Feature Engineering & EDA

~~One hot encoding~~

~~Types of Encoding :~~

Data Science Life cycle :-

1) Data Ingestion (Collection of data)
2) EDA
3) Processing
4) Model
5) Evaluate & Validate Model

} Core ML pipelines.

Statistics - It is a science of collecting, organising and analysing data.

Collect, Organise, Interpretation, Analysis

↓

Insight.

Types of Data

Batch Data : Historical Data, Minibatch Data (Periodic)
Streaming Data : Continuous Data (Live Data)

1) Structured Data : Table (Row × Column) → ML
2) Unstructured " : Videos, Images, Voice, Sound, Text etc. → DL
3) Semi-structured : JSON, XML.

Example of Structured Data :-

Feature 1	Feature 2	Feature 3
Weight	Height	BMI

Structured Data

- Numerical
  - Continuous (Continuous in nature) (Height, Weight)
  - Discrete (Only whole no.)
- Categorical
  - Nominal (Male, Female) (order doesn't matter)
  - Ordinal (1st, 2nd, 3rd, Grad) (order matter here)

Univariate: Single column.
Bivariate: Two column.
Multi-variate: More than two column.

Independent & Dependent Variable :-

[Age, Height, Sex] → Independent
Weight → Dependent

1) First EDA is required. or (Preprocessing)
   ↳ EDA is required.
   Order: EDA → Pre-processing → Model

EDA (Analysis) :-

1) Profiling
2) Statistic Analysis:
3) Graph Based Analysis → All types of plots.

- Row
- column
- Missing
- Category
- Numeric
- Duplicate
- Dtype
- RAM

- Variance
- Covariance
- Std
- Correlation
- Chisquare test
- T-test
- Z-test
- Anova test
- Mean, Median, Mode

Pre-processing of Data :-

1. Missing Value Handle
2. Outlier Handle
3. Scaling of Data
4. Transformation
5. Encoding
6. Imbalance Data
7. Feature Selection
8. Dimension Reduction
9. Duplicate value / Duplicate column
10. Split / Merge / Drop / Add

There are ~~5~~ steps of feature engineering :

1. Missing Null Value → Missing Value Handle (EDA)
2. Outlier → Handle.
3. Categorical (Man, Women) → Encoding.
4. Skewed Range → Scale (within a certain range)
5. Count of Feature →
   - Handle Imbalanced Data
   - Feature selection
   - Dimension Reduction (PCA, tsne)

Encoding → To change categorical data into numerical data is called encoding.

Types of Encoding :-

↳ We are discussing about categorical var.

Gender < Male / Female

We follow diff encoding technique to convert it into maths.

Types :-

① Nominal Encoding — For Nominal cat. var.
② Ordinal Encoding — For Ordinal cat. var.
↳ Rank

- BE
- Bcom
- Phd
- Matric

① One hot encoding
② One hot encoding — with many categorical
③ Mean encoding.

② ④ Label encoding
⑤ Target guided Ordinal encoding

Dummy variable Trap.

①

State	India	Pak	China
India	1	0	0
Pak	0	1	0
China	0	0	

→ when it is 0 0 then China.

Disadvantage of one hot encoding

In place of country (pincode)
- So on that time we need to create lots of columns.

↳ For this ④ Label Encoding.

Education	
BE	1
Mas	2
Phd	3

→ we will give rank.

② (One hot encoding with multiple cat)

KDD Orange

Which top 10 categories repeated more
↳ And create 9 columns.

③ Target Guided

f_1	↔ O/P	→ Mean	Classify
A	1		0.73 } Assign rank.
B	1		0.6
C	0		0.4
D	0		

④ Mean Encoding

f_1	O/P	Mean
A	1	0.73
B	0	0.6
C	1	0.5
D	0	0.4

Pincode

f	O/P	
560001	1	0.73
560001	2	0.6
560001		

Placed at pincode position.

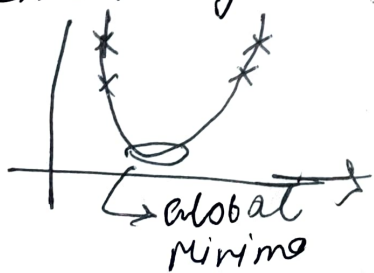
Why Feature Scaling :-

Features	cm Height	kg Weight	BMI
↳ Magnitude	187	78	→ Scale down this value
↳ Units	170	84	

① Linear Regression.

② K Means
③ KNN

→ More feature scaling used.



① Decision tree
② RF
③ Xgboost
} No need of feature scaling.

How to handle missing values :—

Cons

① Delete the Rows — Imp data may be deleted.
② Replace the most frequent value. → Imbalance data occur.
③ Apply classifier algorithm to predict. → f_2, f_3 & o/p used to predict f_1.
④ Apply unsupervised ML (clustering technique) → Take f_2 & f_3 we start creating into 2 categories

f_1	f_2	f_3	o/p
Male	23	24	Yes
Female	24	25	No
———	———	———	

Handle Categorical Features. :—

- Replace each label of the categorical variable by the count.

	X_1	count
0	w	150
1	v	80
2	x	72
3	y	75
4		

Cons :—
We are losing some kind of info.

Handling Ordinal Categories :—

(Ordinal Encoding)

Create — A B C Fail
4 3 2 1

Cons :—
Does not add machine learning option.

Sun	Math
Mon	Bot.
Tue	Holiday
Wed	Phy
Thu	Eng.
Fri	Chem
Sat	Zoology

Chem ≠ Phy

Sun ≠ Holiday

Phy ≠ Botany

Eng - Thu, Tue, Eng, Chem ↓ i

M_Phy = Zo_Eng

Math ≠ Mon ≠ Thu

Math ↓ i

Not holiday

10	U	
9	.	
8	T	T
7	2	2
6	[redacted]	U
5	[redacted]	[redacted]
4	.	
3	.	
2	.	
1	S	

R i ≠ 3R

W

P Q

Y [redacted]

W

Mn ANTARCTICA

~~AANNAARCILA~~

~~NA~~ NANRATCCI