

Generate the Unbalanced Data

The scenario is that we are dealing with 3 email campaigns that have different CTRs and we want to apply undersampling to normalize the CTR by the campaign so that to avoid any skewness and biased when we will build the Machine Learning model. The hypothetical dataset is the following:

- **Campaign A:** 5000 Observations with 10% CTR (approx)
- **Campaign B:** 10000 Observations with 20% CTR (approx)
- **Campaign C:** 1000 Observations with 30% CTR (approx)

Let's try to generate this random sample in R.

```
library(tidyverse)

set.seed(5)
df = rbind(data.frame(Campaign = "A", Click = rbinom(n=5000, size=1,
prob=0.1)),
            data.frame(Campaign = "B", Click = rbinom(n=10000, size=1,
prob=0.2)),
            data.frame(Campaign = "C", Click = rbinom(n=1000, size=1,
prob=0.3)))

head(df)
```

Output:

	Campaign	Click
1	A	0
2	A	0
3	A	1
4	A	0
5	A	0
6	A	0

Let's get the CTR by Campaign

```
df%>%group_by(Campaign)%>%
  summarise(CTR=mean(Click))
```

Output:

```
# A tibble: 3 x 2
  Campaign CTR
  <fct>    <dbl>
1 A       0.106
2 B       0.198
3 C       0.302
```

As we can see the A campaign has 10.6% CTR, the B 19.8% and the C 30.2%. Let's add also a random column called attribute which takes the values "X", "Y", "Z" since we will deal with

datasets with more than two columns.

```
df$Attribute<-sample(c("X","Y", "Z"), size = dim(df)[1], replace =  
TRUE, prob = c(0.2, 0.6, 0.2))  
head(df)
```

	Campaign	Click	Attribute
1	A	0	Y
2	A	0	Y
3	A	1	Z
4	A	0	Y
5	A	0	Z
6	A	0	Z

Now, our goal is to apply undersampling so that each campaign will have around 50% CTR

Undersampling by Group

We will use the `map2` function from the `purrr` package which belongs to the `tidyverse` family:

```
campaign_summary <- df %>% group_by(Campaign)%>%  
summarize(rr=sum(Click)/n(), pos= sum(Click))
```

```
df_neg_sample<- df %>% filter(Click==0) %>%  
  group_by(Campaign) %>%  
  nest() %>% #group all data by campaign name  
  ungroup() %>%  
  inner_join(campaign_summary, by="Campaign")
```

```
sampled_df_neg<-df_neg_sample %>%  
  mutate(samp = map2(data, pos, sample_n, replace = FALSE)) %>%#  
sample based on the campaign summary  
  select(-data) %>% #remove original nested data  
  unnest(samp) %>% select(c("-rr", "-pos"))
```

```
df_pos <- df %>% filter(Click==1) #positive samples  
new_df <- rbind(df_pos,sampled_df_neg) #balanced set positive negative  
within each campaign
```

```
head(new_df)
```

	Campaign	Click	Attribute
1	A	1	Z
2	A	1	Y
3	A	1	Y
4	A	1	Y
5	A	1	Y
6	A	1	Y

```
tail(new_df)
```

	Campaign	Click	Attribute
5613	C	0	Y
5614	C	0	Y
5615	C	0	Z
5616	C	0	Y
5617	C	0	Y
5618	C	0	X

Let's check if the `new_df` is balanced by campaign. We will group by campaign and we will show the CTR and the number of observations:

```
new_df%>%group_by(Campaign)%>%summarise(CTR=mean(Click),  
Observations=n())
```

	Campaign	CTR	Observations
1	A	0.5	1064
2	B	0.5	3950
3	C	0.5	604

As we can see, we sacrificed a sample but we have a balanced number of classes for every campaign (50-50).

Undersampling by Group using the ROSE Package

We can use also the [ROSE](#) package. Below we will apply a for loop by campaign so that to get a balanced sample using the undersampling technique.

```
library(ROSE)
```

```
balanced_sample = NULL
```

```
for (c in unique(df$Campaign)) {  
  tmp_df = df%>%filter(Campaign==c)  
  tmp<-ovun.sample(Click ~ ., data = tmp_df, method = "under", p = 0.5,  
seed = 5)$data  
  balanced_sample<-rbind(balanced_sample, tmp)  
}
```

Let's check if the `balanced_sample` is actually balanced.

```
balanced_sample%>%group_by(Campaign)%>%summarise(CTR=mean(Click),  
Observations=n())
```

Output:

	Campaign	CTR	Observations
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1	A	0.504	1056
2	B	0.496	3978
3	C	0.510	592

Awesome. We showed two different approaches of how you can apply undersampling by group.