Discussion of the methodologies used in ***reducing the dimensionality.***

* Since this dataset “**vehicles.xlsx**” has a large number of features or columns (19 features), this is referred to as **a high dimensional dataset**.
* Having a large number of dimensions will learn to the **curse of dimensionality**.
* **Curse of dimensionality** means that’s as the number of dimensions (features/columns) of the dataset increases the points go further apart or data becomes extremely sparse leading the accuracy to decrease.
* To solve this problem only we have to perform **dimensionality reduction**.
* **PCA** (Principal Component Analysis) is the most popular technique which can be used for dimensionality reduction, PCA helps to identify all those high correlated variables, which are not related to the target variable at all and drop them out from further analysis.
* Therefore, using PCA we can convert **a high dimension data into low dimension** without loosing any of the important features which are correlated to the target class.

**What is PCA?**

* **PCA** or also known as Principal Component Analysis, is an unsupervised learning algorithm that is used specifically for dimensionality reduction in machine learning.
* When the PCA algorithm is applied it produces something called as the **Principal Components**.
* The aim of the PCA algorithm is to **lower-dimensions** from a higher dimension but still retain the quality of the data.

What is **Scaling** and why do we need them?

* Scaling or feature scaling is a technique which is used to standardize the data into a fixed range scale. In other words bring all the data which belonged to different scales into a single common unique scale.
* If we don’t standardize or scale our data, then we wont be getting much of a better result or a better accuracy, because all the features contributes in a different proportion not equally.

Eg:- Price of the house sale with time, we know in general price of the house increase with time but time and price of house are of different scale and the difference between the values of the price and time are quiet large hence data needs to be scaled down

What are **outliers**?

* Data points or data values which are completely out of the range from what its expected to be in are called outliers. In other words data collected due to some fault or error which makes it to fall way out of the range of data expected.
* Example, lets consider heights of student and there are 2 outliers present here which is 1ft and 8ft. (We know that in general there are no students with the height of 1ft or 8ft so these are outliers)

Heights: **1ft**, 5ft, 5.1ft, 4.9ft, 5.7ft, 6.0ft, **8ft**

Why do we need to **remove outliers** from our dataset?

* The presence of an outlier can affect the accuracy of the model we create. This is because the data is not clean. With clean data only we can a better accuracy model.
* Hence, we have to remove outliers when working with the data.

How **can we find out if there are outliers** in our dataset?

* By drawing up a box plot for each feature of your dataset, you will be able to find data points which go above the maximum range and data points going below the minimum range and these are the outliers and has to be removed.

Briefly explain the meaning of:

1. ***Accuracy***:

* Accuracy is one an evaluation metric type for classification models.
* Accuracy is also defined by the following formula:

**Accuracy** = Total Number of correct predictions / Total Number of predictions

* In other words, accuracy represents how close a measurement comes to its true value.

1. ***Precision***:

* Precision is another evaluation metrics which is also referred to as the spread of the measured values.
* Precision is calculated by the following formula:

**Precision** = True Positives / (True Positives + False Positives)

* The result of this equation lies between 0 to 1, 0.0 indicating that there is no precision and 1.0 for full precision.

1. ***Recall***:

* Recall is another evaluation metrics that is used to quantify the number of correct positive predictions made out of all positive predictions that could have been made.
* Unlike precision, Recall provides an indication of missed positive predictions.
* Recall is calculated by the following formula:

Recall = True Positives / (True Positives + False Negatives)

References

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