



# Feature Scaling

**Aksadur Rahman**

[aksadur@yahoo.com](mailto:aksadur@yahoo.com)



# Feature Scaling

## Data Transformation

Normalization & Standardization



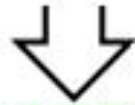
## Agenda

- Why Data Scaling / Transformation?
- Transformation Techniques
- Normalization
- Standardization
- Related Topics





FEATURE SCALING



## Scaling / Transformation

Monthly Income (\$)	Age of Customer (Years)	Purchase (Latest Car model)
1800	32	No
700	26	No
2750	29	Yes
3300	37	No
6000	42	No
4500	47	Yes
920	30	No
5050	39	No
1400	27	No



## Scaling / Transformation

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1800	32	No
700	26	No
2750	29	Yes
3300	37	No
6000	42	No
4500	47	Yes
920	30	No
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Handwritten notes on the table:

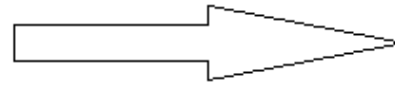
- Red bracket above the first two columns.
- Red bracket above the third column.
- Red handwritten notes next to Monthly Income: 18, 7, 27.5, 33, 60, 45, 9.2, 50.5, 14.
- Red handwritten notes next to Age of Customer: 100, 7, 45, 0-1.
- Red handwritten notes below the table: 0-1, 0-1.





## MIN MAX SCALER (Normalization)

	Age	Salary
0	44	72000
1	27	48000
2	30	54000
3	38	61000
4	40	70000
5	35	58000
6	31	52000
7	48	79000
8	50	83000
9	37	67000



**Scaling**

	Age	Salary
0	0.73913043	0.68571429
1	0.	0.
2	0.13043478	0.17142857
3	0.47826087	0.37142857
4	0.56521739	0.62857143
5	0.34782609	0.28571429
6	0.17391304	0.11428571
7	0.91304348	0.88571429
8	1.	1.
9	0.43478261	0.54285714



## Scaling / Transformation Techniques

- Normalization
- Standardization
- Quantile transformation
- Log transformation
- Winsorization
- Power transformation
- Unit Vector Scaling





# Normalization

## Transformation

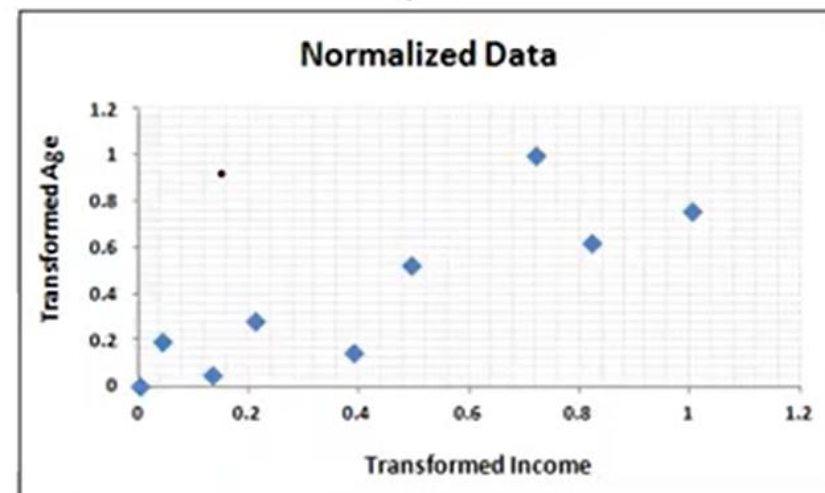
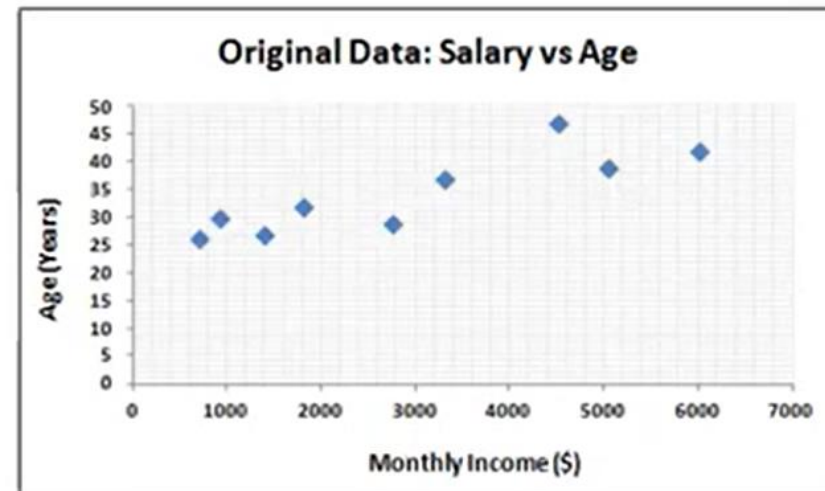
### Mathematical Formula

$$X_{\text{transformed}} = \frac{X - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}$$

### Python Function

Sklearn.preprocessing.

MinMaxScaler()



# Standardization

## Transformation

### Mathematical Formula

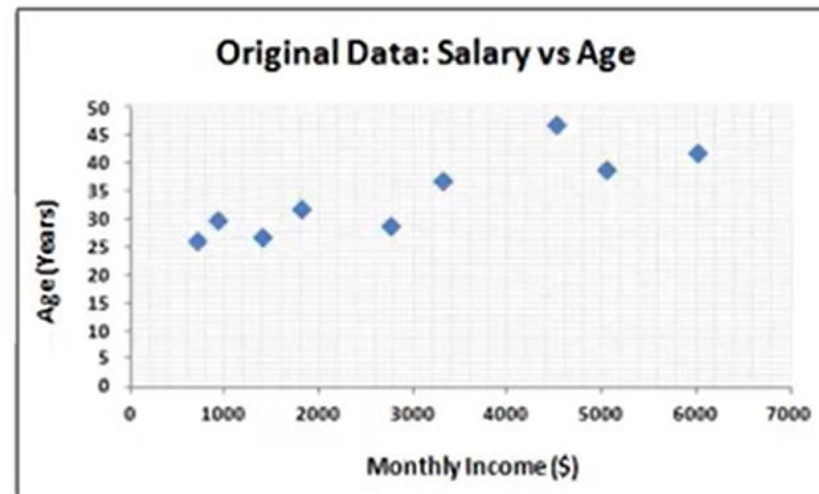
$$X_{\text{transformed}} = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$X_{\text{transformed}} = \frac{X_i - X_{\text{mean}}}{\text{Standard Deviation}}$$

### Python Function

Sklearn.preprocessing.

StandardScaler()



# Feature Scaling

Examples of Algorithms where Feature Scaling matters:

1. **K-Means** uses the Euclidean distance measure here feature scaling matters.
2. **K-Nearest-Neighbours** also require feature scaling.
3. **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)**: Tries to get the feature with maximum variance, here too feature scaling is required.
4. **Gradient Descent**: Calculation speed increase as Theta calculation becomes faster after feature scaling.

**Note:** Naive Bayes, Linear Discriminant Analysis, and Tree-Based models are not affected by feature scaling.



## Related Topics

- One-hot Encoding
- Missing value treatment
- Outlier treatment
- Feature Engineering
- Dimensionality Reduction

