



# Feature Selection in Machine Learning with Python

DataTalks.Club

August 2022

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# About me

- Data science instructor:  
[www.trainindata.com](http://www.trainindata.com)
- Open-source developer: Feature-engine  
<https://feature-engine.readthedocs.io/en/latest>
- **Book:** Feature selection in machine learning:  
<https://leanpub.com/feature-selection-in-machine-learning/>



@Soledad\_Galli



in/soledad-galli/



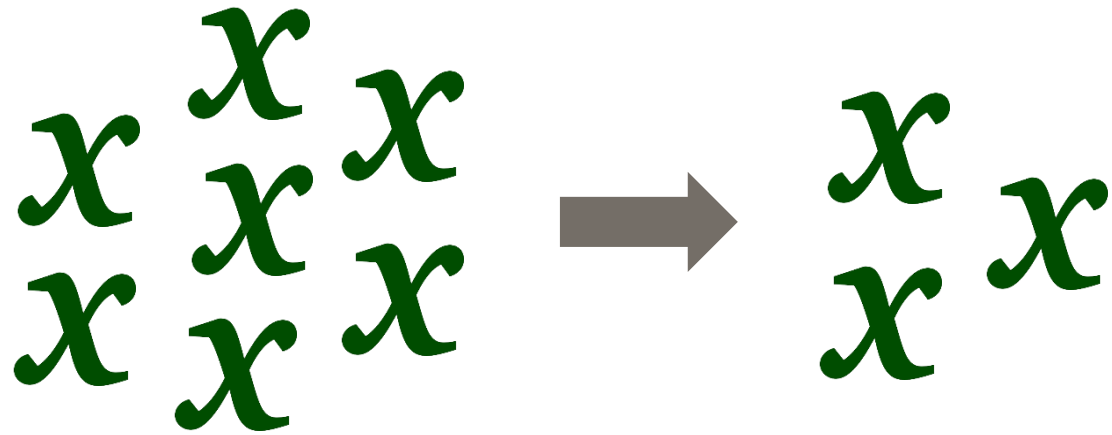
# About this talk

Slides and code:

<https://github.com/solegalli/DataTalks.Club2022>

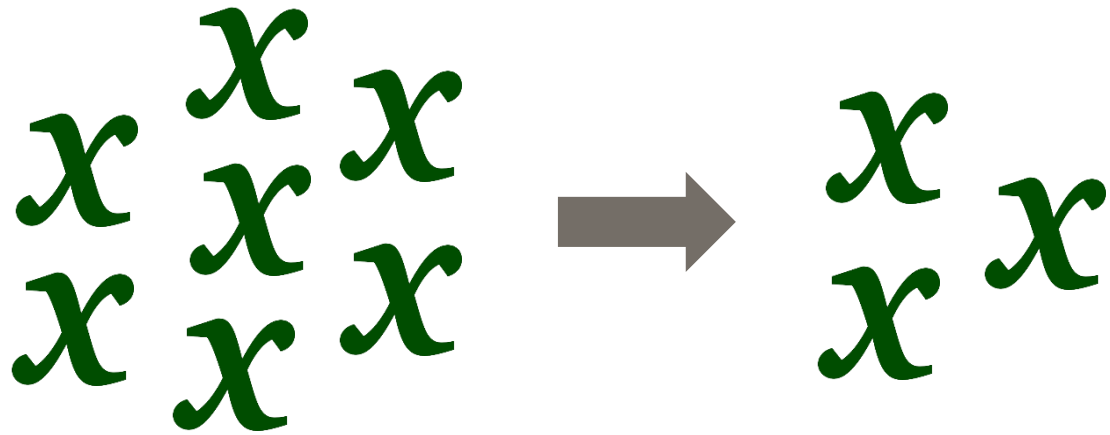
# Feature selection

**Feature selection** is the process of selecting a subset of features to train machine learning models.



# Feature selection vs dimension reduction

- Feature selection is not the same as dimensionality reduction.
- In **feature selection** the nature of the features is not changed.





# Why do we select features?

Simpler models are:

- ✓ Easier to understand.
- ✓ Faster.
- ✓ Less storage.
- ✓ Easier to maintain.

# Uses of machine learning models



**Insurance Claims**



**Fraud**



**Credit Risk**



**Marketing**



**Premium**



**Customer Churn**



# How do we select features?



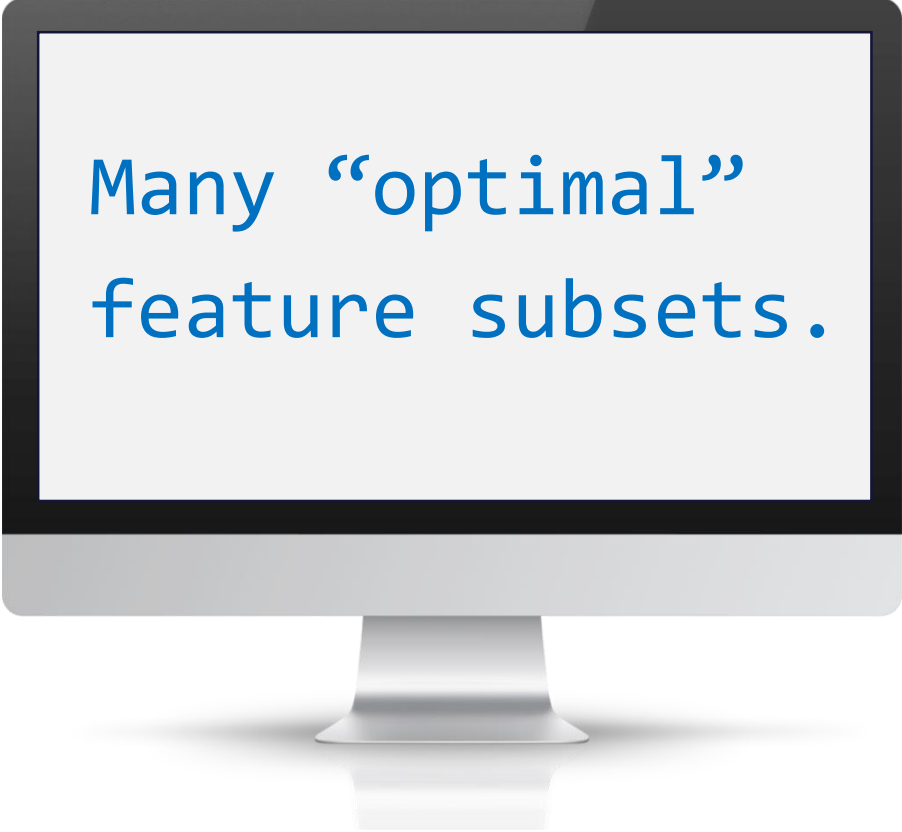


# Many feature selection algorithms



Many feature  
selection  
algorithms

# Many feature “optimal” subsets



Many “optimal”  
feature subsets.

# Python open-source - feature selection





# First step

# First: variable redundancy



**Constant variables**  
Only 1 value per variable



**Quasi – constant Variables**  
> 99% of observations show same value



**Duplication**  
Same variable multiple times in the dataset

# First: variable redundancy



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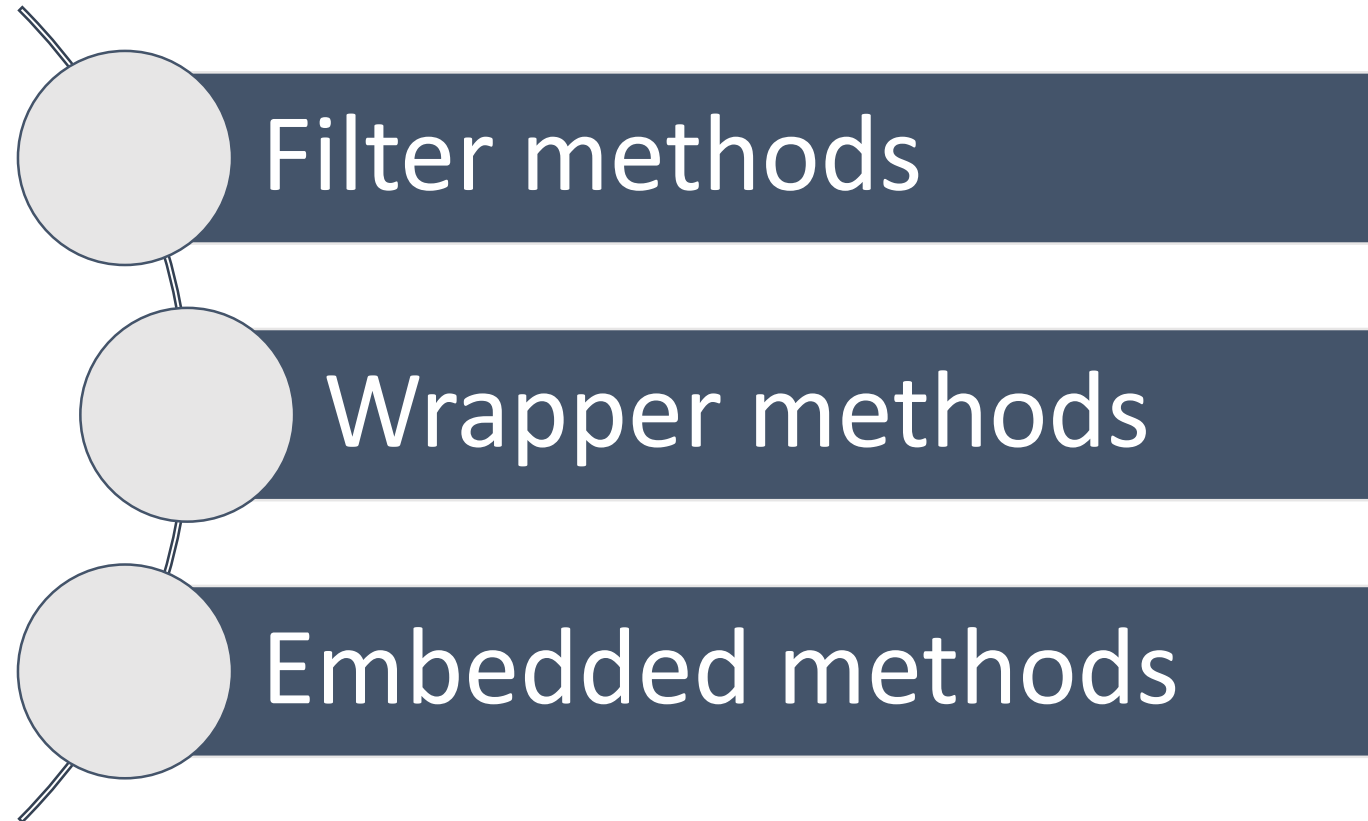
**Feature-engine**



# Feature selection methods

# Feature selection methods

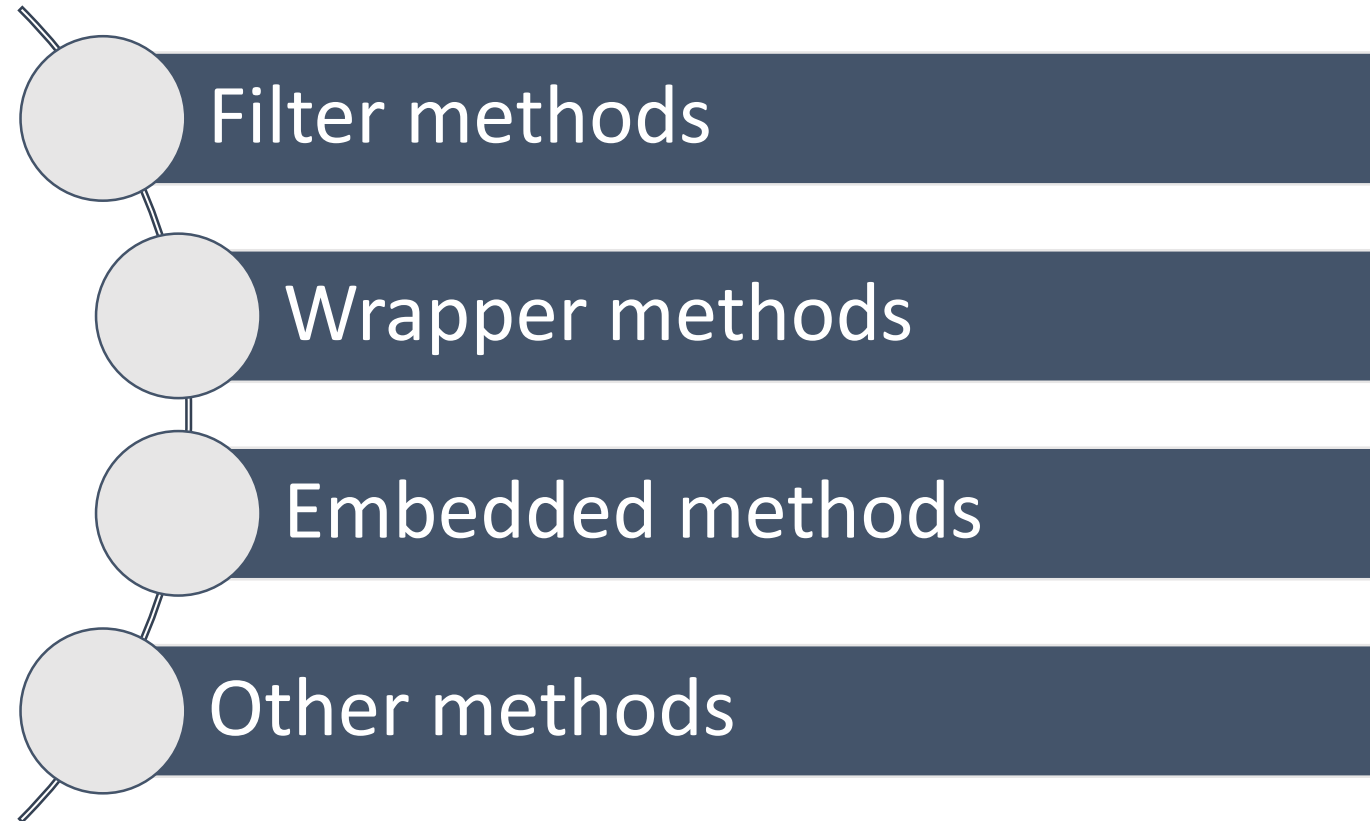
Based on  
algorithms  
characteristics.





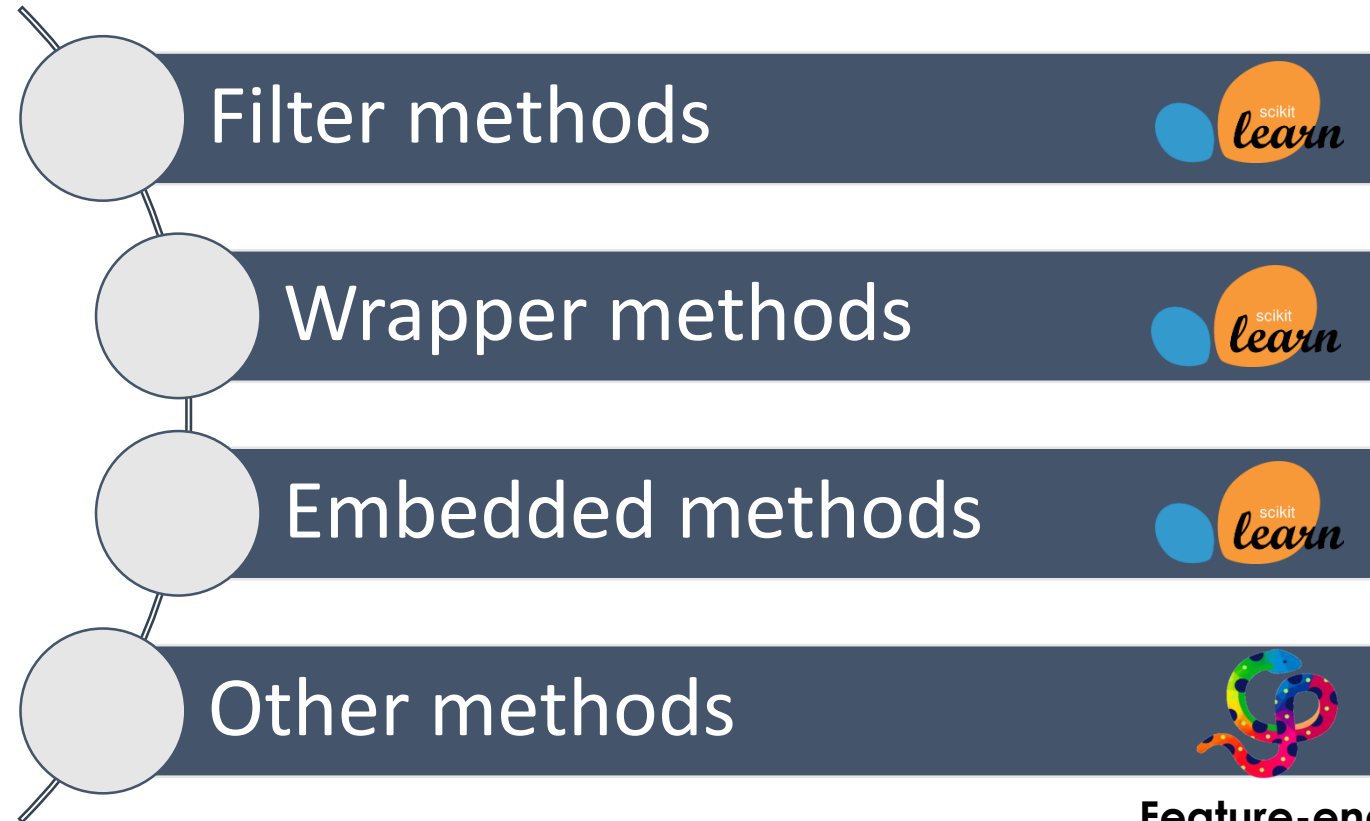
# Feature selection methods

Based on  
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# Feature selection methods

Based on  
algorithms  
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Feature-engine

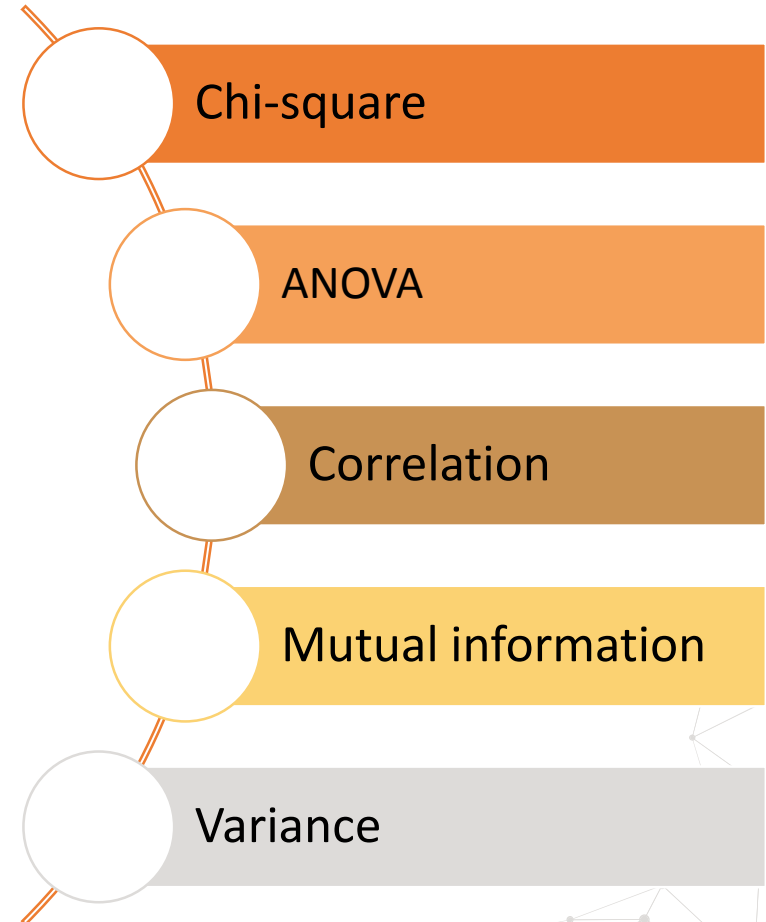
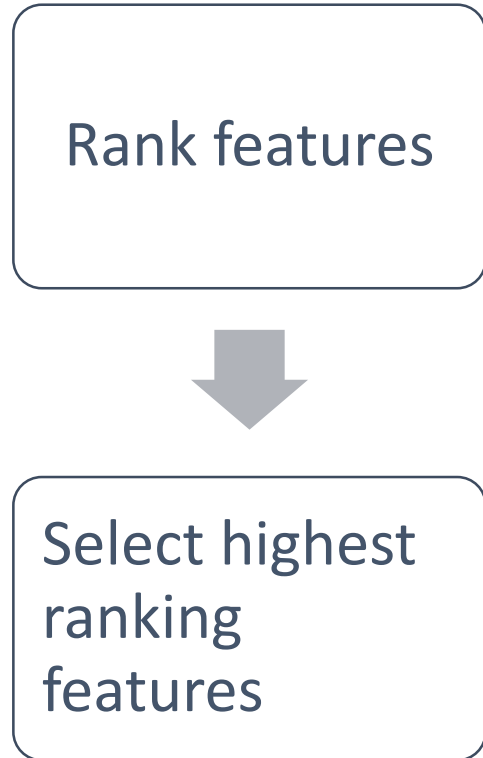


# Filter methods

AKA: Ranking methods



# Filter methods



# Statistical tests

## Chi-square

- ✓ Categorical variables
- ✓ Categorical target

## ANOVA

- ✓ Continuous variables
- ✓ Categorical target

## Correlation

- ✓ Continuous variables
- ✓ Continuous target

**Null hypothesis:** the populations are the same / no correlation.

**Ranking criteria:** p-value.

These tests make assumptions on the data.

# Chi-square

$$\chi^2 = \sum (\text{Observed} - \text{expected})^2 / \text{expected}$$

Observed

	Female	Male
Died	120	60
Survived	92	30

Expected

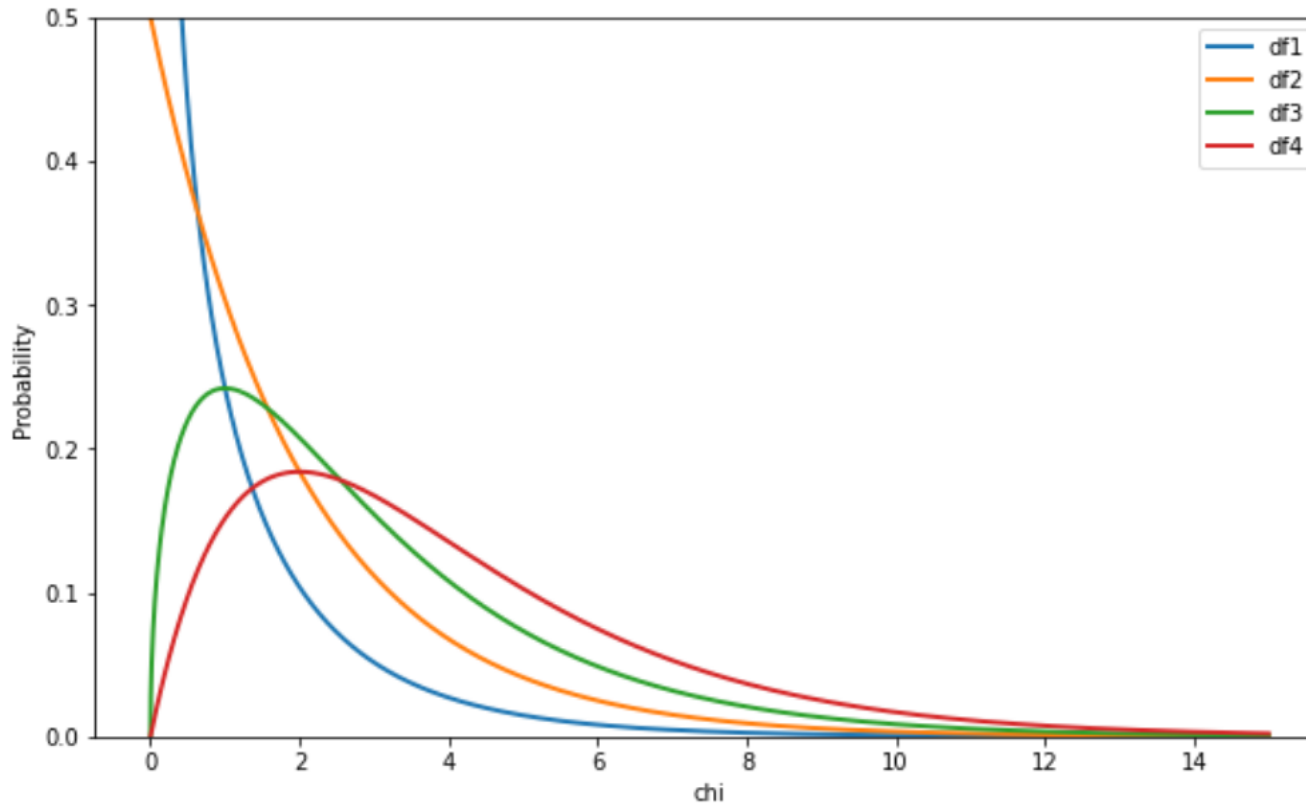
	Female	Male
Died	120	53
Survived	85	36

$$E = (\text{Row} \times \text{Column}) / \text{Total}$$

Data consists of 200 women and 100 man

# Chi-square

$$\chi^2 = \sum (\text{Observed} - \text{expected})^2 / \text{expected}$$



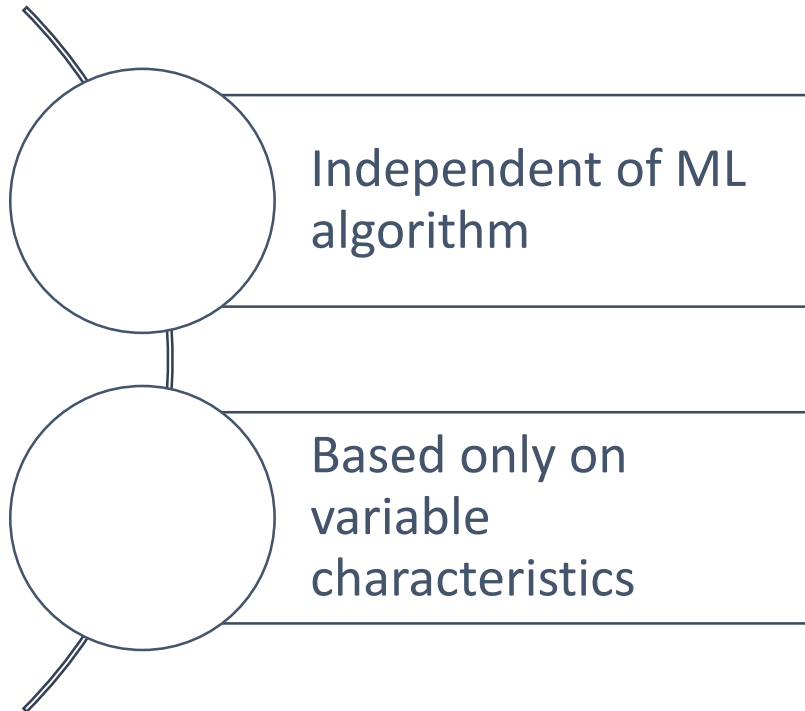
# Chi-square: use scipy

Scikit-learn's chi2 implementation is not suitable for categorical variables:

<https://github.com/scikit-learn/scikit-learn/issues/21455>



# Filter methods - characteristics



Pros

Cons

Model agnostic

Fast computation

Ignore feature redundancy

Ignore feature interaction

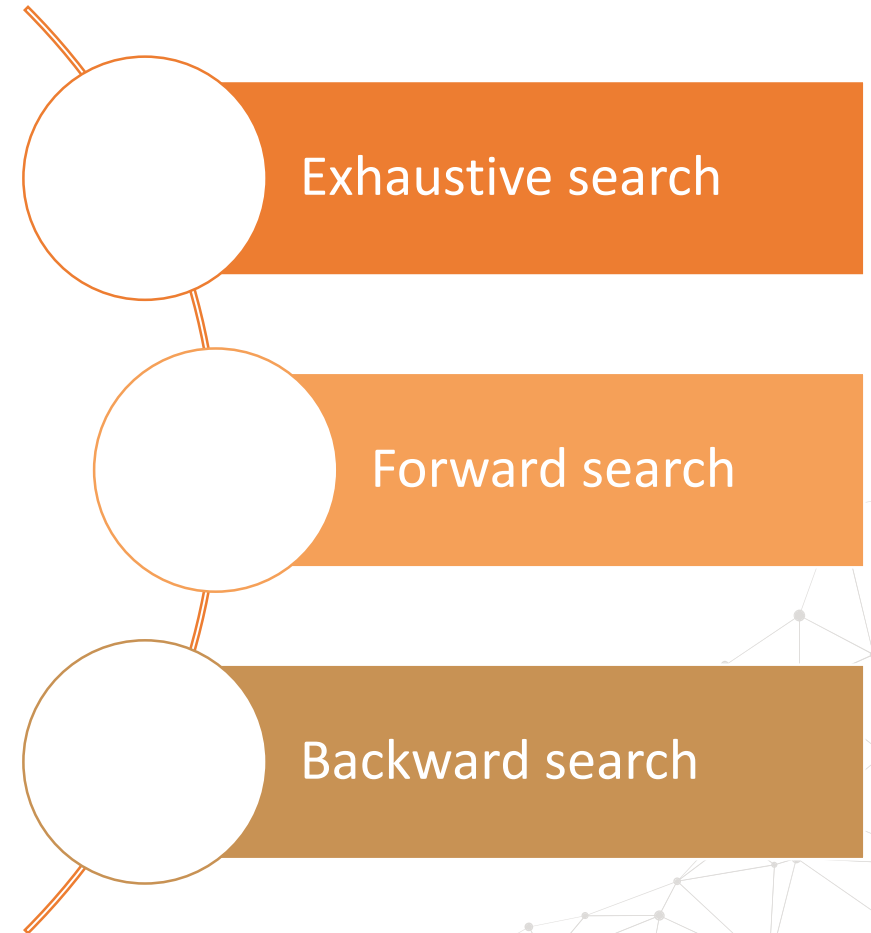
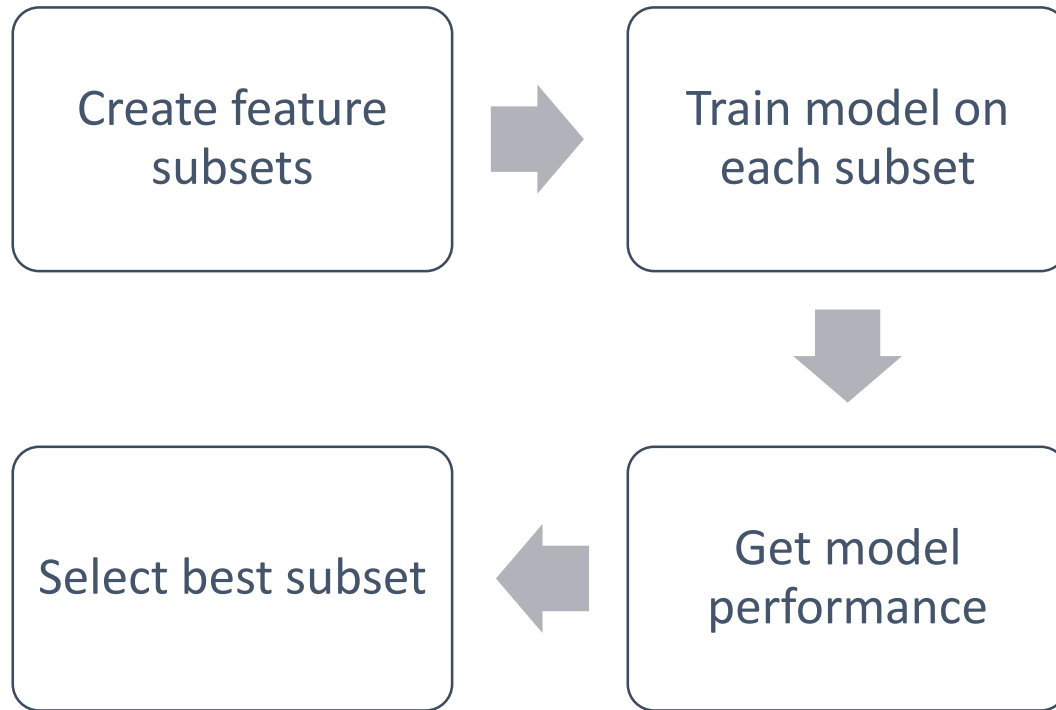
Ignore feature-model interaction



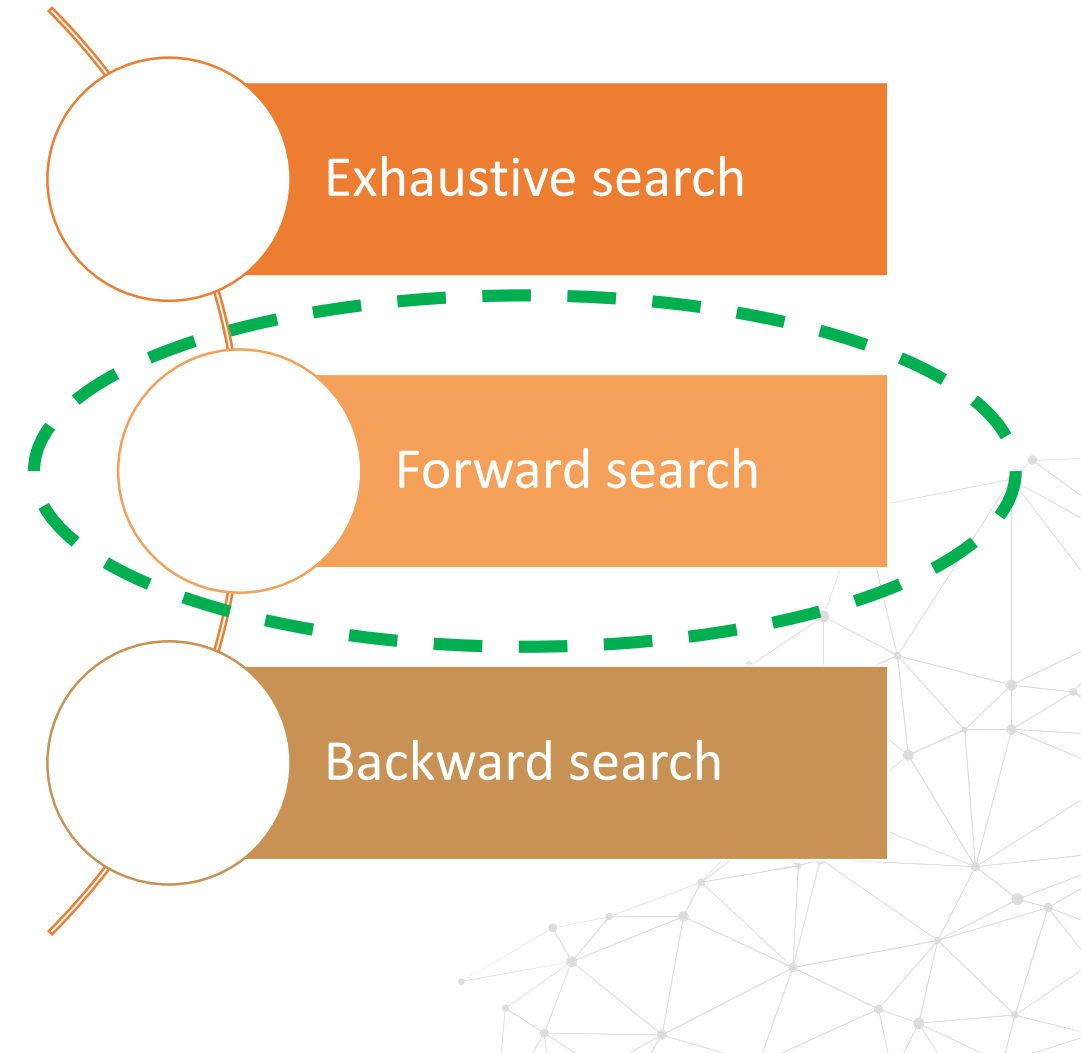
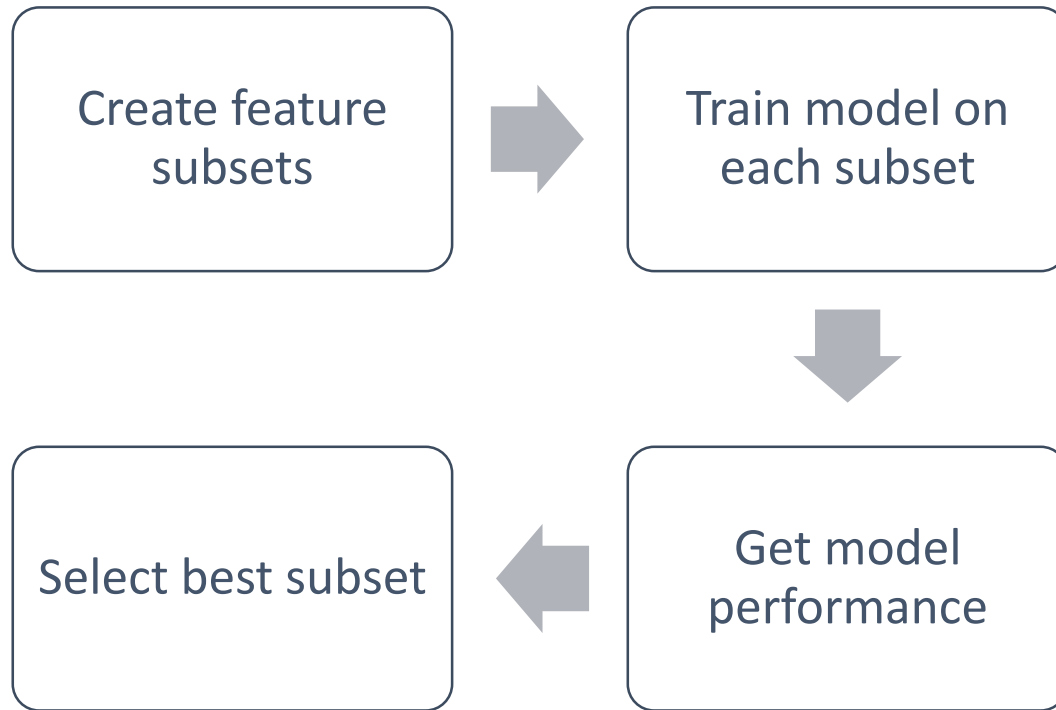
# Wrapper methods



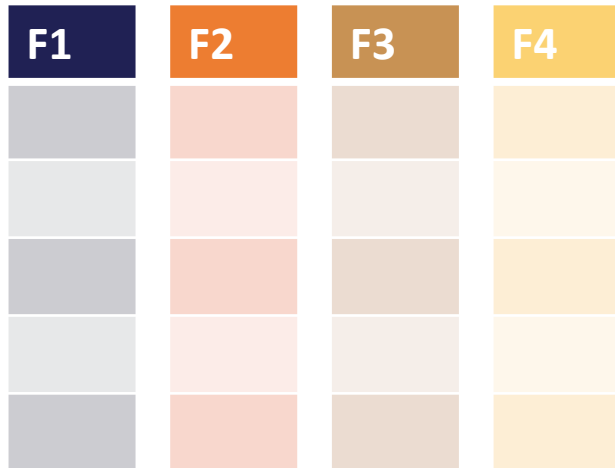
# Wrapper methods



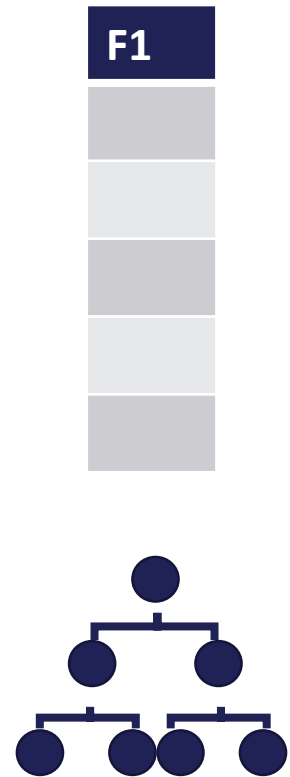
# Wrapper methods



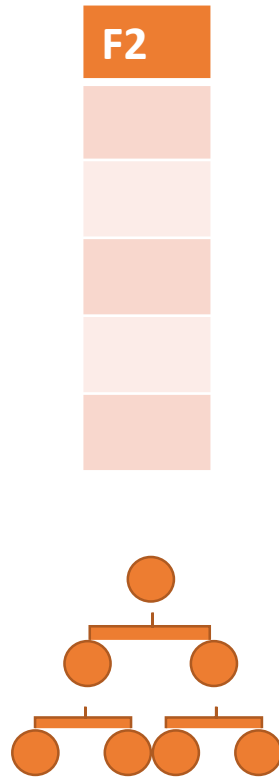
# Forward feature selection



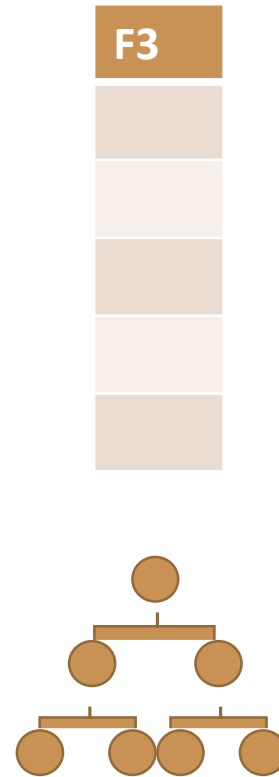
# Forward feature selection



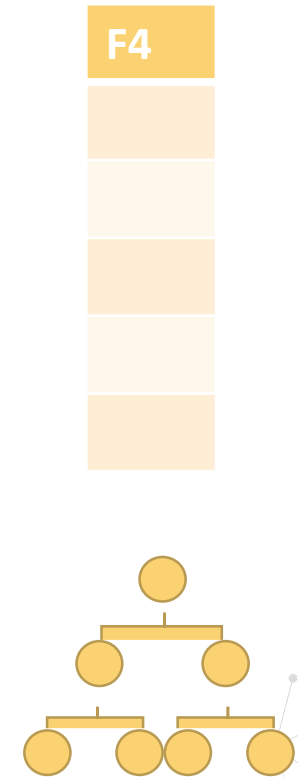
Roc-auc  
0.62



Roc-auc  
0.72

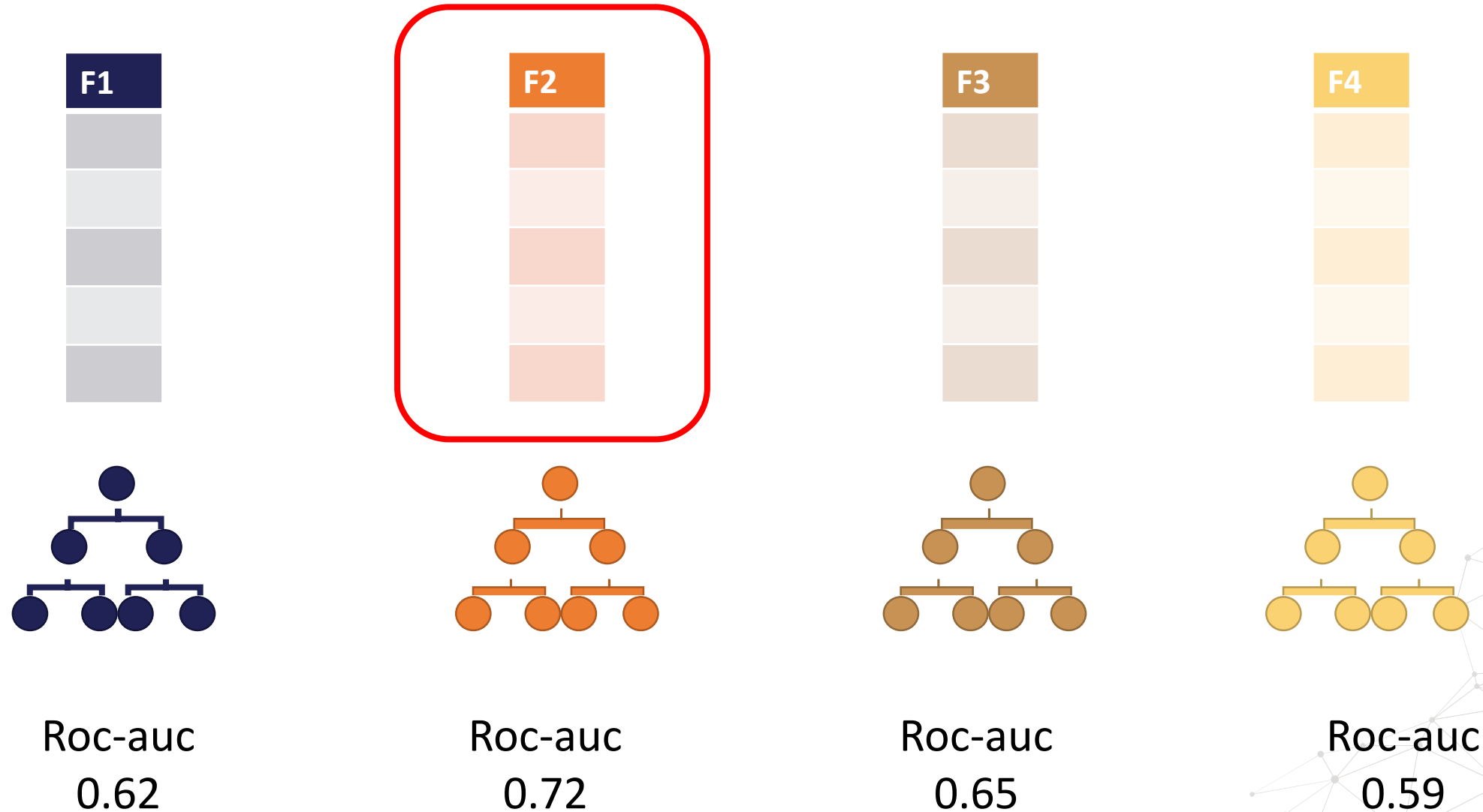


Roc-auc  
0.65

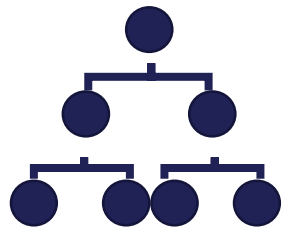
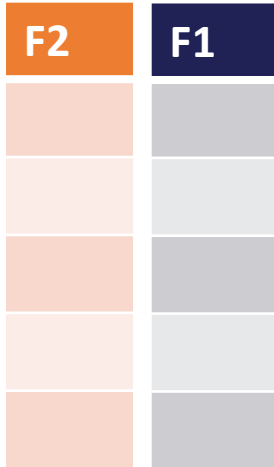


Roc-auc  
0.59

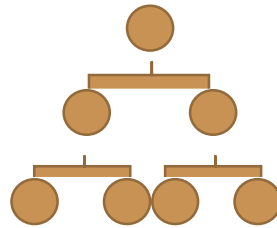
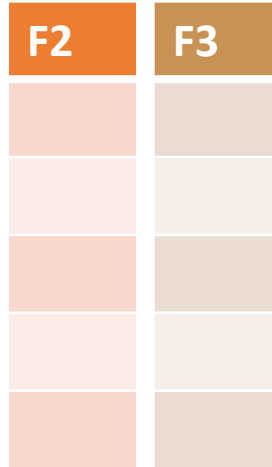
# Forward feature selection



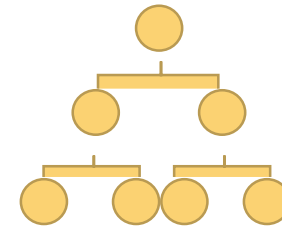
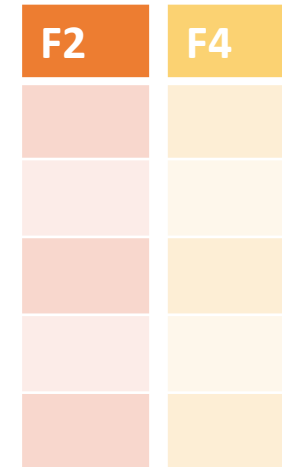
# Forward feature selection



Roc-auc  
0.74



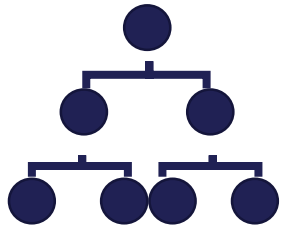
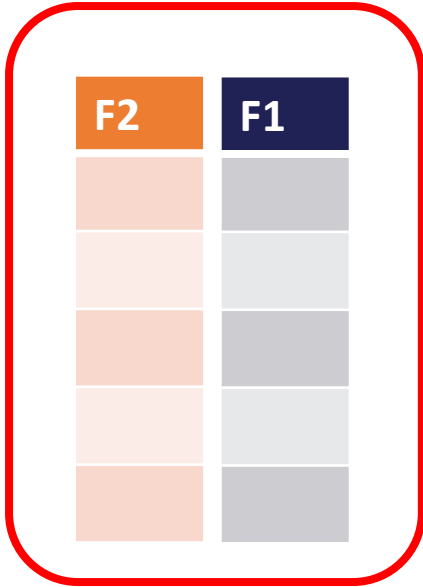
Roc-auc  
0.72



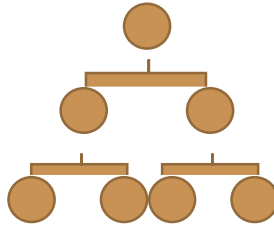
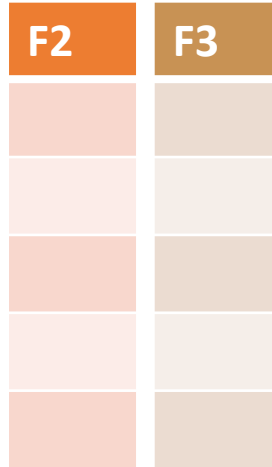
Roc-auc  
0.72



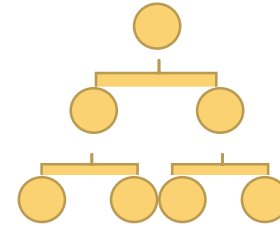
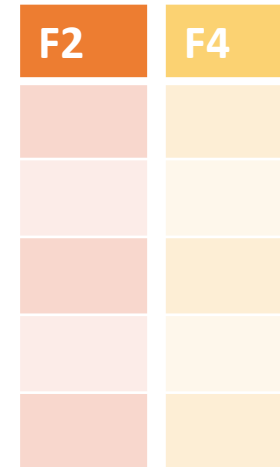
# Forward feature selection



Roc-auc  
0.74

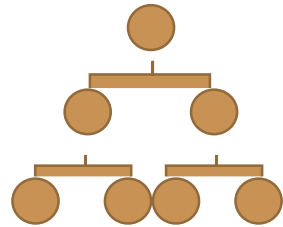
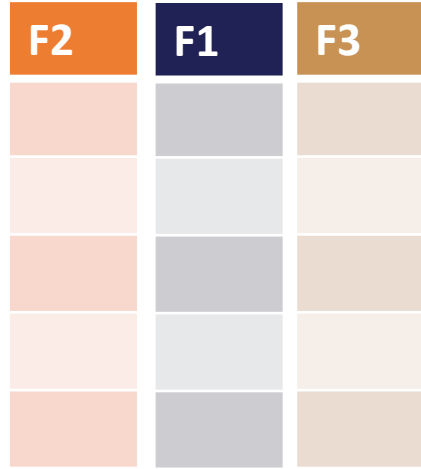


Roc-auc  
0.72

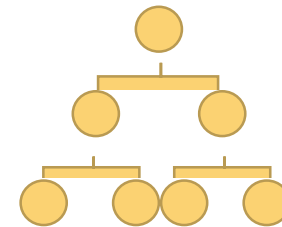
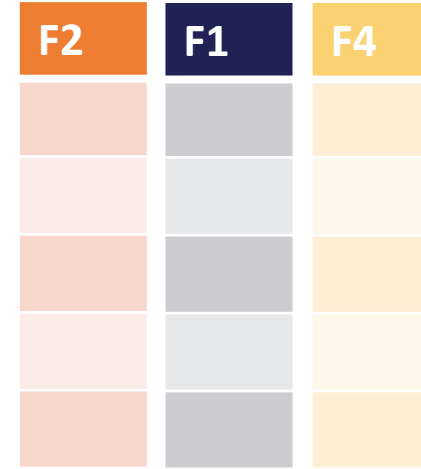


Roc-auc  
0.72

# Forward feature selection

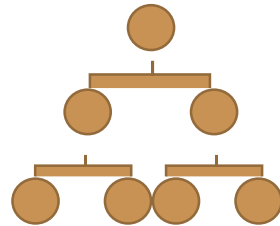
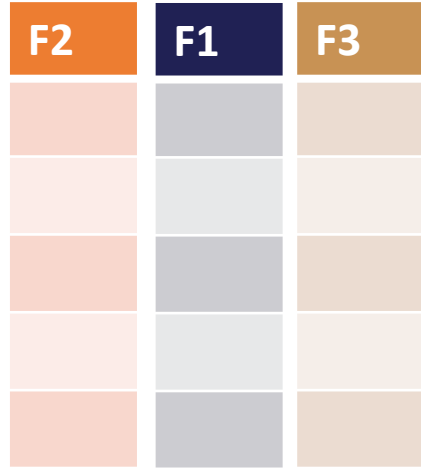


Roc-auc  
0.75

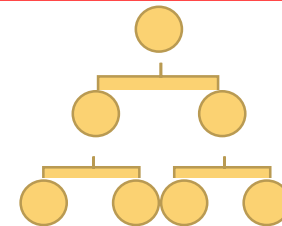
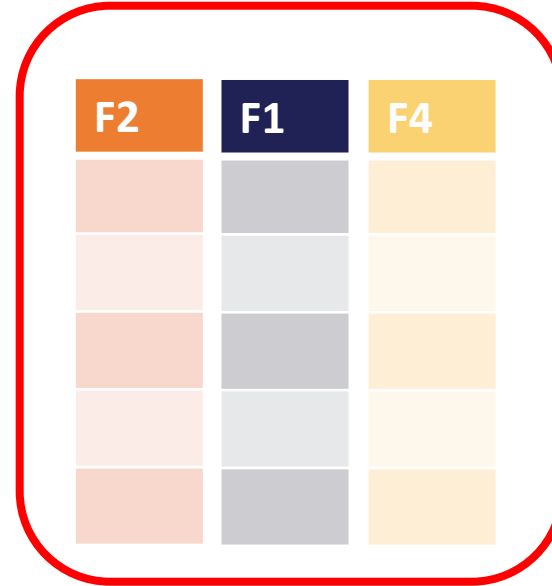


Roc-auc  
0.76

# Forward feature selection

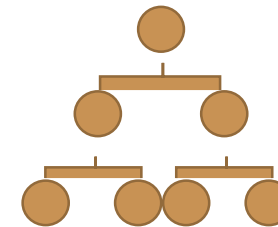
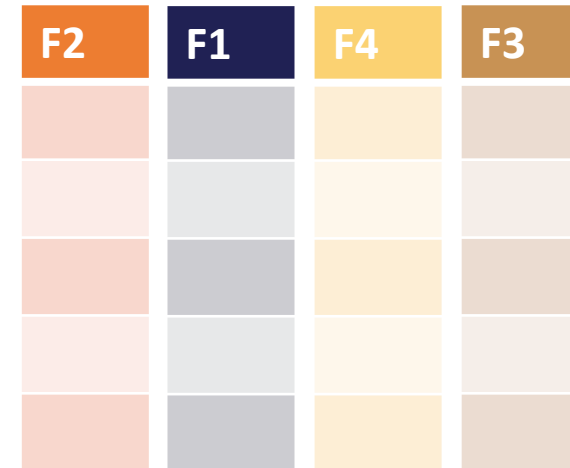
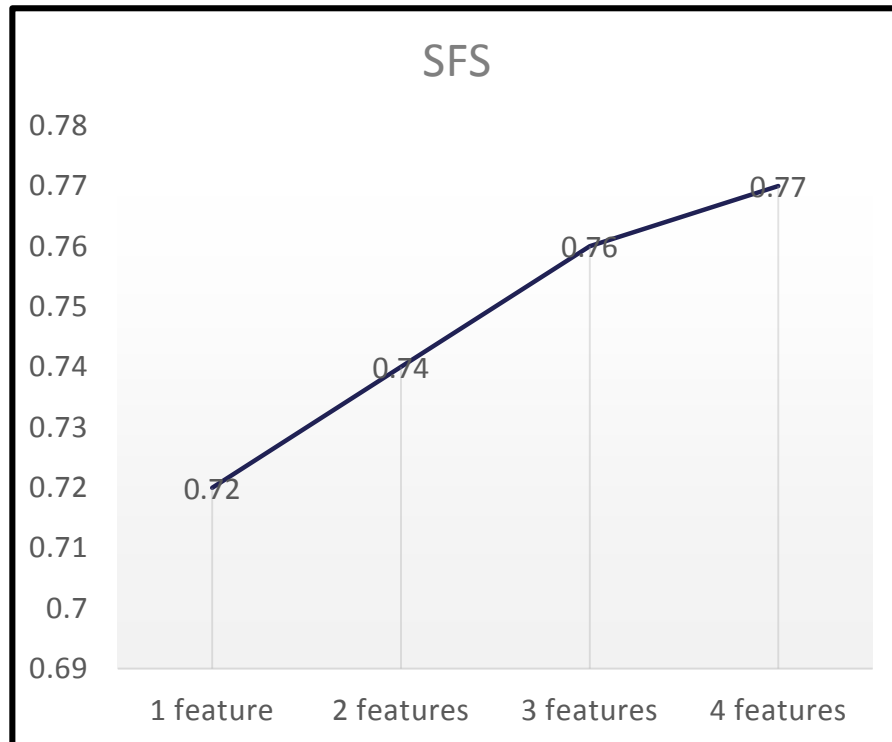


Roc-auc  
0.75



Roc-auc  
0.76

# Forward feature selection

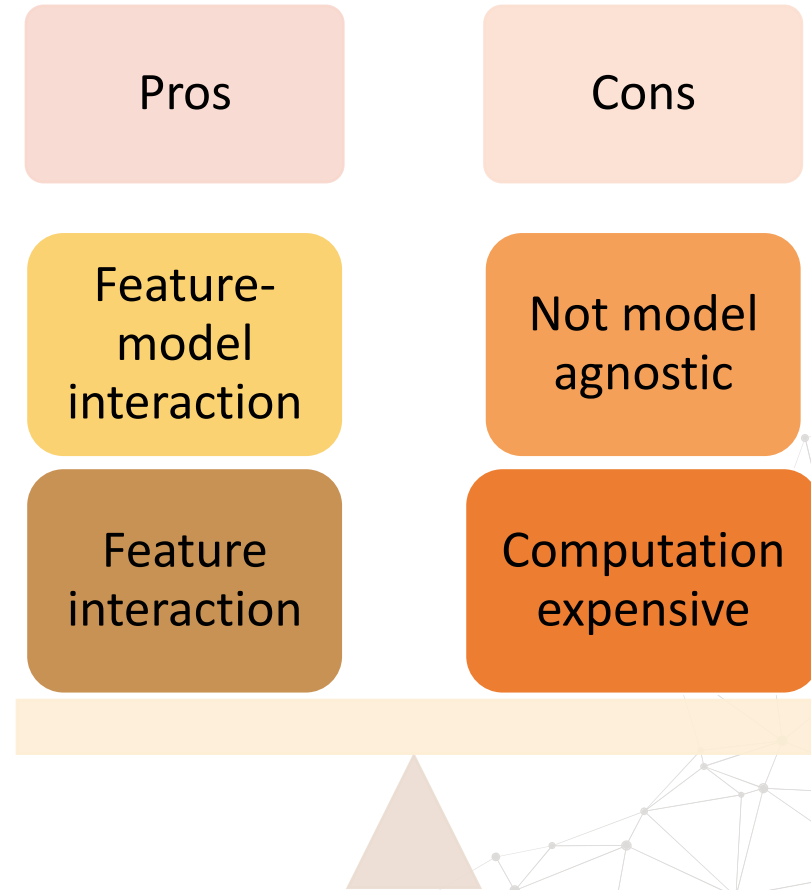
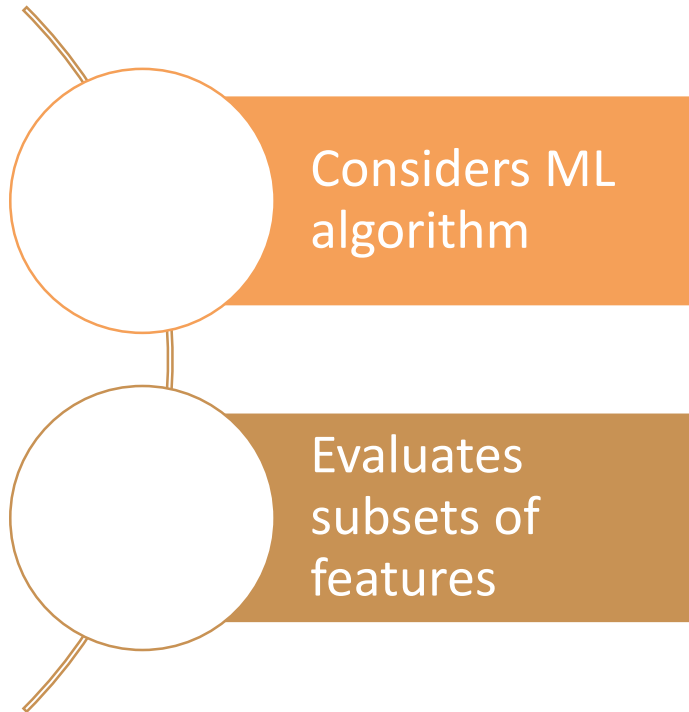


Roc-auc  
0.77

# When to stop the search

- **Ideal:** When performance does not increase beyond a threshold
  - ✓ Threshold to be defined by the user
- **MLXtend implementation:** when certain number of features is reached
  - ✓ Number of features defined by the user

# Wrapper methods - characteristics

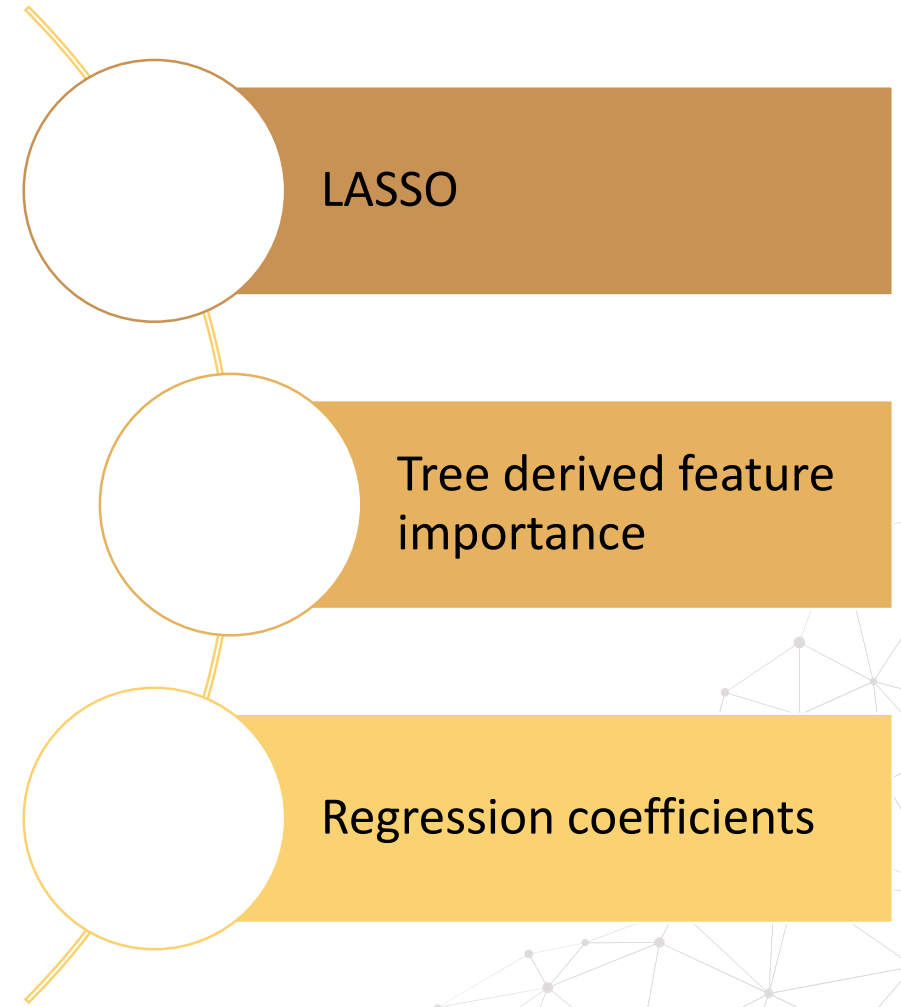
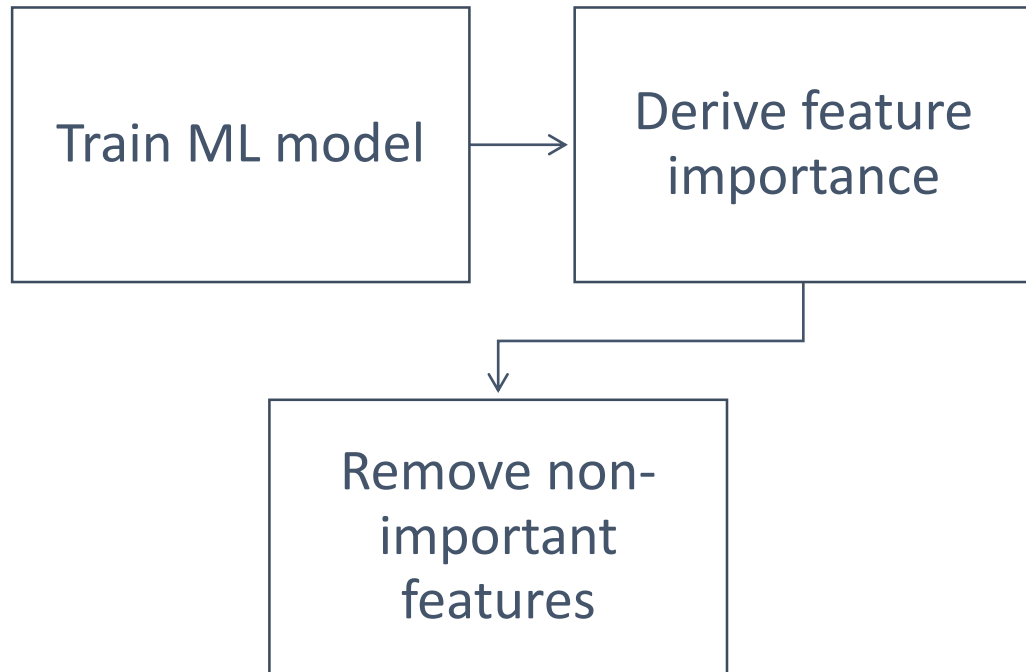




# Embedded methods

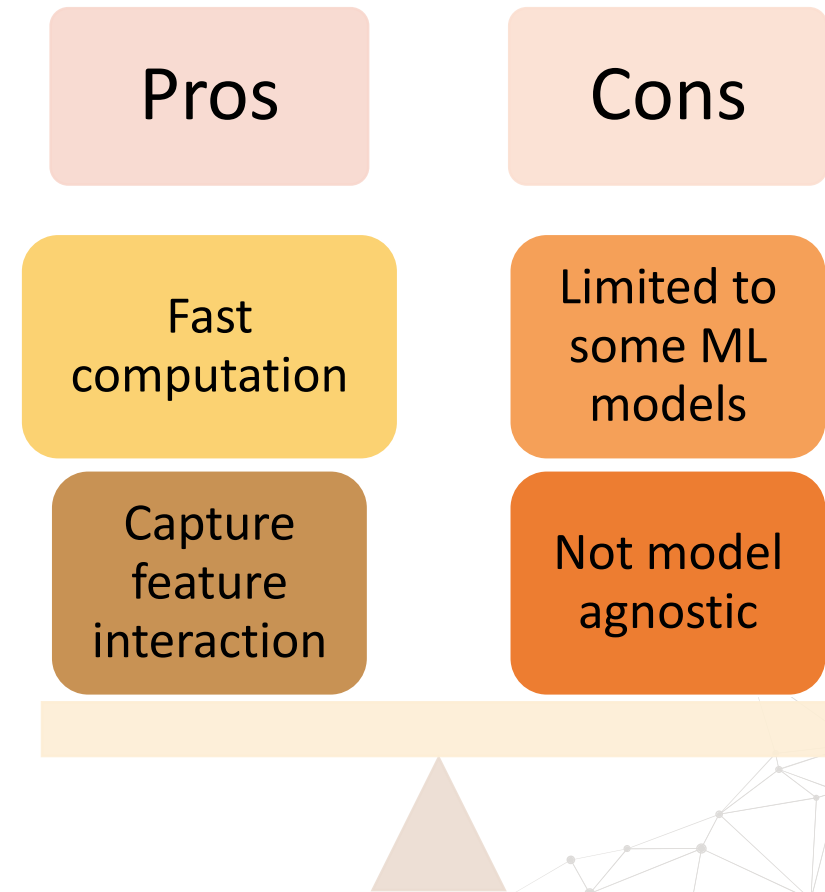


# Embedded methods





# Embedded methods - characteristics





# Other methods



# Other feature selection methods

## Other methods



☐ Feature permutation / shuffling

☐ Probe features

☐ MRMR

☐ RFE / RFA

☐ CBFS

## Statistics



☐ Population Stability Index

☐ Information value

# Other feature selection methods

## Other methods



☒ Feature permutation / shuffling

☐ Probe features

☐ MRMR

☒ RFE / RFA

☐ CBFS

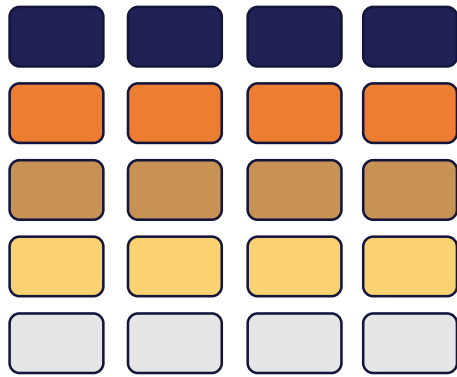
## Statistics



☒ Population Stability Index

☐ Information value

# Feature Shuffling

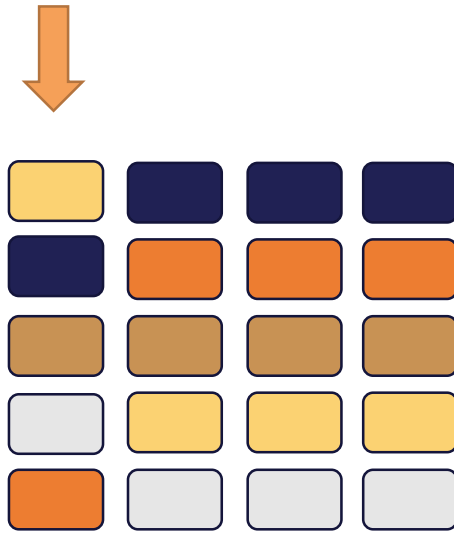


Machine  
Learning  
Model



Model  
Performance

# Feature Shuffling



Machine  
Learning  
Model



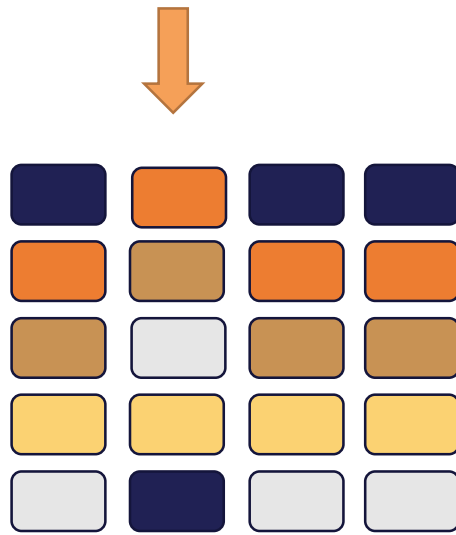
Original  
Performance



Drop

New  
performance

# Feature Shuffling



Machine  
Learning  
Model



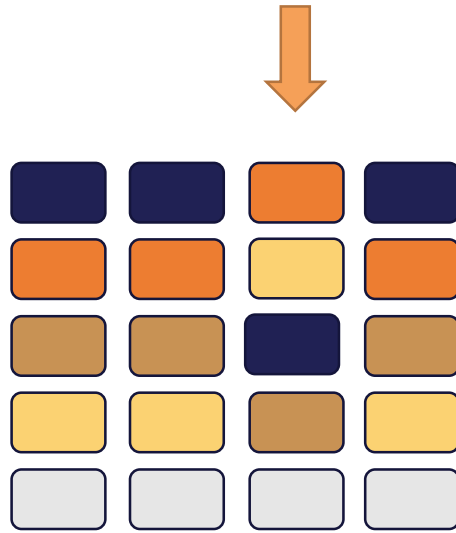
Original  
Performance



Drop

New  
performance

# Feature Shuffling



Machine  
Learning  
Model



Original  
Performance

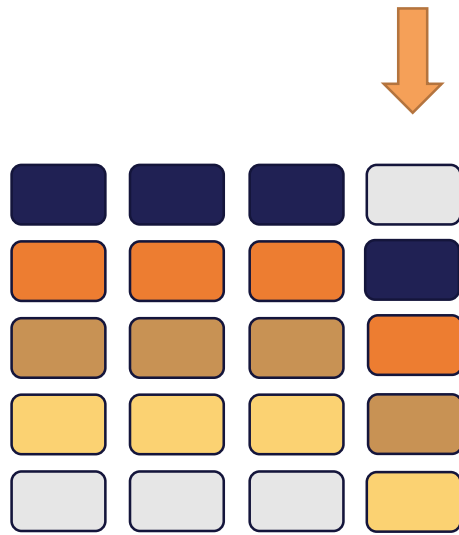


Drop

New  
performance



# Feature Shuffling



Machine  
Learning  
Model



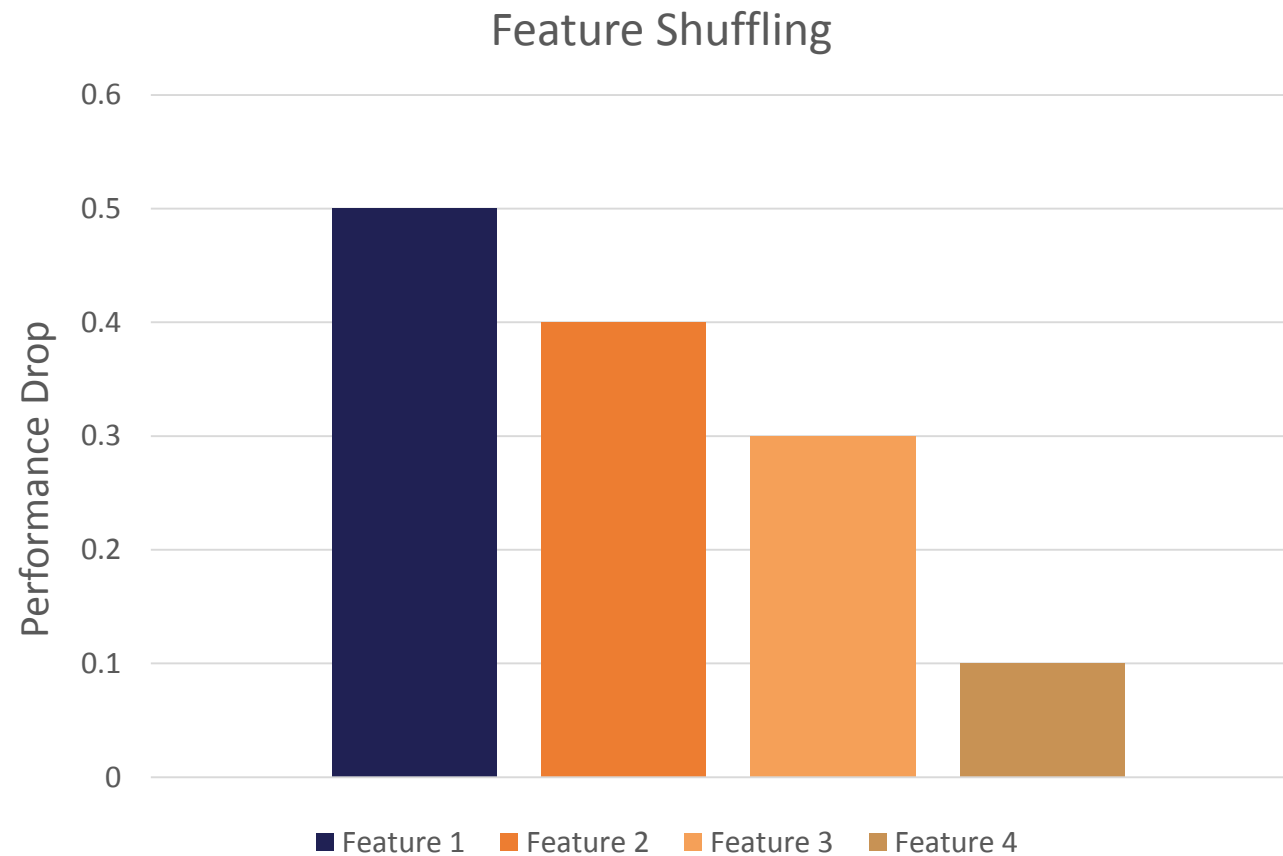
Original  
Performance



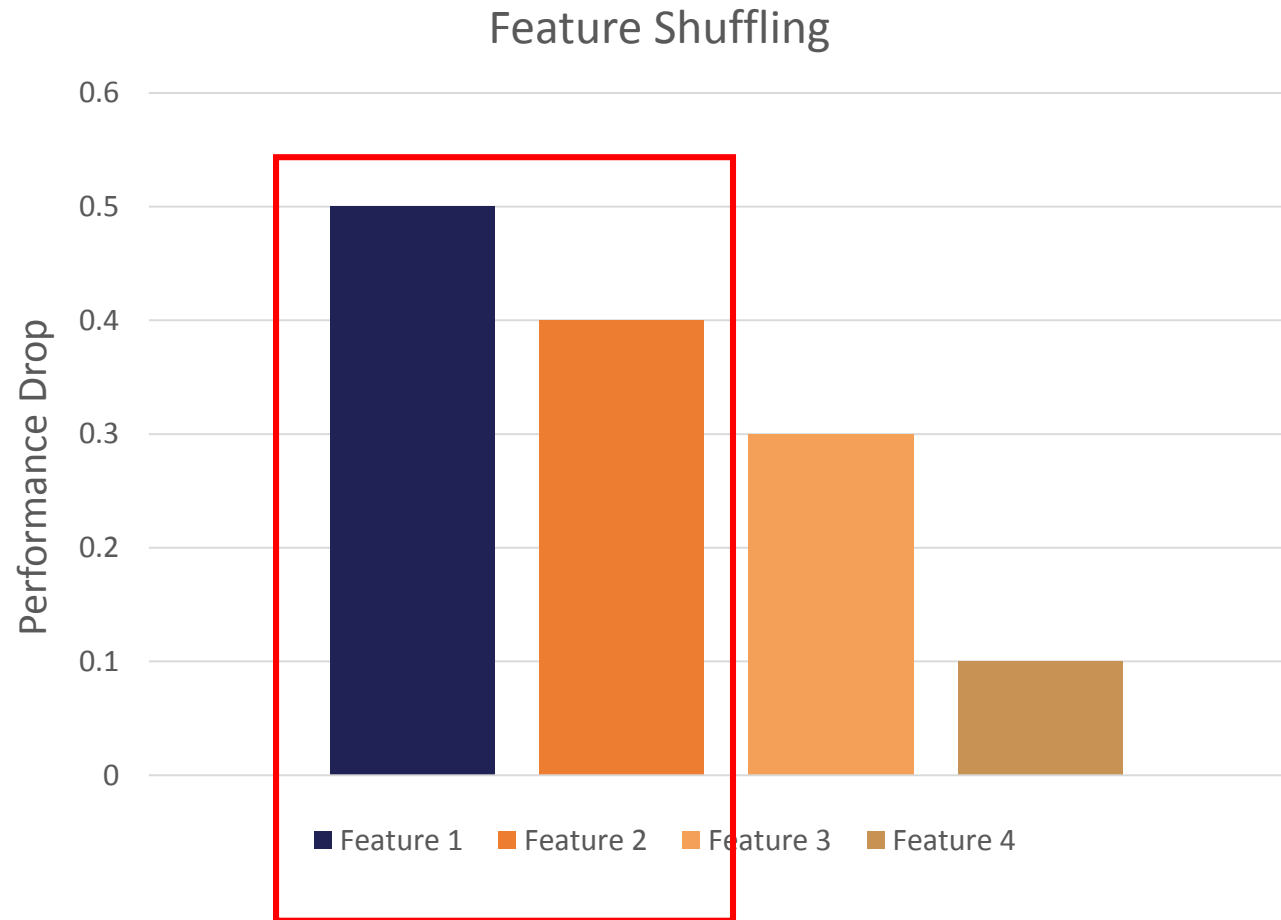
Drop

New  
performance

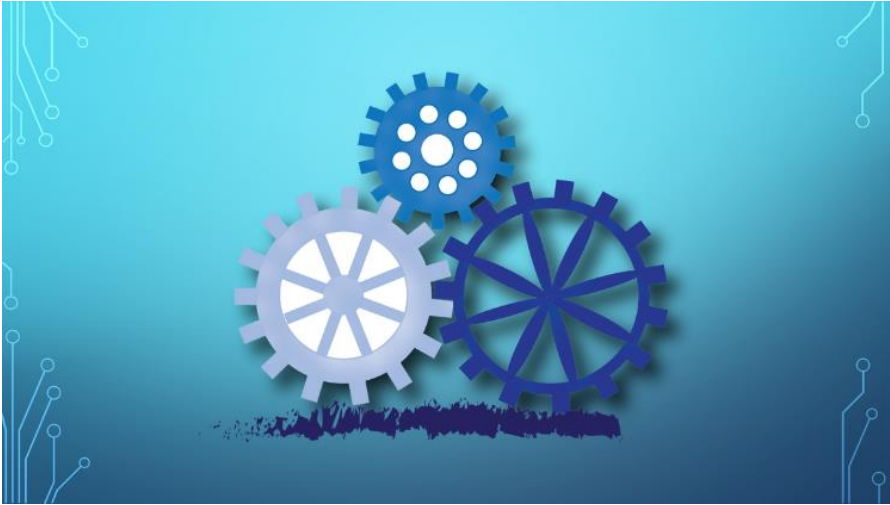
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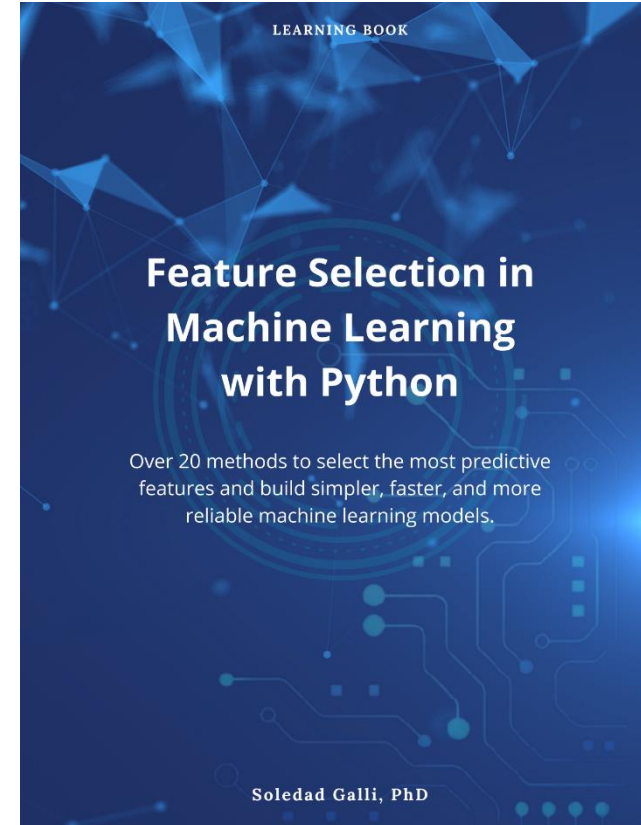
# Feature Shuffling



# Thank you



<https://www.trainindata.com/p/feature-selection-for-machine-learning>



<https://leanpub.com/feature-selection-in-machine-learning/>