

Step 0 → Finding dataset

- at least 3 classes or clusters

UCI, Kaggle, ...

Step 1 → Load data

- Missing values

→ Delete row or column
→ replace with mean, median, mode ...

- Dataset info

→ number of samples, Number of features
→ feature type (Binary, continuous, ...)
→ Duplicate samples → remove
→ Outlier detection → remove or replace
→ Standardization, Normalization.

Step 2 → Data preprocess

- Feature correlation

→ corr with target
→ corr with other features

- Feature Selection

Feature Ranking

→ Filter methods

→ Correlation

→ Univariate Feature selection

- Man whitney U test

- chi square

- Shapiro-wilk test

→ wrapper methods

→ Forward elimination

→ Backward elimination

→ Recursive feature elimination

→ Embedded methods

→ L1-regularization

→ Feature importance

- Dimension reduction → can be used for reducing feature numbers.

- PCA

→ use first 1, 2 or 3 for better

- Dimension reduction → Can be used for reducing feature numbers.
 → reduce features to 2 or 3 for better visualization.
 - PCA
 - ICA
 - t-SNE
 - LDA
 - Autoencoders (NN based)

step 3 → classifiers

- tree-based methods → Random forest
 → Decision tree
- Support vector machines → linear
 → Non-linear
- instance-based learning models → k-NN, k-means
- probabilistic classifier → Logistic regression
 → Naive Bayes

Step 4 → Performance evaluation

- model performance evaluation

- dataset splits → train, test, validation
- evaluation method → cross validation
 → k-fold
 → leave one out
- Confusion matrix
- Evaluation metrics → Accuracy
 → recall
 → precision
 → f1-score
 → ...

- ROC Curve, AUC
- overfit, underfit

- ROC curve, AUC
- overfit, underfit
- hyperparameter tuning

- Model comparison → compare performance between different classifiers.

Step 5 → Conclusion

- what was the best performance.
- the most important features.

Situational step → feature extraction

- EEG, fMRI
- graph
- Connectivity matrix.