

Data preprocessing

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Types of features

- nominal
 - {MALE, FEMALE}
 - {RED, GREEN, BLUE}
- ordinal
 - {SATISFACTORY, GOOD, VERY_GOOD}
 - {'M', 'L', 'XL'}
- interval-scaled
 - temperature in Celsius degrees
- ratio-scaled
 - temperature in Kelvins
 - mass in kilograms

Data imputation

- removal of columns or rows with missing values
- imputation of missing values with mean, median or mode
- imputation of missing values with the most frequent values, zero value or random value
- imputation of missing values with k-NN method

Feature encoding

Ordinal encoding

- imposes order between nominal values

{RED, GREEN, BLUE}

RED → 0

GREEN → 1

BLUE → 2

Feature encoding

One-hot encoding

- impractical for large number of categories
- relation between ordinal values are lost

{RED, GREEN, BLUE}

RED	→	[1, 0, 0]	→	[1, 0]
GREEN	→	[0, 1, 0]	→	[0, 1]
BLUE	→	[0, 0, 1]	→	[0, 0]

Dummy variable encoding

RED	→	[1, 0]
GREEN	→	[0, 1]
BLUE	→	[0, 0]

Feature scaling

- normalization (max-min scaling)

$$x \leftarrow \frac{x - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}}$$

- standardization

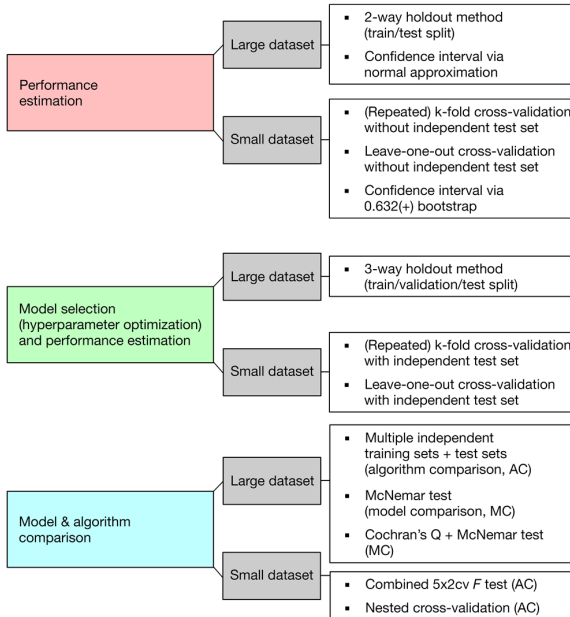
$$x \leftarrow \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

- soft-max scaling

$$y \leftarrow \frac{x - \mu}{r\sigma}$$

$$x \leftarrow \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y)}$$

Evaluation



- [1] <https://colab.research.google.com/github/jakevdp/PythonDataScienceHandbook/blob/master/notebooks/05.04-Feature-Engineering.ipynb>
- [2] <https://github.com/rasbt/machine-learning-book/tree/main/ch04>
- [3] Sebastian Raschka,
Model Evaluation, Model Selection and Algorithm Selection in
Machine Learning, 2018.