

Univariate feature selection **selects** features based on **univariate statistical tests**.

There are three APIs for univariate feature selection:

## SelectKBest

Removes **all but** the **k highest scoring** features

## SelectPercentile

Removes **all but** a user-specified **highest scoring percentage** of features

## GenericUnivariateSelect

Performs univariate feature selection with a **configurable strategy**, which can be found via **hyper-parameter search**.

**sklearn** provides one more class of univariate feature selection methods that work on **common univariate statistical tests** for each feature:

**SelectFpr** selects features based on a false positive rate test.

**SelectFdr** selects features based on an estimated false discovery rate.

**SelectFwe** selects features based on family-wise error rate.



# Univariate scoring function

- Each API need a **scoring function** to score each feature.
- **Three classes** of scoring functions are proposed:

Mutual information (MI)

Chi-square

F-statistics

- **MI** and **F-statistics** can be used in both **classification** and **regression** problems.

mutual\_info\_regression

f\_regression

mutual\_info\_classif

f\_classif

- **Chi-square** can be used only in **classification** problems.

chi2

## Mutual information (MI)

- Measures dependency between two variables.
- It returns a non-negative value.
  - $MI = 0$  for independent variables.
  - Higher MI indicates higher dependency.

## Chi-square

- Measures dependence between two variables.
- Computes chi-square stats between non-negative feature (boolean or frequencies) and class label.
- Higher chi-square values indicates that the features and labels are likely to be correlated.

MI and chi-squared feature selection is recommended for sparse data.

## SelectKBest

```
skb = SelectKBest(chi2, k=20)
X_new = skb.fit_transform(X, y)
```

Selects 20 best features based on chi-square scoring function.

## SelectPercentile

```
sp = SelectPercentile(chi2, percentile=20)
X_new = sp.fit_transform(X, y)
```

Selects top 20 percentile best features based on chi-square scoring function.

'percentile' (default), 'k\_best',  
'fpr', 'fdr', 'fwe'

## GenericUnivariateSelect

```
transformer = GenericUnivariateSelect(chi2, mode='k_best', param=20)
X_new = transformer.fit_transform(X, y)
```

Selects 20 best features based on chi-square scoring function.

## GenericUnivariateSelect

```
transformer = GenericUnivariateSelect(chi2, mode='k_best', param=20)
X_new = transformer.fit_transform(X, y)
```

- Selects set of features based on a feature selection mode and a scoring function.
- The `mode` could be `'percentile'` (default), `'k_best'`, `'fpr'`, `'fdr'`, `'fwe'`.
- The `param` argument takes value corresponding to the `mode`.

Do not use regression feature scoring function with a classification problem. It will lead to useless results.

# Wrapper based filter selection

Unlike filter based methods, wrapper based methods use **estimator class** rather than a **scoring function**.

# Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE)

- Uses an **estimator** to **recursively remove features**.
    - Initially fits an estimator on all features.
  - Obtains **feature importance** from the estimator and **removes the least important feature**.
  - **Repeats the process** by removing features one by one, **until desired number of features** are obtained.
- 
- Use **RFECV** if we do not want to specify the desired number of features in **RFE** .
  - It performs **RFE** in a **cross-validation loop** to find the **optimal number of features**.

## SelectFromModel

Selects **desired number of important features** (as specified with **max\_features** parameter) above **certain threshold of feature importance** as obtained **from the trained estimator**.

- The feature importance is obtained via `coef_`, `feature_importances_` or an `importance_getter` callable from the trained estimator
- The feature importance threshold can be specified either **numerically** or **through string argument** based on **built-in heuristics** such as `'mean'`, `'median'` and float multiples of these like `'0.1*mean'`.

Let's look at a concrete example of SelectFromModel



```
clf = LinearSVC(C=0.01, penalty="l1", dual=False)
clf = clf.fit(X, y)
clf.coef_

model = SelectFromModel(clf, prefit=True)
X_new = model.transform(X)
```

- Here we use a linear support vector classifier to get coefficients of features for `SelectFromModel` transformer.
- It ends up selecting features with non-zero weights or coefficients.

# Sequential feature selection

Performs feature selection by **selecting or deselecting features one by one in a greedy manner.**

Uses one of the two approaches

## Forward selection

Starting with a zero feature, it finds one feature that obtains the best cross validation score for an estimator when trained on that feature.

Repeats the process by adding a new feature to the set of selected features.

## Backward selection

Starting with all features and removes least important features one by one following the idea of forward selection.

Stops when reach the desired number of features.

- The **direction** parameter **controls** whether **forward** or **backward SFS** is used.
- In general, forward and backward selection **do not yield equivalent results**.
- Select the direction that is **efficient** for the required number of selected features:
  - When we want to select 7 out of 10 features,
    - Forward selection would need to perform 7 iterations.
    - Backward selection would only need to perform 3.
  - Backward selection seems to be a reasonable choice here.

- SFS does not require the underlying model to expose a `coef_` or `feature_importances_` attributes unlike in `RFE` and `SelectFromModel`.
- SFS may be slower than `RFE` and `SelectFromModel` as it needs to evaluate more models compared to the other two approaches.

For example in backward selection, the iteration going from  $m$  features to  $m - 1$  features using  $k$ -fold cross-validation requires fitting  $m \times k$  models, while

- `RFE` would require only a single fit, and
- `SelectFromModel` performs a single fit and requires no iterations.

Applying transformations to  
diverse features

Generally training data contains diverse features such as numeric and categorical.

Different feature types are processed with different transformers.

Need a way to combine different feature transformers seamlessly.

# Composite Transformer

`sklearn.compose` has useful classes and methods to apply transformation on subset of features and combine them:

ColumnTransformer

TransformedTargetRegressor

# ColumnTransformer

- It applies a set of transformers to columns of an array or `pandas.DataFrame`, concatenates the transformed outputs from different transformers into a single matrix.
- It is useful for transforming heterogenous data by applying different transformers to separate subsets of features.
- It combines different feature selection mechanisms and transformation into a single transformer object.



- `ColumnTransformer()`
- Each tuple has format
  - `(estimatorName, estimator(...), columnIndices)`

```
column_trans = ColumnTransformer(  
    [('ageScaler', CountVectorizer(), [0])],  
    [('genderEncoder', OneHotEncoder(dtype='int'), [1])],  
    remainder='drop', verbose_feature_names_out=False)
```

# Illustration of Column Transformer

Consider following feature matrix, which represent weight and gender of a class of students.

$$\mathbf{X}_{6 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 20.0 & \text{'male'} \\ 11.2 & \text{'female'} \\ 15.6 & \text{'female'} \\ 13.0 & \text{'male'} \\ 18.6 & \text{'male'} \\ 16.4 & \text{'female'} \end{bmatrix}$$

Here, first column is numeric, however, second column is categorical, therefore different transformers have to be applied on them.

In this example, let's apply **MaxAbsScaler** on the numeric column and **OneHotEncoder** on categorical column.

```
column_trans = ColumnTransformer(  
    [('ageScaler', MaxAbsScaler(), [0]),  
    ('genderEncoder', OneHotEncoder(dtype='int'), [1])],  
    remainder='drop', verbose_feature_names_out=False)  
column_trans.fit_transform(X)
```

$$\mathbf{X}_{6 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 20.0 & \text{'male'} \\ 11.2 & \text{'female'} \\ 15.6 & \text{'female'} \\ 13.0 & \text{'male'} \\ 18.6 & \text{'male'} \\ 16.4 & \text{'female'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X}'_{6 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 0. & 1. \\ 0.56 & 1. & 0. \\ 0.78 & 1. & 0. \\ 0.65 & 0. & 1. \\ 0.93 & 0. & 1. \\ 0.82 & 1. & 0. \end{bmatrix}$$

# Transforming Target for Regression

## TransformedTargetRegressor

- **Transforms** the **target variable  $y$**  **before fitting** a regression model.
- The predicted values are mapped back to the original space via an inverse transform.
- **TransformedTargetRegressor** takes **regressor** and **transformer** to be applied to the target variable as arguments.

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.compose import TransformedTargetRegressor
tt = TransformedTargetRegressor(regressor=LinearRegression(),
                                func=np.log, inverse_func=np.exp)
X = np.arange(4).reshape(-1, 1)
y = np.exp(2 * X).ravel()
tt.fit(X, y)
```

# Part 3: Dimensionality reduction

Another way to reduce the number of feature is through **unsupervised dimensionality reduction** techniques.

`sklearn.decomposition` module has a number of APIs for this task.

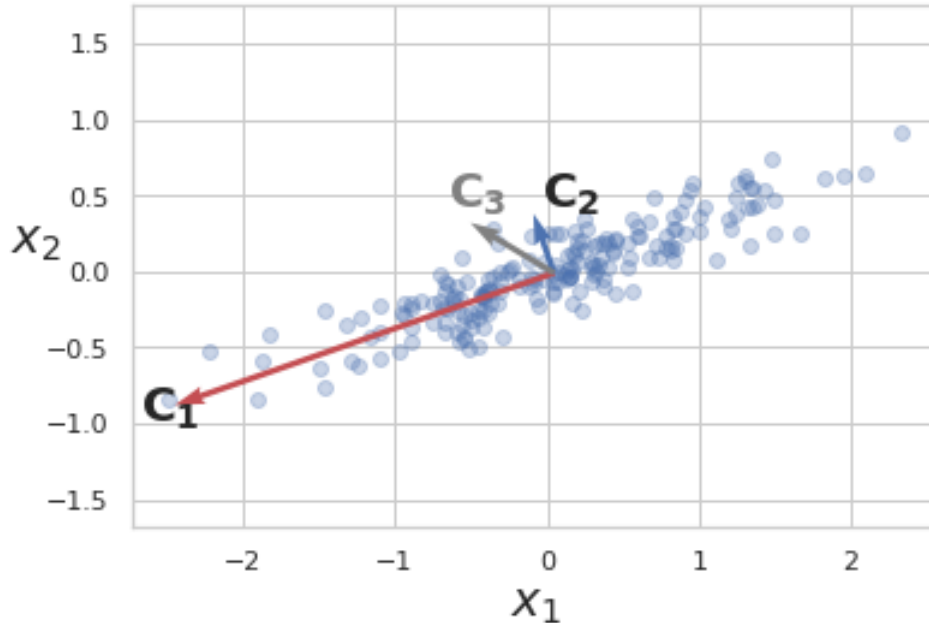
We will focus on how to perform feature reduction with **principle component analysis (PCA)** in **sklearn**.

# PCA 101

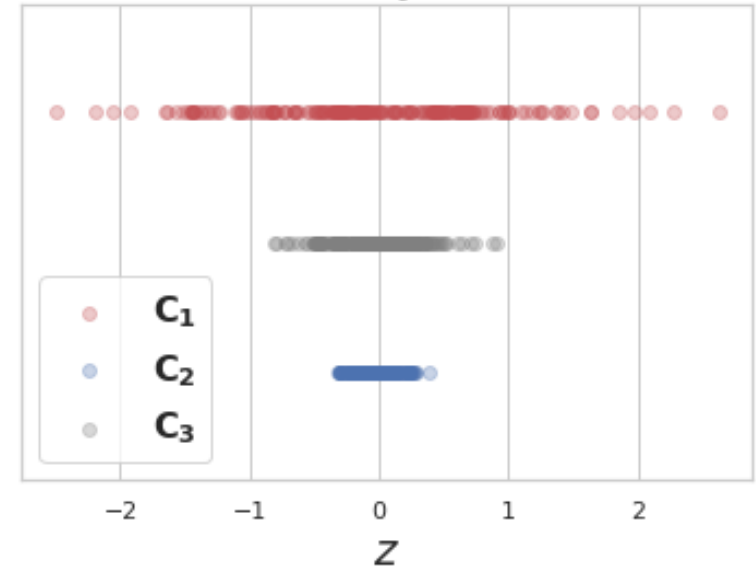
- **PCA**, is a **linear dimensionality reduction technique**.
- It uses **singular value decomposition (SVD)** to project the feature matrix or data to a **lower dimensional space**.
- The first principle component (PC) is in the **direction of maximum variance** in the data.
  - It captures **bulk of the variance** in the data.
- The **subsequent PCs** are **orthogonal** to the first PC and **gradually capture lesser and lesser variance** in the data.
- We can **select first  $k$  PCs** such that we are able to capture the **desired variance** in the data.

`sklearn.decomposition.PCA` API is used for performing PCA based dimensionality reduction.

# PCA illustration



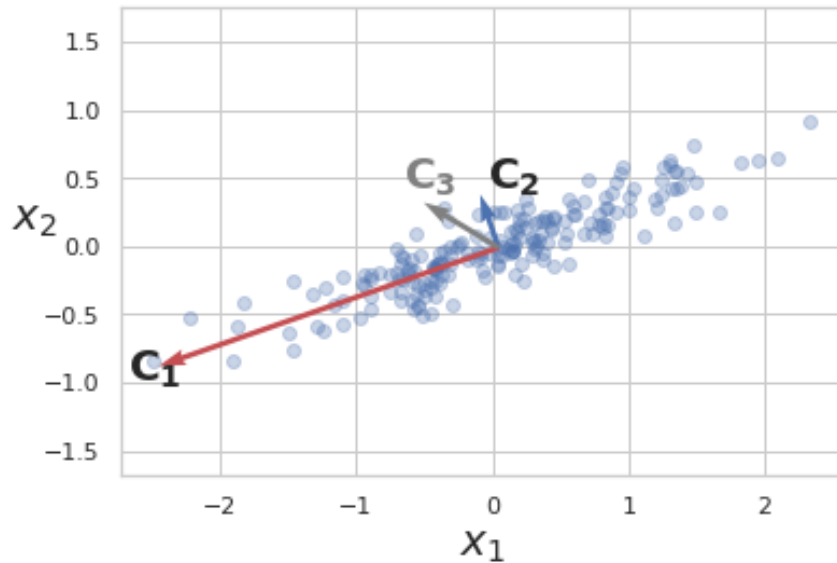
Variance covered by different vectors



- Blue dots are data points.
- $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are features.
- $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  are candidate PCs.

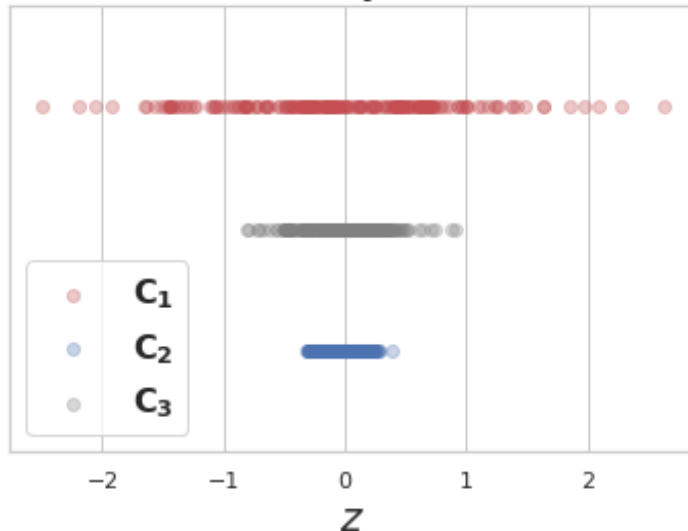
- $z$  represents projection of data points on a candidate vector.



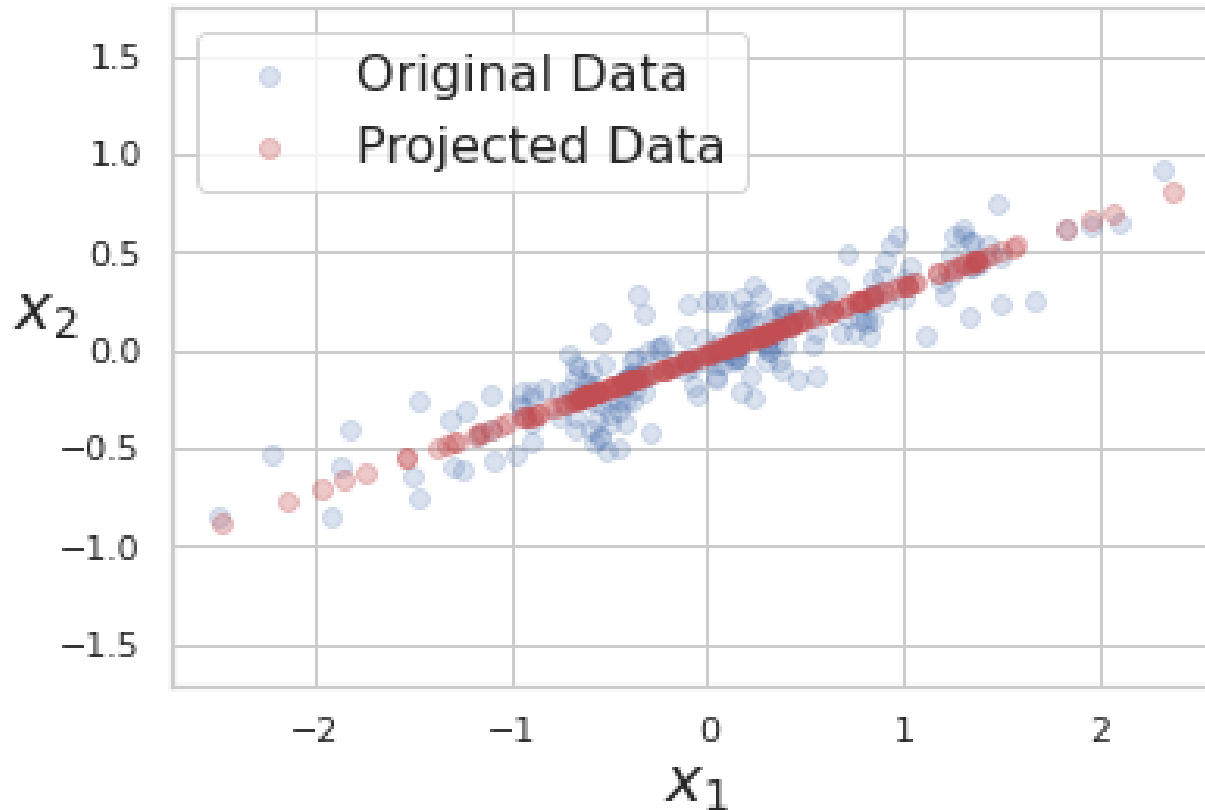


Out of 3 candidate vectors to project data on, **vector  $C_1$**  captures **most of the variance**, hence it is the **first PC** and  **$C_2$** , which is orthogonal to it is the **second PC**

Variance covered by different vectors



## PCA: Reducing Dimensions



After applying PCA and choosing only first PC to reduce dimension of data.

# Part 4: Chaining transformers

The preprocessing transformations are applied one after another on the input feature matrix.

```
si = SimpleImputer()  
X_imputed = si.fit_transform(X)  
ss = StandardScaler()  
X_scaled = ss.fit_transform(X_imputed)
```

It is important to apply **exactly same transformation** on training, evaluation and test set **in the same order**.

Failing to do so would lead to **incorrect predictions** from model due to **distribution shift** and hence **incorrect performance evaluation**.

The `sklearn.pipeline` module provides utilities to build a **composite estimator**, as a **chain of transformers and estimators**.

There are two classes: (i) `Pipeline` and (ii) `FeatureUnion`.

Class	Usage
Pipeline	Constructs a chain of multiple transformers to execute a fixed sequence of steps in data preprocessing and modelling.
FeatureUnion	Combines output from several transformer objects by creating a new transformer from them.

## `sklearn.pipeline.Pipeline`

Sequentially apply a list of **transformers** and **estimators**.

**Intermediate steps** of the pipeline must be **'transformers'** that is, they must implement **fit** and **transform** methods.

The **final estimator** only needs to implement **fit**.

The purpose of the pipeline is to assemble several steps that can be cross-validated together while setting different parameters.

# Creating Pipelines

Two ways to create a pipeline object.

## `Pipeline()`

- It takes a list of `('estimatorName', estimator(...))` tuples.
- The pipeline object exposes interface of the last step.

```
estimators = [  
    ('simpleImputer', SimpleImputer()),  
    ('standardScaler', StandardScaler()),  
]  
pipe = Pipeline(steps=estimators)
```

## `make_pipeline`

- It takes a number of estimator objects only.

```
pipe = make_pipeline(SimpleImputer(),  
                     StandardScaler())
```

Without pipeline:

```
si = SimpleImputer()  
X_imputed = si.fit_transform(X)  
ss = StandardScaler()  
X_scaled = ss.fit_transform(X_imputed)
```

With pipeline:

```
estimators = [  
    ('simpleImputer', SimpleImputer()),  
    ('standardScaler', StandardScaler()),  
]  
pipe = Pipeline(steps=estimators)  
pipe.fit_transform(X)
```



# Accessing individual steps in Pipeline

```
estimators = [  
    ('simpleImputer', SimpleImputer()),  
    ('pca', PCA()),  
    ('regressor', LinearRegression())  
]  
pipe = Pipeline(steps=estimators)
```

Total # steps: 3

1. SimpleImputer
2. PCA
3. LinearRegression

The second estimator can be accessed in following 4 ways:

- `pipe.named_steps.pca`
- `pipe.steps[1]`
- `pipe[1]`
- `pipe['pca']`

# Accessing parameters of each step in Pipeline

Parameters of the estimators in the pipeline can be accessed using the `<estimator>__<parameterName>` syntax, note there are two underscores between `<estimator>` and `<parameterName>`

```
estimators = [  
    ('simpleImputer', SimpleImputer()),  
    ('pca', PCA()),  
    ('regressor', LinearRegression())  
]  
pipe = Pipeline(steps=estimators)  
  
pipe.set_params(pca__n_components = 2)
```

In above example `n_components` of `PCA()` step is set after the pipeline is created.

# Performing grid search with pipeline

By using naming convention of nested parameters, grid search can implemented.

```
param_grid = dict(imputer=[ 'passthrough',  
                             SimpleImputer(),  
                             KNNImputer()],  
                  clf=[SVC(), LogisticRegression()],  
                  clf__C=[0.1, 10, 100])  
grid_search = GridSearchCV(pipe, param_grid=param_grid)
```

- `C` is an inverse of regularization, lower its value stronger the regularization is.
- In the example above `clf__C` provides a set of values for grid search.

# Caching transformers

- Transforming data is a computationally expensive step.
- For grid search, transformers need not be applied for every parameter configuration. They can be applied only once, and the transformed data can be reused.
- This can be achieved by setting `memory` parameter of a pipeline object.
- `memory` can take either location of a directory in string format or `joblib.Memory` object.

```
estimators = [  
    ('simpleImputer', SimpleImputer()),  
    ('pca', PCA(2)),  
    ('regressor', LinearRegression())  
]  
pipe = Pipeline(steps=estimators, memory = '/path/to/cache/dir')
```

# Advantages of pipeline

- **Combines multiple steps of end to end ML** into single object such as missing value imputation, feature scaling and encoding, model training and cross validation.
- **Enables joint grid search over parameters** of all the estimators in the pipeline.
- Makes configuring and tuning end to end ML quick and easy.
- **Offers convenience**, as a developer has to call `fit()` and `predict()` methods only on a `Pipeline` object (assuming last step in the pipeline is an estimator).
- **Reduces code duplication**: With a `Pipeline` object, one doesn't have to repeat code for preprocessing and transforming the test data.

## **sklearn.pipeline.FeatureUnion**

- Concatenates results of multiple transformer objects.
- Applies a list of transformer objects in parallel, and their outputs are concatenated side-by-side into a larger matrix.
- **FeatureUnion** and **Pipeline** can be used to create complex transformers.

# Combining Transformers and Pipelines

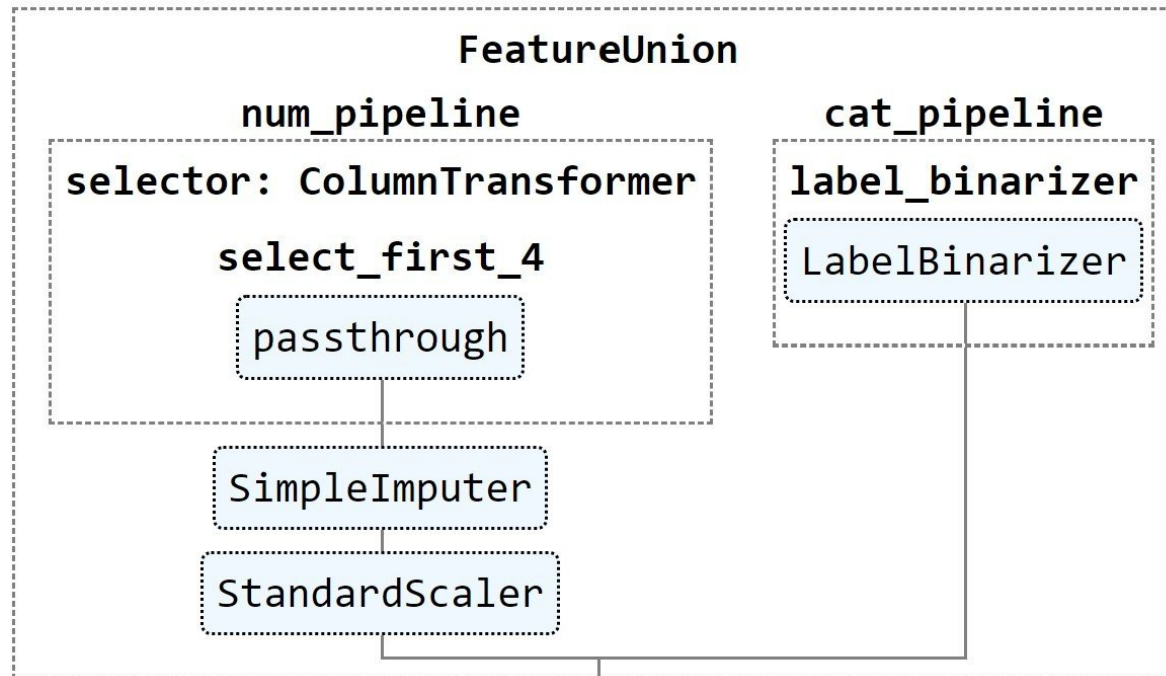
- `FeatureUnion()` accepts a list of tuples.
- Each tuple is of the format:
  - `('estimatorName', estimator(...))`

```
num_pipeline = Pipeline([('selector', ColumnTransformer([('select_first_4',
                                                         'passthrough',
                                                         slice(0,4))])),
                        ('imputer', SimpleImputer(strategy="median")),
                        ('std_scaler', StandardScaler()),
                        ])
cat_pipeline = ColumnTransformer([('label_binarizer', LabelBinarizer(), [4]),
                                  ])
full_pipeline = FeatureUnion(transformer_list=
                             [ ("num_pipeline", num_pipeline),
                               ("cat_pipeline", cat_pipeline),
                             ])
```

# Visualizing Composite Transformers

```
from sklearn import set_config
set_config(display='diagram')
# displays HTML representation in a jupyter context
full_pipeline
```

It creates the following visualization





That's it from data preprocessing.

Only way to master is to practice it with examples.

Read more about these methods in [sklearn user guide on data transformation](#) and documentation of different classes.