Package ‘imbalance’

October 13, 2022

Type Package
Title Preprocessing Algorithms for Imbalanced Datasets
Version 1.0.2.1
Maintainer Ignacio Cordón <nacho.cordon.castillo@gmail.com>
Description Class imbalance usually damages the performance of classifiers. Thus, it is important to treat data before applying a classifier algorithm. This package includes recent resampling algorithms in the literature: (Barua et al. 2014) <doi:10.1109/tkde.2012.232>; (Das et al. 2015) <doi:10.1109/tkde.2014.2324567>, (Zhang et al. 2014) <doi:10.1016/j.inffus.2013.12.003>; (Gao et al. 2014) <doi:10.1016/j.neucom.2014.02.006>; (Almogahed et al. 2014) <doi:10.1007/s00500-014-1484-5>. It also includes an useful interface to perform oversampling.
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Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true
BugReports http://github.com/ncordon/imbalance/issues
URL http://github.com/ncordon/imbalance
Depends R (>= 3.3.0)
Imports bnlearn, KernelKnn, ggplot2, utils, stats, mvtnorm, Rcpp, smotefamily, FNN, C50
Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown
RoxygenNote 7.0.2
VignetteBuilder knitr
LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo
NeedsCompilation yes
Author Ignacio Cordón [aut, cre], Salvador García [aut], Alberto Fernández [aut], Francisco Herrera [aut]
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2020-04-07 06:51:44 UTC
Description

Dataset containing two attributes as well as a class one, that, if plotted, represent a banana shape.

Usage

banana

banana_orig

Format

At1 First attribute.
At2 Second attribute.
Class Two possible classes: positive (banana shape), negative (surrounding of the banana).

Shape

banana: A data frame with 2640 instances, 264 of which belong to positive class, and 3 variables
banana_orig: A data frame with 5300 instances, 2376 of which belong to positive class, and 3 variables:
Source

KEEL Repository.

Description

Imbalanced binary dataset containing protein traits for predicting their cellular localization sites.

Usage
ecoli1

Format

A data frame with 336 instances, 77 of which belong to positive class, and 8 variables:

- **Mcg**  McGeoch’s method for signal sequence recognition. Continuous attribute.
- **Lip**  von Heijne’s Signal Peptidase II consensus sequence score. Discrete attribute.
- **Chg**  Presence of charge on N-terminus of predicted lipoproteins. Discrete attribute.
- **Aac**  Score of discriminant analysis of the amino acid content of outer membrane and periplasmic proteins. Continuous attribute.
- **Alm1**  Score of the ALOM membrane spanning region prediction program. Continuous attribute.
- **Alm2**  score of ALOM program after excluding putative cleavable signal regions from the sequence. Continuous attribute.
- **Class**  Two possible classes: positive (type im), negative (the rest).

Source

KEEL Repository.

See Also

Original available in UCI ML Repository.
Description

Imbalanced binary classification dataset containing variables to identify types of glass.

Usage

glass0

Format

A data frame with 214 instances, 70 of which belong to positive class, and 10 variables:

- **RI**  Refractive Index. Continuous attribute.
- **Na**  Sodium, weight percent in component. Continuous attribute.
- **Mg**  Magnesium, weight percent in component. Continuous attribute.
- **Al**  Aluminum, weight percent in component. Continuous attribute.
- **Si**  Silicon, weight percent in component. Continuous attribute.
- **K**   Potassium, weight percent in component. Continuous attribute.
- **Ca**  Calcium, weight percent in component. Continuous attribute.
- **Ba**  Barium, weight percent in component. Continuous attribute.
- **Fe**  Iron, weight percent in component. Continuous attribute.
- **Class** Two possible glass types: positive (building windows, float processed) and negative (the rest).

Source

KEEL Repository.

See Also

Original available in UCI ML Repository.
Haberman’s survival data

Description
The dataset contains cases from a study that was conducted between 1958 and 1970 at the University of Chicago’s Billings Hospital on the survival of patients who had undergone surgery for breast cancer.

Usage

haberman

Format
A data frame with 306 instances, 81 of which belong to positive class, and 4 variables:

- **Age**  Age of patient at time of operation. Discrete attribute.
- **Year**  Patient’s year of operation. Discrete attribute.
- **Positive**  Number of positive axillary nodes detected. Discrete attribute.
- **Class**  Two possible survival status: positive(survival rate of less than 5 years), negative (survival rate or more than 5 years).

Source
KEEL Repository.

See Also
Original available in UCI ML Repository.

imbalance: A package to treat imbalanced datasets

Description
Focused on binary class datasets, the imbalance package provides methods to generate synthetic examples and achieve balance between the minority and majority classes in dataset distributions

Oversampling
Methods to oversample the minority class: racog, wracog, rwo, pdfos, mwmote
Evaluation

Method to measure imbalance ratio in a given two-class dataset: \texttt{imbalanceRatio}.

Method to visually evaluate algorithms: \texttt{plotComparison}.

Filtering

Methods to filter oversampled instances \texttt{neater}.

\begin{verbatim}
imbalanceRatio Compute imbalance ratio of a binary dataset

Description

Given a two-class dataset, it computes its imbalance ratio as \{Size of minority class\}/[Size of majority class]

Usage

\texttt{imbalanceRatio(dataset, classAttr = "Class")}

Arguments

dataset A target \texttt{data.frame} to compute its imbalance ratio
classAttr A character containing the class name attribute.

Value

A real number in [0,1] representing the imbalance ratio of \texttt{dataset}

Examples

data(glass0)

imbalanceRatio(glass0, classAttr = "Class")
\end{verbatim}
**iris0**

*Imbalanced binary iris dataset*

**Description**

Modification of *iris* dataset. Measurements in centimeters of the variables sepal length and width and petal length and width, respectively, for 50 flowers from each of 3 species of iris. The possible classifications are positive (setosa) and negative (versicolor + virginica).

**Usage**

`iris0`

**Format**

A data frame with 150 instances, 50 of which belong to positive class, and 5 variables:

- **SepalLength** Measurement of sepal length, in cm. Continuous attribute.
- **SepalWidth** Measurement of sepal width, in cm. Continuous attribute.
- **PetalLength** Measurement of petal length, in cm. Continuous attribute.
- **PetalWidth** Measurement of petal width, in cm. Continuous attribute.
- **Class** Two possible classes: positive (setosa) and negative (versicolor + virginica).

**Source**

KEEL Repository.

---

**mwmote**

*Majority weighted minority oversampling technique for imbalance dataset learning*

**Description**

Modification for SMOTE technique which overcomes some of the problems of the SMOTE technique when there are noisy instances, in which case SMOTE would generate more noisy instances out of them.
Usage

```r
mwmote(
  dataset,
  numInstances,
  kNoisy = 5,
  kMajority = 3,
  kMinority,  
  threshold = 5,
  cmax = 2,
  cclustering = 3,
  classAttr = "Class"
)
```

Arguments

- **dataset**: data.frame to treat. All columns, except `classAttr` one, have to be numeric or coercible to numeric.
- **numInstances**: Integer. Number of new minority examples to generate.
- **kNoisy**: Integer. Parameter of euclidean KNN to detect noisy examples as those whose whole kNoisy-neighbourhood is from the opposite class.
- **kMajority**: Integer. Parameter of euclidean KNN to detect majority borderline examples as those who are in any kMajority-neighbourhood of minority instances. Should be a low integer.
- **kMinority**: Integer. Parameter of euclidean KNN to detect minority borderline examples as those who are in the KMinority-neighbourhood of majority borderline ones. It should be a large integer. By default if no parameter is fed to the function, \(|S^+|/2\) where \(S^+\) is the set of minority examples.
- **threshold**: Numeric. A positive real indicating how much we measure tolerance of closeness to the boundary of minority boundary examples. A large integer indicates more margin of distance for a example to be considered important boundary one.
- **cmax**: Numeric. A positive real indicating how much we measure tolerance of closeness to the boundary of minority boundary examples. The larger this number, the more we are valuing boundary examples.
- **cclustering**: Numeric. A positive real for tuning the output of an internal clustering. The larger this parameter, the more area focused is going to be the oversampling.
- **classAttr**: character. Indicates the class attribute from `dataset`. Must exist in it.

Value

A data.frame with the same structure as `dataset`, containing the generated synthetic examples.

References

Barua, Sukarna; Islam, Md.M.; Yao, Xin; Murase, Kazuyuki. Mwmote—majority Weighted Minority Oversampling Technique for Imbalanced Data Set Learning. IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering 26 (2014), Nr. 2, p. 405–425
Examples

data(iris0)

# Generates new minority examples
newSamples <- mmote(iris0, numInstances = 100, classAttr = "Class")

---

**neater**

*Filtering of oversampled data based on non-cooperative game theory*

Description

Filters oversampled examples from a binary class dataset using game theory to find out if keeping an example is worthy enough.

Usage

```r
neater(
  dataset, 
  newSamples, 
  k = 3, 
  iterations = 100, 
  smoothFactor = 1, 
  classAttr = "Class"
)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>dataset</code></td>
<td>The original data.frame. All columns, except <code>classAttr</code> one, have to be numeric or coercible to numeric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>newSamples</code></td>
<td>A data.frame containing the samples to be filtered. Must have the same structure as <code>dataset</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>k</code></td>
<td>Integer. Number of nearest neighbours to use in KNN algorithm to rule out samples. By default, 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>iterations</code></td>
<td>Integer. Number of iterations for the algorithm. By default, 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>smoothFactor</code></td>
<td>A positive numeric. By default, 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>classAttr</code></td>
<td>character. Indicates the class attribute from <code>dataset</code> and <code>newSamples</code>. Must exist in them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

Uses game theory and Nash equilibriums to calculate the minority examples probability of trully belonging to the minority class. It discards examples which at the final stage of the algorithm have more probability of being a majority example than a minority one.
Value
Filtered samples as a data.frame with same structure as newSamples.

References

Examples
data(iris0)
newSamples <- smotefamily::SMOTE(iris0[,,-5], iris0[,5])$syn_data
# SMOTE overrides Class attr turning it into class
# and dataset must have same class attribute as newSamples
names(newSamples) <- c(names(newSamples)[-5], "Class")

neater(iris0, newSamples, k = 5, iterations = 100,
       smoothFactor = 1, classAttr = "Class")

newthyroid1

Imbalanced binary thyroid gland data

Description
Data to predict patient’s hyperthyroidism.

Usage
newthyroid1

Format
A data frame with 215 instances, 35 of which belong to positive class, and 6 variables:

T3resin  T3-resin uptake test, percentage. Discrete attribute.
Thyroxin Total Serum thyroxin as measured by the isotopic displacement method. Continuous attribute.
Triiodothyronine Total serum triiodothyronine as measured by radioimmuno assay. Continuous attribute.
Thyroidstimulating Basal thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) as measured by radioimmuno assay. Continuous attribute.
TSH_value Maximal absolute difference of TSH value after injection of 200 micro grams of thyrotropin-releasing hormone as compared to the basal value. Continuous attribute.
Class Two possible classes: positive as hyperthyroidism, negative as non hyperthyroidism.
oversample

Source

KEEL Repository.

See Also

Original available in UCI ML Repository.

oversample  
Wrapper that encapsulates a collection of algorithms to perform a class balancing preprocessing task for binary class datasets

Description

Wrapper that encapsulates a collection of algorithms to perform a class balancing preprocessing task for binary class datasets

Usage

oversample(
  dataset, 
  ratio = NA, 
  method = c("RACOG", "wRACOG", "PDFOS", "RWO", "ADASYN", "ANSMOTE", "SMOTE", "MWMOTE", "BLSMOTE", "DBSMOTE", "SLMOTE", "RSLSMOTE"), 
  filtering = FALSE, 
  classAttr = "Class", 
  wrapper = c("KNN", "C5.0"), 
  ... 
)

Arguments

dataset  A binary class data.frame to balance.

ratio  Number between 0 and 1 indicating the desired ratio between minority examples and majority ones, that is, the quotient size of minority class/size of majority class. There are methods, such as ADASYN or wRACOG to which this parameter does not apply.

method  A character corresponding to method to apply. Possible methods are: RACOG, wRACOG, PDFOS, RWO, ADASYN, ANSMOTE, SMOTE, MWMOTE, BLSMOTE, DBSMOTE, SLMOTE, RSLSMOTE

filtering  Logical (TRUE or FALSE) indicating wheter to apply filtering of oversampled instances with neater algorithm.

classAttr  character. Indicates the class attribute from dataset. Must exist in it.

wrapper  A character corresponding to wrapper to apply if selected method is wracog. Possibilities are: "C5.0" and "KNN".

...  Further arguments to apply in selected method
Value

A balanced data.frame with same structure as dataset, containing both original instances and new ones.

Examples

data(glass0)

# Oversample glass0 to get an imbalance ratio of 0.8
imbalanceRatio(glass0)
# 0.4861111
newDataset <- oversample(glass0, ratio = 0.8, method = "MMOTE")
imbalanceRatio(newDataset)
newDataset <- oversample(glass0, method = "ADASYN")
newDataset <- oversample(glass0, ratio = 0.8, method = "SMOTE")

pdfos

Probability density function estimation based oversampling

Description

Generates synthetic minority examples for a numerical dataset approximating a Gaussian multivariate distribution which best fits the minority data.

Usage

cpydfos(dataset, numInstances, classAttr = "Class")

Arguments

dataset data.frame to treat. All columns, except classAttr one, have to be numeric or coercible to numeric.
numInstances Integer. Number of new minority examples to generate.
classAttr character. Indicates the class attribute from dataset. Must exist in it.

Details

To generate the synthetic data, it approximates a normal distribution with mean a given example belonging to the minority class, and whose variance is the minority class variance multiplied by a constant; that constant is computed so that it minimizes the mean integrated squared error of a Gaussian multivariate kernel function.

Value

A data.frame with the same structure as dataset, containing the generated synthetic examples.
plotComparison

References


Examples

data(iris0)

newSamples <- pdfos(iris0, numInstances = 100, classAttr = "Class")

plotComparison(dataset, anotherDataset, attrs, cols = 2, classAttr = "Class")

Description

It plots a grid of one to one variable comparison, placing the former dataset graphics next to the balanced one, for each pair of attributes.

Usage

plotComparison(dataset, anotherDataset, attrs, cols = 2, classAttr = "Class")

Arguments

dataset A data.frame. The former imbalanced dataset.
anotherDataset A data.frame. The balanced dataset. dataset and anotherDataset must have the same columns.
attrs Vector of character. Attributes to compare. The function generates each possible combination of attributes to build the comparison.
cols Integer. It indicates the number of columns of resulting grid. Must be an even number. By default, 2.
classAttr character. Indicates the class attribute from dataset. Must exist in it.

Value

Plot of 2D comparison between the variables.
Examples

data(iris0)
set.seed(12345)

rwoSamples <- rwo(iris0, numInstances = 100)
rwoBalanced <- rbind(iris0, rwoSamples)
plotComparison(iris0, rwoBalanced, names(iris0), cols = 2, classAttr = "Class")

---

dataset: data.frame to treat. All columns, except classAttr one, have to be numeric or coercible to numeric.
numInstances: Integer. Number of new minority examples to generate.
burnin: Integer. It determines how many examples generated for a given one are going to be discarded firstly. By default, 100.
lag: Integer. Number of iterations between new generated example for a minority one. By default, 20.
classAttr: character. Indicates the class attribute from dataset. Must exist in it.

description: Rapidly converging Gibbs algorithm.

Description

Allows you to treat imbalanced discrete numeric datasets by generating synthetic minority examples, approximating their probability distribution.

Usage

racog(dataset, numInstances, burnin = 100, lag = 20, classAttr = "Class")

Arguments

- dataset: data.frame to treat. All columns, except classAttr one, have to be numeric or coercible to numeric.
- numInstances: Integer. Number of new minority examples to generate.
- burnin: Integer. It determines how many examples generated for a given one are going to be discarded firstly. By default, 100.
- lag: Integer. Number of iterations between new generated example for a minority one. By default, 20.
- classAttr: character. Indicates the class attribute from dataset. Must exist in it.

Details

Approximates minority distribution using Gibbs Sampler. Dataset must be discretized and numeric. In each iteration, it builds a new sample using a Markov chain. It discards first burnin iterations, and from then on, each lag iterations, it validates the example as a new minority example. It generates $d(\text{iterations} - \text{burnin})/\text{lag}$ where $d$ is minority examples number.

Value

A data.frame with the same structure as dataset, containing the generated synthetic examples.

References

Examples

data(iris0)

# Generates new minority examples
newSamples <- racog(iris0, numInstances = 40, burnin = 20, lag = 10, 
classAttr = "Class")

newSamples <- racog(iris0, numInstances = 100)

rwo

Random walk oversampling

Description

Generates synthetic minority examples for a dataset trying to preserve the variance and mean of the minority class. Works on every type of dataset.

Usage

rwo(dataset, numInstances, classAttr = "Class")

Arguments

dataset data.frame to treat. All columns, except classAttr one, have to be numeric or coercible to numeric.

numInstances Integer. Number of new minority examples to generate.

classAttr character. Indicates the class attribute from dataset. Must exist in it.

Details

Generates numInstances new minority examples for dataset, adding to the each numeric column of the j-th example its variance scalated by the inverse of the number of minority examples and a factor following a $N(0, 1)$ distribution which depends on the example. When the column is nominal, it uses a roulette scheme.

Value

A data.frame with the same structure as dataset, containing the generated synthetic examples.

References

Examples

```r
data(iris0)
newSamples <- rwo(iris0, numInstances = 100, classAttr = "Class")
```

---

**trainWrapper**

*Generic methods to train classifiers*

**Description**

Generic methods to train classifiers

**Usage**

```r
trainWrapper(wrapper, train, trainClass, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `wrapper`: the wrapper instance
- `train`: data.frame of the train dataset without the class column
- `trainClass`: a vector containing the class column for `train`
- `...`: further arguments for `wrapper`

**Value**

A model which is `predict` callable.

**See Also**

`predict`

**Examples**

```r
myWrapper <- structure(list(), class="C50Wrapper")
trainWrapper.C50Wrapper <- function(wrapper, train, trainClass){
  C50::C5.0(train, trainClass)
}
```
Description

Binary class dataset containing traits about patients with cancer. Original dataset was obtained from the University of Wisconsin Hospitals, Madison from Dr. William H. Wolberg.

Usage

wisconsin

Format

A data frame with 683 instances, 239 of which belong to positive class, and 10 variables:

- **ClumpThickness** Discrete attribute.
- **CellSize** Discrete attribute.
- **CellShape** Discrete attribute.
- **MarginalAdhesion** Discrete attribute.
- **EpithelialSize** Discrete attribute.
- **BareNuclei** Discrete attribute.
- **BlandChromatin** Discrete attribute.
- **NormalNucleoli** Discrete attribute.
- **Mitoses** Discrete attribute.
- **Class** Two possible classes: positive (cancer) and negative (not cancer).

Source

KEEL Repository.

See Also

Original available in UCI ML Repository.
wracog  

Wrapper for rapidly converging Gibbs algorithm.

Description

Generates synthetic minority examples by approximating their probability distribution until sensitivity of wrapper over validation cannot be further improved. Works only on discrete numeric datasets.

Usage

wracog(
  train, validation, wrapper, slideWin = 10, threshold = 0.02, classAttr = "Class", ...
)

Arguments

  train       data.frame. A initial dataset to generate first model. All columns, except classAttr one, have to be numeric or coercible to numeric.
  validation  data.frame. A dataset to compare results of consecutive classifiers. Must have the same structure of train.
  wrapper     An S3 object. There must exist a method trainWrapper implemented for the class of the object, and a predict method implemented for the class of the model returned by trainWrapper. Alternatively, it can the name of one of the wrappers distributed with the package, "KNN" or "C5.0".
  slideWin    Number of last sensitivities to take into account to meet the stopping criteria. By default, 10.
  threshold   Threshold that the last slideWin sensitivities mean should reach. By default, 0.02.
  classAttr   character. Indicates the class attribute from train and validation. Must exist in them.
...

Details

Until the last slideWin executions of wrapper over validation dataset reach a mean sensitivity lower than threshold, the algorithm keeps generating samples using Gibbs Sampler, and adding misclassified samples with respect to a model generated by a former train, to the train dataset. Initial model is built on initial train.
Value

A data.frame with the same structure as train, containing the generated synthetic examples.

References

Das, Barnan; Krishnan, Narayanan C.; Cook, Diane J. Racog and Wracog: Two Probabilistic Over-sampling Techniques. IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering 27(2015), Nr. 1, p. 222–234.

Examples

data(haberman)

# Create train and validation partitions of haberman
trainFold <- sample(1:nrow(haberman), nrow(haberman)/2, FALSE)
trainSet <- haberman[trainFold,]
validationSet <- haberman[-trainFold,]

# Defines our own wrapper with a C5.0 tree
myWrapper <- structure(list(), class="TestWrapper")
trainWrapper.TestWrapper <- function(wrapper, train, trainClass){
  C50::C5.0(train, trainClass)
}

# Execute wRACOG with our own wrapper
newSamples <- wracog(trainSet, validationSet, myWrapper,
  classAttr = "Class")

# Execute wRACOG with predefined wrappers for "KNN" or "C5.0"
KNNSamples <- wracog(trainSet, validationSet, "KNN")
C50Samples <- wracog(trainSet, validationSet, "C5.0")

de glove
Format

A data frame with 1484 instances, 51 of which belong to positive class, and 9 variables:

- **Mcg** McGeoch’s method for signal sequence recognition. Continuous attribute.
- **Alm** Score of the ALOM membrane spanning region prediction program. Continuous attribute.
- **Mit** Score of discriminant analysis of the amino acid content of the N-terminal region (20 residues long) of mitochondrial and non-mitochondrial proteins. Continuous attribute.
- **Erl** Presence of "HDEL" substring (thought to act as a signal for retention in the endoplasmic reticulum lumen). Binary attribute. Discrete attribute.
- **Pox** Peroxisomal targeting signal in the C-terminus. Continuous attribute.
- **Vac** Score of discriminant analysis of the amino acid content of vacuolar and extracellular proteins. Continuous attribute.
- **Nuc** Score of discriminant analysis of nuclear localization signals of nuclear and non-nuclear proteins. Continuous attribute.
- **Class** Two possible classes: positive (membrane protein, uncleaved signal), negative (rest of localizations).

Source

KEEL Repository.

See Also

Original available in UCI ML Repository.
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