Analyzing Credit Scores with tidymodels in R

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datacamp

About this case study



Data: Credit score classification from Kaggle



Primary Goal: Explain why credit scores differ.



Secondary Goal: Learn about dimensionality reduction using UMAP and tidymodels workflows.



Why? We live in a world of complex data, simplifying it helps us understand it.

Dimensionality Reduction

Purpose: simplify complex datasets (i.e., reduces the # of columns)

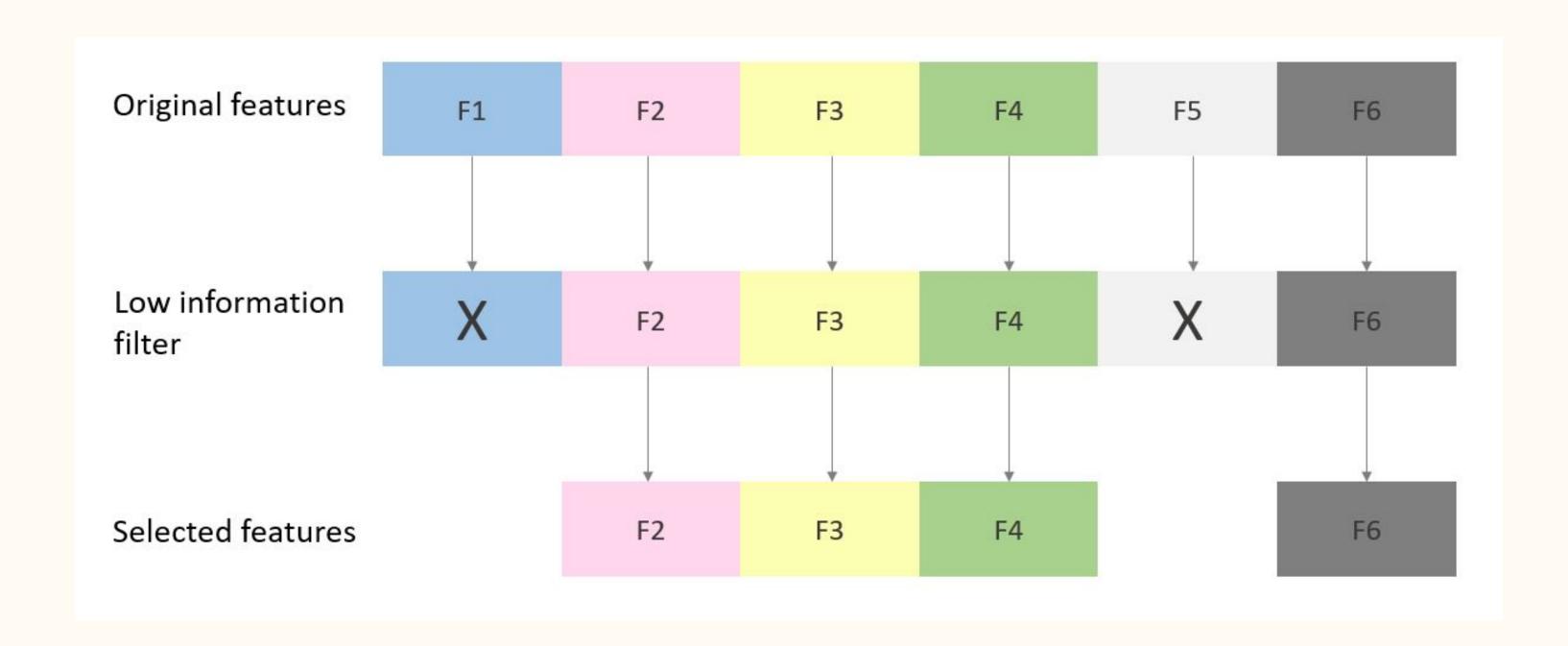
Two Types:

- feature selection removes low-information features.
- **feature extraction** combines information from several features.



Feature Selection

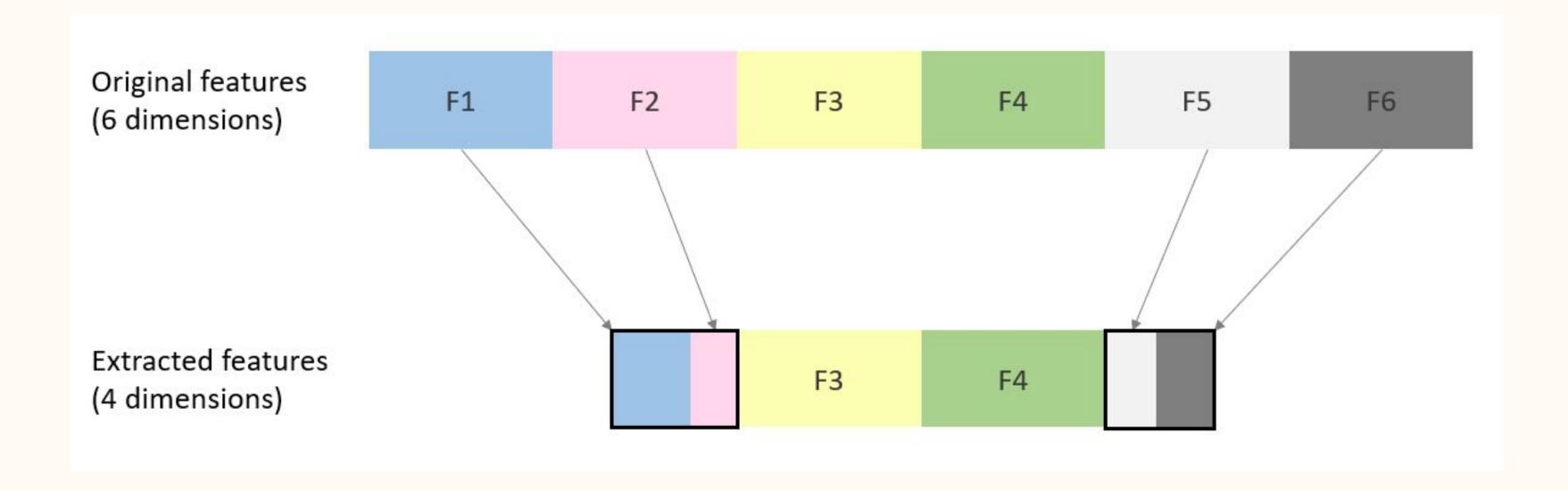
Summary: Removes low-information features.





Feature Extraction

Summary: Combines information in features.



Today's Focus: feature extraction



Comparison of Feature Extraction Techniques

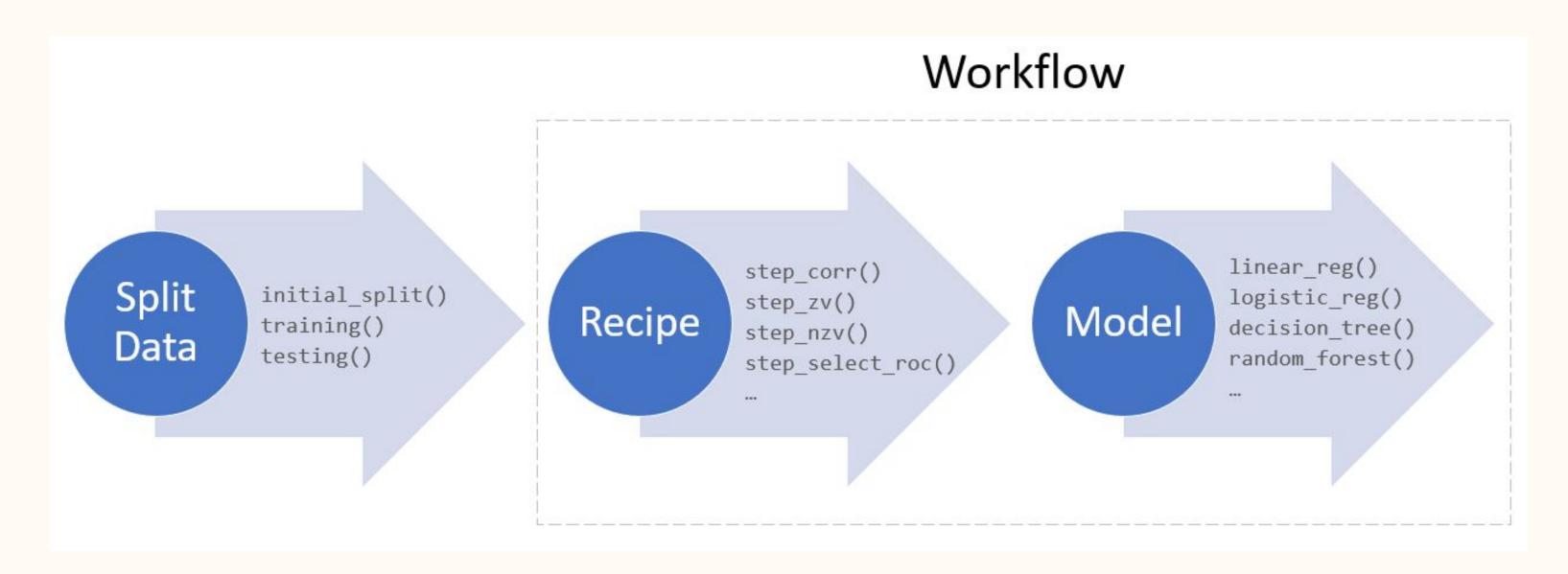
Summary: PCA is easier to interpret than t-SNE and UMAP

PCA	t-SNE	UMAP
Linear	Non-linear	Non-linear
Deterministic	Non-deterministic	Non-deterministic
Computationally cheap	Computationally expensive	Computationally efficient
Preserves global structure	Preserves local structure	Preserves local and global structure
No hyperparameters	Hyperparameters	Hyperparameters



tidymodels

What is it? A framework (like Python's scikit-learn) incorporates tidy principles into machine learning and modeling.



Learning more

We explore dimensionality reduction and tidymodels further in Datacamp's <u>Dimensionality Reduction in R</u> course.

