# Fusers in homogenous ensemble of undersampled majority class for highly imbalanced data classification

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#### Abstract

This is the abstract for this article.

**Keywords:** classification, classifier ensemble, undersampling, imbalanced data

#### 1. Introduction

Additionally, in incremental learning, if the majority-class objects outnumber greatly the minority class, the latter can be completely ignored He and Garcia (2009). The aforementioned issues are reasons why most existing classification methods for imbalanced data are restricted to the *offline* learning only, i.e., a case where the entire data set is provided prior to the analysis.

Most of the classification algorithms assume that there are no significant disproportions among instances from different classes. Nevertheless, in many practical tasks, we may observe that instances from one class (so-called majority class) significantly outnumber the objects from remaining classes (minority class). Most of traditional classifiers have a bias in favor of the majority class although more often the minority class is more interesting, because misidentification of an instance belonging to it is usually much more expensive than assigning an instance from majority class to minority one. A good example is an undetected fraud that would be more expensive than the cost of additional analysis of a correct transaction classified as fraudless transaction. Such a problem is known as imbalanced data classification Sun et al. (2009); Wang et al. (2017), where an unequal number of instances from the examined classes plays a key role during the classifier learning. Various approaches have been proposed in the literature to tackle this challenging difficulty embedded in the nature of data. Usually, the researchers are focusing on maximizing the correct minority class classification. At the same time, performance on the majority class cannot be neglected.

In this project we will focus on binary imbalanced problems, because this setup is the one most frequently studied in the literature and most commonly meet in practical problems, e.g., fault detection or spam filtering. Therefore, another important issue is proposing an appropriate quality measure that would be adequate for imbalanced data classification Elazmeh et al. (2006).

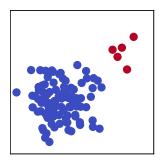


Figure 1: Easy separable imbalance dataset

In case of imbalanced data classification the disproportion between the different classes is not the sole issue of learning difficulties. One may easily came up with an example where the instance distributions from different classes are well-separated, as depicted in Fig.??.

Proposing a efficient classifier for such a task is not a challenge. Unfortunately, instances from the minority class often form clusters of an unknown structure that are scattered Napierala and Stefanowski (2012). Additional complication comes from the fact that during learning, the number of intactness from the minority class may be not sufficient enough for the learning algorithm to acquire the appropriate generalization level, which in effect can cause *overfitting* Chen and Wasikowski (2008). All those problems are a focus of intense research Chawla et al. (2002); Bunkhumpornpat et al. (2009); Kubat and Matwin (1997).

Methods for imbalanced data classification can be divided into three main groups Lopez et al. (2012).

**Data preprocessing methods**. This approach focuses on reducing the number of objects in majority class (*undersampling*) or generating new objects of the minority class (*oversampling*). The difference between *under-* and *oversampling* is presented in Fig. ??.

These mechanisms have the objective of balancing the quantity of instances from considered classes. For oversampling, new instances are random copies of existing ones or are generated in a guided manner. The most popular method is SMOTE Chawla et al. (2011) algorithm, which creates new instances on a basis of existing ones by slightly modifying the values of their attributes. As a result, new artificial examples that are in compliance with the minority class distribution are generated. Other oversampling methods are ADASYN He et al. (2008), in which a difficulty of an object for the classifying model is considered or RAMOBOOST Chen et al. (2010). Unfortunately, methods such as SMOTE may lead to changes in the characteristic of the minority class and in result to overfitting the classifier, what was shown in Fig. ??.

W WYPADKU UNDERSAMPLINGU NIE WYSTEPUJE RYZYKO NIESŁUSZNEGO ROZSZERZENIA PRZESTRZENI WZORCÓW KLASY MNIEJSZOŚCIOWEJ, CO MA MIEJSCE W CHOĆBY SMOTE.

Several modifications of SMOTE have been proposed that are able to identify the instances to be copied in a more intelligent fashion such as *Borderline*SMOTE Han et al. (2005). It generates new instances from the minority class close to the decision border. *Safe-Level* SMOTE (Bunkhumpornpat et al., 2009) and LN-SMOTE Maciejewski and Stefanowski (2011) reduce the probability of generating synthetic instances of the minority class in areas where

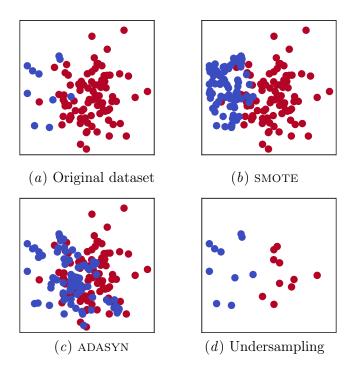


Figure 2: Examples of data preprocessing methods.

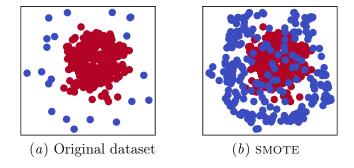


Figure 3: Example of wrong SMOTE oversampling.

the predominant objects are that of the majority class. It is worth noticing that our team proposed two novel solutions to this problem: RBO Koziarski et al. (2017) and CCR that enforce instances from the majority-class to be relocated from the areas where the minority-class instances are present Koziarski and Woźniak (2017). Methods of undersampling are built around the idea of randomly removing the instances from the majority-class or removing them from the areas in such way that the quality of the classifier is not disrupted using neighbor analysis.

**Inbuilt mechanisms.** In this approach existing classification algorithms are adapted for imbalanced problems ensuring balanced accuracy for instances from both classes. Two of the most popular areas of research of this methods are using one-class classification Japkowicz

et al. (1995), usually known as learning without counterexamples, where the goal is to learn the minority class decision areas and because of the frequently assumed regular, closed shape of the decision borders is adequate to the clusters created by minority classes Krawczyk et al. (2014a). The disproportion between the number of instances in classes is then omitted. Another approach is the (cost sensitive) classification, where the algorithm takes into account the asymmetrical loss function that assigns a higher cost to a misclassification of an instance form a minority class Krawczyk et al. (2014b); Lopez et al. (2012); He and Garcia (2009); Zhou and Liu (2006). Unfortunately such methods can cause a reverse bias towards the minority class. Worth noting are methods based on ensemble classification Woźniak et al. (2014), like SMOTE Boost Chawla et al. (2003) and AdaBoost.NC Wang et al. (2010)

**Hybrid methods.** They combine the advantages of methods using data pre-processing with the classification methods. The most popular category is the hybridisation of *under*-and *oversampling* with ensemble classifiers Galar et al. (2012). This approach allows the data to be independently processed for each of the base model. Algorithms formed on modifications of *Bagging* and *Boosting* Chawla et al. (2003) enjoy wide popularity.

The main contributions of this work are:

## 2. Homogenous ensemble based on undersampling the majority class

Zaawansowane metody oversamplingu nie są możliwe do zastosowania przy sytuacji, gdzie w zbiorze uczącym znajduje się zaledwie kilka wzorców.

Idea k-foldowego podziału klasy większościowej. Wyznaczanie wartości k jako zaokrąglonego IR. Atut w postaci wykorzystania wszystkich wzorców, gdzie tworzymy komitet k zbalansowanych zbiorów.

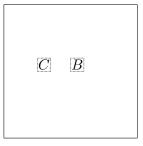


Figure 4: Scheme of using k-Fold division in ensemble construction

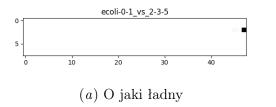
Wyliczanie wag. Accuracy się nie sprawdzi, więc BAC.

Jeśli klasyfikujemy nie jeden wzorzec, a wiele, wagi mogą być też dla pojedynczych próbek, dla podbicia, a więc pojawia się KONTRAST. Mamy takie ładne ilustracje z badań, dodajmy rysunek chociaż jeden poglądowo.

Potencjał kontrastu dla danych strumieniowych.

Proponowane metody decyzyjne.

- - akumulacja wsparć,
- - akumulacja ważona po członkach komitetu, gdzie waga to BAC dla zbioru uczącego,



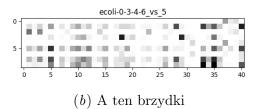


Figure 5: Rysunek.

- - akumulacja ważona po wzorcach, przez kontrast,
- - akumulacja znormalizowanych wag członków,
- - iloczyn znormalizowanych wag i kontrastu

Duża skala niezbalansowania to duża wielkość komitetu (ilustracja zależności na wykresie). Przyda się więc przycinanie (pruning).

Wyjaśnienie podejścia do pruningu. Wyliczamy wzajemną zależność statystyczną (Wilcoxonem) pomiędzy wsparciami członków i grupujemy – omijając kwestię 1z2 2z3 ale nie 1z3 – je uśredniając wsparcia w obrębie grupy. Uśredniamy też wagi i tworzymy tak dwupoziomowy system fuzji (potrzebna ilustracja).

Pruning też jest w kontekście klasyfikacji wielu wzorców na raz.

Wyjaśnienie kwestii wspomnianej wcześniej i uzasadnienie pominięcia jej analizy.

## 3. Experiment design

Wybrane zbiory danych.

Wykorzystane klasyfikatory bazowe. Wyjaśnienie dlaczego odrzuciliśmy MLP (brak konwergencji na bardzo niewielkich zbiorach) i SVC (nie jest on naturalnie probabilistyczny, a jego probabilistyczna interpretacja jest silnie zakłamana przy niewielkich zbiorach danych). Stąd bierzemy GNB, kNN i DT, przy domyślnych parametrach z sklearn.

Powównawczo uczenie na pełnym zbiorze i zbiorach po pojedynczym under i oversamplingu.

Undersampling, ze względu na niestabilność, powtórzony pięciokrotnie na każdym foldzie. Zastosowana metoda podziału – wymuszone przez KEEL k-fold CV (z k=5).

Zastosowana miara jakości – zbalansowana dokładność, wymierna w niezbalansowanych danych.

Zastosowana analiza statystyczna – parowa zależność pomiędzy klasyfikatorem z najwyższym rezultatem a pozostałymi w postaci testu Wilcoxona.

Przygotowane oprogramowanie ze wskazaniem repozytorium.

# 4. Experimental evaluation

Przedstawienie tabel.

Tabela zbiorcza zwycięstw w zależności od parametrów (z grupowaniem).

Γ	Data	set																						9-9																8-8	8-9-	
			ecoli-0-1-3-7-vs-2-6	ecoli4	glass-0-1-6-vs-2	glass-0-1-6-vs-5	glass2	glass4	glass5	page-blocks-1-3-vs-4	shuttle-c0-vs-c4	shuttle-c2-vs-c4	vowel0	yeast-0-5-6-7-9-vs-4	yeast-1-2-8-9-vs-7	yeast-1-4-5-8-vs-7	yeast-1-vs-7	yeast-2-vs-4	yeast-2-vs-8	yeast4	yeast5	yeast6	ecoli-0-1-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-1-4-7-vs-2-3-5-6	ecoli-0-1-4-7-vs-5-6	ecoli-0-1-vs-2-3-5	ecoli-0-1-vs-5	ecoli-0-2-3-4-vs-5	ecoli-0-2-6-7-vs-3-5	ecoli-0-3-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-3-4-7-vs-5-6	ecoli-0-3-4-vs-5	ecoli-0-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-6-7-vs-3-5	ecoli-0-6-7-vs-5	glass-0-1-4-6-vs-2	glass-0-1-5-vs-2	glass-0-4-vs-5	glass-0-6-vs-5	yeast-0-2-5-6-vs-3-7-8-9	yeast-0-2-5-7-9-vs-3-6-8	yeast-0-3-5-9-vs-7-8
	Fu	11	.825	.878	.580	.941	.591	.587	.938	.763	.991	966.	.917	.504	.544	.547	.604	.561	.657	.551	.831	.650	877	.630	.735	.638	.782	.754	.563	.784	.775	.817	.854	.508	.780	.577	.519	.994	.945	0.29	.577	.557
	US	S	.838	787.	.589	975	.620	.745	.945	908.	.993	.946	.905	.601	.598	.566	989.	.739	.762	099.	910	.795	629.	.634	899.	.578	.658	.657	.595	.716	.665	.657	.725	.571	.682	.590	.555	.984	686.	.605	.785	.633
	os	S	908.	.859	.569	.941	.617	.731	.938	.791	066.	886.	906.	.498	.540	.541	.586	.529	.616	.526	.780	.628	.885	299.	.863	.639	797	.638	.592	.725	.734	.730	.890	.544	.847	.597	.508	.984	.945	.782	.524	.539
	ro	NC	.837	.922	.585	686.	.641	.771	.938	.828	166.	966:	606:	.791	639	.568	.719	.861	.773	.811	955	878.	.913	629	.831	.658	.816	895	.628	895	.791	.883	.901	269.	.830	.620	.584	.994	995	.783	900	.605
	mbers	NOR	.837	.923	585	686	.641	.771	.938	.830	.991	966	606	.785	.625	.564	.725	698.	.773	.820	.957	788.	910	.657	.826	.658	.816	.895	.623	.901	.789	.883	.903	.618	.853	.620	.584	.994	.995	.781	268.	.605
	d me	CON	.845	895	.577	686	644	774	938	.831	.994	966	606	.710	.556	.562	674	827	.773	692	935	.845	862	.630		.618		.758	.613		.673	.783	928	.508	.755	.620	.558	.994	. 395	. 276		009.
d set	Reduced members	WEI	.845	968	. 277	686	.641	774	938	.831	.994	966	606	724	564	.555	.695	.833	773	. 292	930	. 098	837	.630		.618	.691	. 758	.613	. 870	.673	.783	878	208	.755	622	.551	.994	. 366	. 276		.612
mple	$\mathbf{R}$ e	REG	.845	.746	. 577	. 686	641	.812	. 938	831	994	966	910	. 289	556	588	700	805	773	710	927	.818	. 785	. 089	.617	558		.731	.588	-	653	. 758	. 878	548	. 889	622	533	. 994	. 395	. 576		.611
oversampled set		NC		904	591	941	. 919	. 677	938	845	991	. 888	903	715	566	590	700	800	773	746	934	795	906	. 663	.855	. 638	.830	803	628	851	747	758	901	575	825	595	533	994	995	. 892	_	633
With o	ers	NOR	'	913	560	941	. 919	. 622	. 938	. 846	. 166.	. 886	904	. 726	574	.555	705	. 662	. 773	. 781	. 934	.843	906	. 662	.852	. 638	.834	. 828	625	. 857	785	. 772	901	. 575	828	595	530	. 994	. 395	. 777		. 619
	members	CON	. 688	868	552	941 .	619	.774	. 938	803	995	. 626	910	. 229	553	554	674	781	. 967.	. 637	919	. 892.	. 098	. 630	. 755	. 889	. 789	. 908.	.588	-	. 726	.811	901	557	838	558	.527	. 994	. 395	. 692	1	.589
	All m	WEI	.841	868	552	941	616	781	. 886	. 208	. 366.	. 626	910	. 700	552	.558	. 189	. 794	. 1771	. 655	921	. 2773	.812	. 089	. 229	. 819		. 758	.588	-	735	. 794	901	.557	838	592	.527	. 994	. 366	. 657	1	. 209.
		REG		. 874	552	941	. 619	. 781	. 938	. 208	. 395	984	910	. 702	563	.551	. 671	. 773	. 796	. 644	. 716.	. 092.	.810	. 630		. 618	.714	. 927.	.588		. 269	. 697.	901	.557	.845	.592	.527	. 994	. 395	. 634		. 601
		NC		. 898	.580	. 989	.641	. 166	. 938	828	.991	. 966.	. 606	.774	642	. 575	. 722	862	.773	.813	_	. 878	.913	.654	. 829	. 658	.741	.853	. 630	_	.   667.	_	.878	. 597	.830	. 620	.582	994	995	. 782		. 605
	members		8. 788.	8. 926	583 .5	3. 686	641 .6	7. 992.	938 .9	828 .8	991 .9	3. 966.	606	7. 987.	627 .6	550 .5	.726 .7	8. 078.	7. 877	-	3. 736.	8. 788.	3. 906	.652 .6		. 658	.741 .7	853 .8	625 .6	8. 106.	. 781	883 .8	8. 808	.640 .5	853 .8	620 .6	.604	994 . 9	3. 366	782 .7		.605 .6
			45		5777	3. 686.	.641 .6	7. 408.	3. 886.	828 .8	. 994	3. 966.	3. 606.	7. 727.	.562 .6	554 .5	7. 689.	8. 728.	7. 877.	-			3. 018.			. 578		8. 887.	.588			8. 887.	∞.		8. 207.	·	.542	.994	3. 366.	. 92		9. 909.
d set	$\mathbf{Reduced}$	WEI	845 .8	.8.008.	5.777	3. 686.	.641 .6	8. 708.	3. 886.	828 .8	994	3. 966.	3. 606	7. 787.	557 .5	5. 566	. 710	822 .8	7. 877.				8. 018.	9. 089.		5.873		. 733	588 .5		. 673		.876 .87	548 .5	.755 .7	.622 .6	.536 .5	994	3. 366.	.576 .5′		.605
mple	Rec	REG		.748 .8	5777	3. 686.	.641 .6	8. 708.	3. 886.	828 .8	. 994	3. 966.	3. 606.	7. 089.	. 562 . 5	567	7. 807.	8. 028.	7. 877.			8. 829.	8. 099.	9. 089.		. 558		. 658	.588		. 633	. 7111	853 .8	.548 .5	. 685	.622 .6	.542	.994	3. 266.	. 576		9. 909.
Without oversampled		NC	_	.857	.610	.941	9. 919.	802 .8	3. 886	8. 845	. 994	3. 626.	303	.731 .6	570	.563	7.03	8. 008.	7. 477		_	_	.804	9. 089.	_	. 578		. 753   .6				. 792   .7	8. 803		812 .6	.581	.534	. 994		. 576		.621
ont c	'n		•	8. 678.	580 .6	939	9. 919.	802 .8	938 .9	846 .8	995 .9	9. 626.	902 .9	.728 .7	576 .5	557 .5	7. 207.	8. 667.	7. 877.				804 .8	9. 089.		575 .5		7. 877.	635 .6	-	. 765 .7	.833	901 .9		805 .8	615 .5	.527 .5	994 .9		576 .5		.620 .6
With	members	CON		8. 658	610 .5	6. 686.	9. 619.	8. 008.	938 .9	817 .8	994 .9	9. 276.	6. 606.	7. 689.	567 .5	550 .5	7. 669.	7. 808.	7. 877.			8. 787.	8. 887.	9. 089.		5.873		7. 807.			.633 .7	. 756 .8	6. 978.		8. 867.	-	582 .5	994 .9	995 .9	5. 975.		9. 909.
	All me	WEI		834 .8	580 .6	6. 686	9. 619	8. 797	938 .9	817 .8	994 .9	975 .9	6. 606	Ċ	570 .5	553 .5	9. 869.	801 .8	7. 877.				7. 187.	9. 089.		578 .5					633 .6		8. 978.	598 .5	7. 787.	589 .5	582 .5	. 994	995 .9	576 .5	1	.632 .6
	∢	REG		8. 608.	580 .5	6. 686	9. 619	7. 008	·	817 .8		97.1	6. 606.	-	563 .5	552 .5		804 .8	7. 877.	-	ľ	-		9. 089.	·	578 .5			.563 .5	-	633 .6		8. 978.		7. 367.	558 .5	567 .5	.994	. 995	576 .5	1	.597 .6
		REG	$\infty$	∞.	īÿ.	õ	9	∞.	<u>6</u>	<u>∞</u>	<u>ő</u> ;	.9.	<u> </u>	99.	ī.	ις	<u>.</u>	<u>∞</u> .	7	.6	9	~	~	.6.	9.	ιċ		9	ī.	χö	9.	7.	<u>,</u>	χċ	7.	ΐ	ī.	ğ.	Ğ.	χċ	∞ <u>.</u>	ij

Table 1: Balanced accuracy scores obtained using GNB as a base classifier

D	ata	set																						9-9																8-9	8-9	
			ecoli-0-1-3-7-vs-2-6	ecoli4	glass-0-1-6-vs-2	glass-0-1-6-vs-5	glass2	glass4	glass5	page-blocks-1-3-vs-4	shuttle-c0-vs-c4	shuttle-c2-vs-c4	vowel0	yeast-0-5-6-7-9-vs-4	yeast-1-2-8-9-vs-7	yeast-1-4-5-8-vs-7	yeast-1-vs-7	yeast-2-vs-4	yeast-2-vs-8	yeast4	yeast5	yeast6	ecoli-0-1-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-1-4-7-vs-2-3-5-6	ecoli-0-1-4-7-vs-5-6	ecoli-0-1-vs-2-3-5	ecoli-0-1-vs-5	ecoli-0-2-3-4-vs-5	ecoli-0-2-6-7-vs-3-5	ecoli-0-3-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-3-4-7-vs-5-6	ecoli-0-3-4-vs-5	ecoli-0-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-6-7-vs-3-5	ecoli-0-6-7-vs-5	glass-0-1-4-6-vs-2	glass-0-1-5-vs-2	glass-0-4-vs-5	glass-0-6-vs-5	yeast-0-2-5-6-vs-3-7-8-9	yeast-0-2-5-7-9-vs-3-6-8	yeast-0-3-5-9-vs-7-8
	Ful	1	.850	.848	.555	.739	.485	.781	.695	808.	966.	009.	977	299.	.499	.499	.517	.819	.774	.574	.850	.739	868.	.847	.838	.830	.900	.894	.787	.875	.876	.875	.900	.835	.847	.512	.527	.850	.745	.762	.902	.639
	US	\$	.835	.928	999.	.852	829.	.865	.811	.872	966.	.845	.939	.792	.652	.590	.682	806.	.734	.835	.952	878	988.	.882	.883	.895	.902	.904	.814	.881	887	888	888	.844	.850	.681	.651	.917	.816	.760	.902	.702
	os	3	.835	606.	.656	.933	.715	.925	.830	.917	966.	000.	666.	.795	.627	.615	.705	.885	.803	.749	.964	.840	.917	.856	836	.887	.916	606.	.890	.911	.894	.911	.914	.893	.863	.732	.656	.988	.985	.784	.904	.718
	ı,	NC	.856	.943	.735	.841	.746	868.	.833	.920	966.	966.	986.	829	693	.643	.710	606:	.758	.852	096.	.895	892	905	688.	.863	.911	006:	.855	.895	888.	903	895	.858	887	.727	.758	.951	.933	.798	.895	.734
	Reduced members	NOR	.853	.940	.758	.833	.723	.888	.821	.917	966.	.927	086.	.828	.692	.636	902.	.921	.755	.841	096.	.893	.892	.904	.887	.883	.911	006.	.860	.895	.885	.903	.892	.863	.890	.734	.745	.951	.913	.795	968.	.723
	d me	CON	.851	.945	.737	.836	.731	.861	.826	.881	966.	906.	.954	.819	.684	.623	.734	.921	.752	.843	.958	.888	.892	688.	.871	.872	.911	006:	.848	.890	268.	906.	.890	.870	.872	.747	.712	.951	.878	.800	.912	.750
With oversampled set	educe	WEI	.853	.945	.705	.833	.732	.861	.813	.875	966.	887	.948	800	099.	209.	.755	.920	.738	.844	.958	288.	.892	988.	.893	.874	606.	006.	.843	.893	.911	906.	830	.870	.865	.749	.695	.951	878.	.798	.913	.767
	Re	REG	.854	.945	.705	.833	.726	.861	.816	.874	966.	887	.948	.799	.655	.594	.745	.921	.738	.844	.958	887	892	988.	.893	.874	606.	.900	.843	.893	.913	906.	830	.865	.865	.741	929.	.951	878.	.793	606.	.770
verse		NC	.834	606.	.728	.879	.756	.913	.873	.924	966	000	966.	.820	.626	609.	.700	906	.803	.774	296.	.865	906.	988.	.894	.885	.914	006.	.833	.901	.890	.903	.895	.863	.885	.716	.740	.951	.953	.798	006.	.730
Vith c	ers	NOR	.835	606.	.750	879	.756	.905	.801	606.	966.	000	266.	.830	.625	.612	.700	906:	.803	.771	.962	.840	.904	698.	892	.885	.911	.900	.830	.901	.890	.903	868.	.865	.863	.718	292.	.951	.953	.791	006.	.731
>	members	CON	.832	.972	092.	.853	.746	888.	879	.926	966.	000	.963	.832	.673	.614	.712	.913	.778	.839	096	.892	968.	988.	.887	298.	.911	006.	.860	.895	.901	906.	830	.855	.880	.701	.748	.951	.928	.800	.902	.739
	All r	WEI	.830	296.	.751	.839	.757	898.	.843	206.	966.	000	.953	.824	.695	.628	.743	.921	.782	.829	.926	006.	.894	698.	928.	.865	.911	.900	.858	.893	.901	906.	830	.875	878.	.717	.728	.951	868.	.802	.913	.742
		REG	.830	.964	.717	.836	.737	898.	.838	.901	966.	966.	.952	.810	.702	.622	.737	.921	.782	.838	.926	668.	.894	698.	.874	.872	.911	006.	.853	.893	.901	906	.890	.875	.878	.731	.705	.951	.883	.801	.913	.759
		NC	845	945	669	880	.724	863	816	268	966	820	945	187	.659	584	.742	917	.734	.843	928	988.	830	968	.891	872	911	.903	811	830	.915	006:	830	867	872	717	.650	944	878	.790	910	754
	members	NOR	844	. 921	746 .	. 880	724	. 863	813	. 902	. 966.	. 883	945	. 785		571 .	733 .	. 716.	727	.841	957	. 887		-	-			. 006.	816 .		.921			872	. 078	714 .		939	878	•		. 749
ىد ا		CON	. 847	.940		. 880		.861	.813		. 966.	.850				.602	. 736	-	. 728	.841		-	•	.891		•	·	-	.833	-	.902	-	•	.855	. 85	.712		.944	.873	•	. 806.	
ed set	$\mathbf{Reduced}$	WEI	845	. 046		. 228	.724	. 198	.813	. 871	. 966					571	. 729	.914		.841	. 957	. 988.						. 006.	. 836		.904			. 857	. 098.	.712		. 939	898			748
ampl	$\mathbf{Re}$	REG	. 845	.940	. 732	. 830	. 701	.861	.813		. 966.				_	. 571	. 730	.914			. 957	. 988.							.833		.904			. 857	. 098.	. 717	.674	.939	. 898.		.904	. 748
Without oversampled		NC	849	_		.883	_	875	830		966	_	_	_	_	.592	269		_						_				841		917	_			863	.725		.932	898		_	.753
hout	ırs	NOR	847	949	715	883	.721	878	.830	. 228	966	.891	. 944	. 987	. 665	593	.705	. 206.		.839		.886	-		-				.841		. 917		. 887	.872	. 898.	.712	. 699	932	898	781	911	746
Wit	members	CON	836	945	718	.880	.724	.861	.826	.874	966	859	942	. 785	.662	. 262	.695	.914			.954								.836	.874	905			. 098	.850	902	.653	939	873	. 987	806	.755
	All m	WEI	. 836	.941		. 880		. 861	.823		. 966.	·		-		.574	. 669									•			Ċ		.904	Ċ	·	. 098.	.853	. 715	_		. 873			. 757
		REG	. 836	.941		. 880		.861	.823	-	-	·		-		. 576	. 869.	. 915							•	-	-	-	. 836	-	.904		•	•	•	.715		.932	. 873	.784	Ċ	.757

Table 2: Balanced accuracy scores obtained using knn as a base classifier

Г	ata	set								74				\.										9-2-6																6-8-7	8-9-8	×
			ecoli-0-1-3-7-vs-2-6	ecoli4	glass-0-1-6-vs-2	glass-0-1-6-vs-5	glass2	glass4	glass5	page-blocks-1-3-vs-4	shuttle-c0-vs-c4	shuttle-c2-vs-c4	vowel0	yeast-0-5-6-7-9-vs-4	yeast-1-2-8-9-vs-7	yeast-1-4-5-8-vs-7	yeast-1-vs-7	yeast-2-vs-4	yeast-2-vs-8	yeast4	yeast5	yeast6	ecoli-0-1-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-1-4-7-vs-2-3-5-6	ecoli-0-1-4-7-vs-5-6	ecoli-0-1-vs-2-3-5	ecoli-0-1-vs-5	ecoli-0-2-3-4-vs-5	ecoli-0-2-6-7-vs-3-5	ecoli-0-3-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-3-4-7-vs-5-6	ecoli-0-3-4-vs-5	ecoli-0-4-6-vs-5	ecoli-0-6-7-vs-3-5	ecoli-0-6-7-vs-5	glass-0-1-4-6-vs-2	glass-0-1-5-vs-2	glass-0-4-vs-5	glass-0-6-vs-5	yeast-0-2-5-6-vs-3-7-8-9	yeast-0-2-5-7-9-vs-3-6-8	veast-0-3-5-9-vs-7-8
	Ful	1	.841	998.	.546	.936	.573	.804	868.	966.	000.	.950	.936	.659	.630	.537	.683	.843	069.	.643	.845	.730	.781	.820	.787	.760	.857	.781	.790	.786	.840	.831	.836	.850	.795	.610	.578	.994	.995	.733	.854	889.
	US	3	.708	.848	.630	988.	.682	.835	867	.958	000.	.959	.940	.750	.624	.581	.661	900	.715	.792	.936	.818	.823	.804	.803	.802	.841	.843	.791	.834	.839	.862	.838	.786	.819	.675	.634	.942	879	.732	868	632
	os	3	.624	.817	.581	.859	.616	.819	.933	.994	000.	.990	.921	.674	.621	.533	.603	.822	269.	.626	.845	.750	.794	.827	.844	.764	.805	.832	.811	.812	.836	869	.813	.864	.827	929.	.572	.994	.955	.701	798.	.599
	œ	NC	.842	.834	.700	.940	.801	098.	946	.992	000.	000.	.961	.759	.750	.587	.789	.931	803	.845	296.	098.	.860	998.	298.	.831	.855	768.	.835	.901	.851	.947	.859	.853	.838	.715	.535	.982	066.	.780	768.	169.
	Reduced members	NOR	.842	.834	.700	.940	.801	.860	.949	.992	000.	000.	.961	.759	.750	.587	.789	.931	.802	.845	296.	.860	.860	998.	298.	.831	.855	268.	.835	.901	.851	.947	.859	.853	.838	.715	.535	.982	.990	.780	768.	.651
	ad me	CON	.823	928.	.738	.934	800	.903	939	.991	000.	000.	.957	777.	.748	.649	.782	.958	.789	.850	.964	.851	.887	.848	928.	.820	.850	.917	.830	.901	.864	.936	.904	.835	.880	.739	.751	.982	.975	.795	006.	.715
With oversampled set	educe	WEI	.823	928.	.738	.934	800	.903	939	.991	000	000.	.957	777.	.748	.649	.782	.958	.789	.850	.964	.851	887	.848	928.	.820	.850	.917	.830	.901	.864	.936	.904	.835	.880	.739	.751	.982	.975	.795	900	.715
ample	R	REG	.823	928.	.741	.934	292.	.905	939	.991	000	000.	.957	.778	.749	.649	.782	096.	.790	.850	.964	.852	.892	.848	928.	.820	.852	.917	.833	906.	898.	.911	906.	.840	.880	.739	.754	.982	.975	.801	.903	.720
overs		NC	.725	688.	.584	.943	.644	898.	.973	.993	000.	.950	.951	.705	.647	.562	.598	888.	.716	.642	.932	.782	.871	.852	298.	.838	.830	.895	.838	.893	.859	.944	.831	298.	.812	.681	.557	.982	.985	.723	.878	.628
With	siers	NOR	.715	.865	.603	.943	.634	898.	.971	.993	000.	.950	.951	.704	.659	.570	.622	.895	.737	.651	.931	.804	.871	698.	298.	.838	.855	268.	.838	.893	.859	.944	.829	.865	.838	.711	.557	.982	.985	.742	.876	.627
	members	CON	.784	878.	.722	.937	.684	.895	.946	066.	000.	.950	.958	.751	.738	.645	.709	.959	.820	.830	.956	.856	.885	.849	.881	.840	.850	.917	.833	.893	998.	.936	906.	.840	.863	.796	.704	.982	696.	.805	896	.724
	All	WEI	.784	878.	.716	937	.684	868.	939	686.	000.	.950	959	.758	.742	.650	.741	.958	.813	.818	296.	.851	.885	.849	.881	.840	.850	.917	.833	.893	998.	.936	906.	.832	.863	.813	.704	.982	.964	.802	896	.724
		REG	.783	928.	.716	.934	.749	868.	.939	686.	000.	.950	.959	.760	.733	.656	.737	.958	808.	.815	996.	.850	.885	.848	.879	.840	.850	.917	.833	.893	998.	.936	906.	.832	.863	.847	.704	.982	.964	800	968.	.728
	'n	NC	.838	.873	089.	.937	.784	206.	.891	.992	000.	000.	.956	787.	.732	.586	.801	.954	.782	.844	.965	.852	788.	.830	928.	.865	.850	.911	.820	.887	.853	.911	.912	.830	.878	.746	.819	.982	086.	.790	.895	.724
	members	NOR	.838	.873	089.	.937	.784	206.	.891	.992	000	000.	.956	787.	.732	.586	.801	.954	.782	.844	.965	.852	887	.830	928.	.865	.850	.911	.820	288.	.853	.911	.912	.830	.878	.746	.819	.982	.980	.790	.895	.724
set		CON	.823	.873	.727	.934	.780	268.	.934	.991	000.	000.	.956	787.	.736	.624	.794	.948	787.	.846	.964	.847	.910	.845	.871	878.	.848	.911	.823	879	.875	.928	906.	.818	875	.827	.800	.982	.959	.782	898.	7.29
	$\mathbf{Reduced}$	WEI	.823	.873	.727	.934	.780	768.	.934	.991	000.	000.	.956	787.	.736	.624	.794	.948	787.	.846	.964	.847	.910	.845	.871	.878	.848	.911	.823	879	.875	.928	906:	.818	.875	.827	800	.982	.959	.782	898.	.729
Without oversampled	В	REG	.823	928.	.732	.934	.785	.900	.934	.991	000.	000.	.957	787.	.736	.633	.783	.948	787.	.846	.964	.847	.910	.847	.878	.878	.848	.911	.833	.879	.875	.928	906.	.818	.882	.835	.734	.982	.959	.782	898.	.729
t ove		NC	.816	998.	.657	.934	.757	.893	877	286.	000.	000.	.956	.786	.737	.602	.781	.955	.774	.826	.964	.838	.873	.819	.853	.873	.873	606.	.820	.904	.853	.914	.912	.825	.875	.810	.840	.982	.974	.757	.887	.716
ithou	oers	NOR	.818	998.	.657	.937	.803	868.	879	786.	000.	000.	.956	.783	.722	.621	.784	.955	.778	.837	.965	.840	.873	.819	.853	.873	.873	606.	.820	.901	.853	.914	.912	.825	.875	.805	.836	.982	.974	.758	888.	.709
<b>M</b>	members	CON	.816	998.	.731	.929	.739	.885	.924	.981	000.	000.	.955	.788	.729	.643	.764	.951	.794	.817	.961	.839	868.	.838	998.	.871	.873	.911	.823	.884	.875	.928	.912	.818	867	.830	.803	.982	.959	.770	.903	.737
	All	WEI	.816	998.	.737	.929	.742	.885	.924	.982	000.	000.	.955	.788	.733	.639	.768	.950	.795	.824	.962	.838	.900	.842	998.	.871	.873	.911	.823	.882	.875	.928	.912	.818	867	.833	.803	.982	.959	.775	.903	.730
		REG	.816	998.	.740	.929	.739	.885	.924	.982	000.	000.	.955	.788	.731	.637	792.	.950	.798	.824	.962	.838	006:	.842	998.	.873	.873	.914	.823	.882	.875	.928	.912	.818	298.	.835	908.	.982	.959	.775	.903	.736

Table 3: Balanced accuracy scores obtained using DTC as a base classifier

Interpretacja wyników, czyli co zostało należycie uprawdopodobnione.

### 5. Conclusions

Co zostało zaproponowane.

Na co pozwala taka metoda.

Do jakich rezultatów doprowadziła.

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