

Borderline SMOTE

Is an extension of SMOTE which creates synthetic examples **only** from observations in the minority class **closer to the boundary** with the majority class or classes.

Presents 2 variants, borderline 1 and 2.



Borderline SMOTE

- 1. Fits KNN with all the dataset (majority + minority observations)
- Finds and ignores observations from the minority class which K
 neighbours belong to the majority class → noise and thus irrelevant
- 3. Finds and ignores observations from the minority class if most of their neighbours are from the minority class → safe and easy to classify
- 4. Selects the observations of the minority class if most of their neighbours are from the majority class

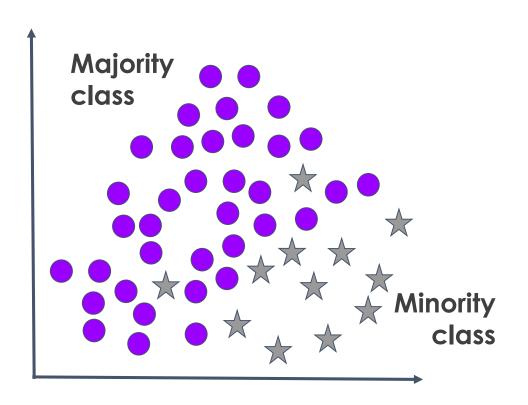


- 5. Fits KNN to minority class examples (all minority examples)
- **6. Variant 1**: Interpolates synthetic samples as SMOTE, between the observations in the DANGER group and its neighbours from the minority class (DANGER group or not)



- 5. Fits KNN to minority class examples (all minority examples)
- 6. Interpolates synthetic samples as SMOTE, between the observations in the DANGER group and its neighbours from the minority class (DANGER group or not)
- 7. Interpolates synthetic examples between the observations in the DANGER group and its neighbours in the majority class, but closer to the DANGER group

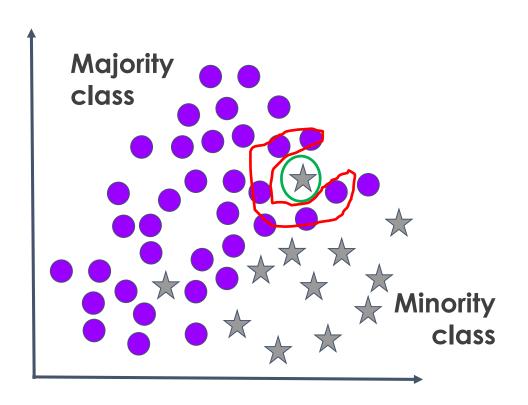




Fits KNN to entire dataset



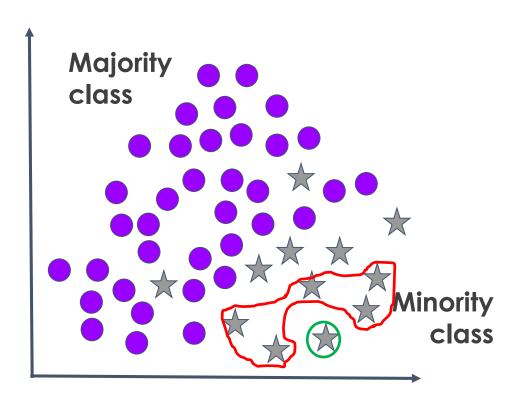




Ignores noise:

Samples from minority class which neighbours are all from majority class.

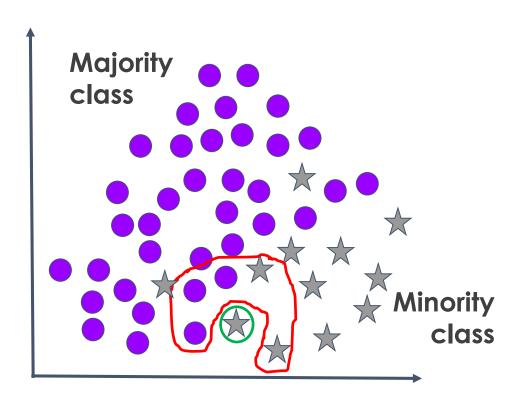




Ignores safe group:

Samples from minority class which majority of neighbours are from minority class.

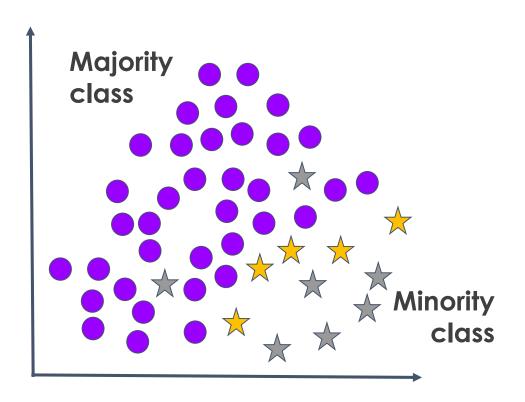




Selects DANGER group:

Samples from minority class which majority of neighbours are from majority class.

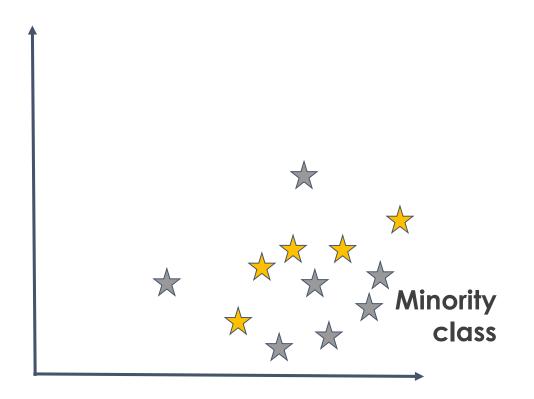




Selects DANGER group:

Samples from minority class which majority of neighbours are from majority class.



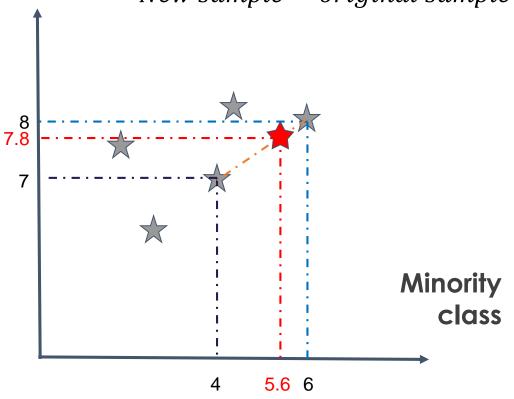


Fits a KNN using minority class only (all examples)





 $New\ sample = original\ sample\ - factor\ * (original\ sample\ - neighbour)$



$$X_{\text{ori}} = (4,7)$$

 $X_{\text{neig}} = (6, 8)$

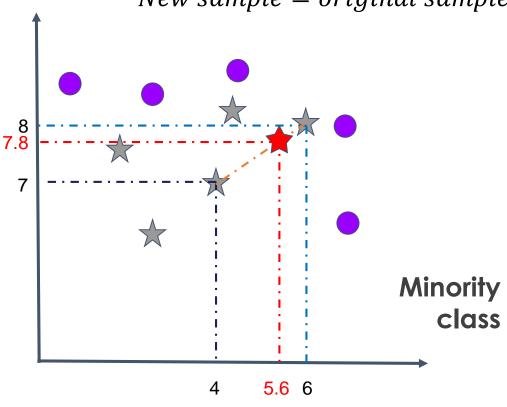
New sample =
$$(4,7) - 0.8 * ((4,7) - (6,8))$$

New sample =
$$(4,7) - 0.8 * ((-2,-1))$$

New sample =
$$(4,7) - ((-1.6, -0.8))$$

New sample =
$$(5.6, 7.8)$$

 $New\ sample = original\ sample\ - factor\ * (original\ sample\ - neighbour)$

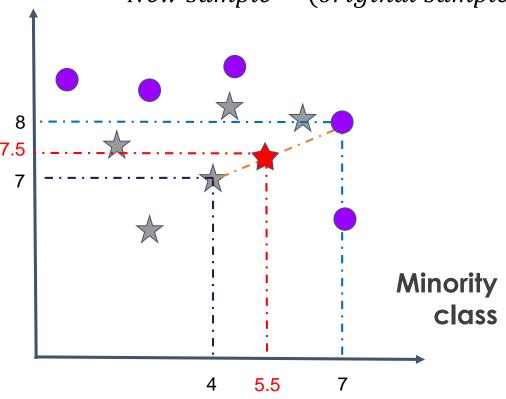


Interpolation between

DANGER observations and those of the same class is done as in variant 1



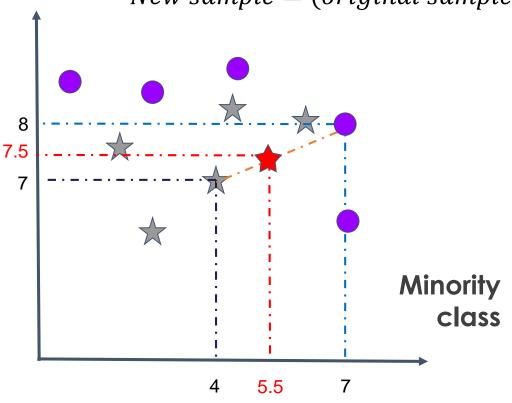
 $New\ sample = (original\ sample\ - factor\ * (original\ sample\ - neighbour))$



Interpolation between DANGER observations and those of the majority class.



 $New\ sample = (original\ sample\ - factor\ * (original\ sample\ - neighbour))$



$$X_{\text{ori}} = (4,7)$$

 $X_{\text{neig}} = (7, 8)$

factor can take values between 0 and 0.5 instead of 0 and 1

New sample =
$$((4,7) - 0.5 * ((4,7) - (7,8)))$$

New sample =
$$((4,7) - 0.5 * ((-3,-1)))$$

New sample =
$$((4,7) - ((-1.5, -0.5)))$$

New sample =
$$(5.5, 7.5)$$

Imbalanced-learn: Borderline SMOTE

```
sm_b1 = BorderlineSMOTE(
    sampling_strategy='auto', # samples only the minority class
    random_state=0, # for reproducibility
    k_neighbors=5,
    m_neighbors=10,
    kind='borderline-1',
    n_jobs=4
)

X_res_b1, y_res_b1 = sm_b1.fit_resample(X, y)
```





THANK YOU

www.trainindata.com