

# Target Class Imbalance H2O Parameters

- balance\_classes: balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling.
  class sampling factors: desired over/under-sampling ratios per class
  - (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically.
- max\_after\_balance\_size: maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts.
- after balancing class counts.sample\_rate\_per\_class: variable row sampling rate per class.

#### Extreme Values & Outliers

### Types of Outliers

What Can Happen

What to Do

- Extreme values can exist in response or predictors
- Valid: rare, extreme events
- Invalid: erroneous measurements
- Extreme values can have a disproportionate effect.
- MSE will focus on handling extreme observations more to reduce squared error.
- Boosting will spend considerable modeling effort fitting these observations.
- Remove observations that represent outliers.
- Apply a transformation to reduce impact: e.g. log skewed data, create categorical bins, impose cap on low/high values (winsorize).
- Choose a more robust loss function: e.g. MAE vs MSE.
- Ask questions: Understand whether the values are valid or invalid, to make the most appropriate choice.



## Target Class Imbalance H2O Parameters

- balance\_classes: balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling.
- class\_sampling\_factors: desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically.
- max\_after\_balance\_size: maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts.
- sample\_rate\_per\_class: variable row sampling rate per class.

