

How to deal with missing data in 2023?



1- "Let's go fast" solution:

• How? You delete data. You impute data. Data imputation can be as simple as a median/mean or more complex like averaging values of the knearest neighbors, SMOTE with an auto-encoder (why not), etc.



1- "Let's go fast" solution:

• Why? It's simple, fast, and easy. It works well if your imputation doesn't alter the distribution of points.



1- "Let's go fast" solution:

• Why not? You might have a 'relatively' significant amount of missing data, so deleting rows/columns is not an option. Imputation might introduce an undesirable bias/variance—especially if missing data is not random but with a specific pattern.



2- Use Gradient boosting trees:

 How? XGBoost and other Gradient Boosting trees handle missing data for you. You have nothing to do - just watch them do the work.



2- Use Gradient boosting trees:

■ Why? XGBoost uses a "sparsity-based split search" algorithm to learn how best to split the missing value in the tree. This is one reason why XGBoost is so widely used by Data Scientists when they have missing or sparse data. I love XGBoost



2- Use Gradient boosting trees:

 Why not? Tree-based models are terrible at extrapolation - in regression problems. They will never generalize to values they haven't seen.



3- Encode missing value as a new feature.

 How? You can add a binary column where you say this was a missing value and this wasn't.



3- Encode missing value as a new feature.

• Why? The model has the same information as you; he knows that some data is missing, so he can differentiate the case where information is missing.



3- Encode missing value as a new feature.

• Why not? It would help if you had quite a lot of data to learn something actionable.



How do you deal with missing data?

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