

Data Mining

Classification: Alternative Techniques

Imbalanced Class Problem

Introduction to Data Mining, 2nd Edition

by

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Class Imbalance Problem

- Lots of classification problems where the classes are skewed (more records from one class than another)
 - Credit card fraud
 - Intrusion detection
 - Defective products in manufacturing assembly line

Challenges

- Evaluation measures such as accuracy is not well-suited for imbalanced class
- Detecting the rare class is like finding needle in a haystack

Confusion Matrix

- Confusion Matrix:

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a	b
	Class=No	c	d

a: TP (true positive)

b: FN (false negative)

c: FP (false positive)

d: TN (true negative)

Accuracy

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a (TP)	b (FN)
	Class=No	c (FP)	d (TN)

- Most widely-used metric:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{a + d}{a + b + c + d} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

Problem with Accuracy

- Consider a 2-class problem
 - Number of Class 0 examples = 9990
 - Number of Class 1 examples = 10

Problem with Accuracy

- Consider a 2-class problem
 - Number of Class NO examples = 990
 - Number of Class YES examples = 10
- If a model predicts everything to be class NO, accuracy is $990/1000 = 99\%$
 - This is misleading because the model does not detect any class YES example
 - Detecting the rare class is usually more interesting (e.g., frauds, intrusions, defects, etc)

Alternative Measures

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a	b
	Class=No	c	d

$$\text{Precision (p)} = \frac{a}{a + c}$$

$$\text{Recall (r)} = \frac{a}{a + b}$$

$$\text{F - measure (F)} = \frac{2rp}{r + p} = \frac{2a}{2a + b + c}$$

Alternative Measures

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	10	0
	Class=No	10	980

$$\text{Precision (p)} = \frac{10}{10+10} = 0.5$$

$$\text{Recall (r)} = \frac{10}{10+0} = 1$$

$$\text{F - measure (F)} = \frac{2*1*0.5}{1+0.5} = 0.62$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{990}{1000} = 0.99$$

Alternative Measures

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	10	0
	Class=No	10	980

$$\text{Precision (p)} = \frac{10}{10+10} = 0.5$$

$$\text{Recall (r)} = \frac{10}{10+0} = 1$$

$$\text{F - measure (F)} = \frac{2*1*0.5}{1+0.5} = 0.62$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{990}{1000} = 0.99$$

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	1	9
	Class=No	0	990

$$\text{Precision (p)} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$$

$$\text{Recall (r)} = \frac{1}{1+9} = 0.1$$

$$\text{F - measure (F)} = \frac{2*0.1*1}{1+0.1} = 0.18$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{991}{1000} = 0.991$$

Alternative Measures

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	40	10
	Class=No	10	40

Precision (p) = 0.8
 Recall (r) = 0.8
 F - measure (F) = 0.8
 Accuracy = 0.8

Alternative Measures

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	40	10
	Class=No	10	40

Precision (p) = 0.8
 Recall (r) = 0.8
 F - measure (F) = 0.8
 Accuracy = 0.8

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	40	10
	Class=No	1000	4000

Precision (p) \approx 0.04
 Recall (r) = 0.8
 F - measure (F) \approx 0.08
 Accuracy \approx 0.8

Measures of Classification Performance

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Yes	No
ACTUAL CLASS	Yes	TP	FN
	No	FP	TN

α is the probability that we reject the null hypothesis when it is true. This is a Type I error or a false positive (FP).

β is the probability that we accept the null hypothesis when it is false. This is a Type II error or a false negative (FN).

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FN + FP + TN}$$

$$ErrorRate = 1 - accuracy$$

$$Precision = \text{Positive Predictive Value} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$Recall = \text{Sensitivity} = \text{TP Rate} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$Specificity = \text{TN Rate} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

$$FP Rate = \alpha = \frac{FP}{TN + FP} = 1 - specificity$$

$$FN Rate = \beta = \frac{FN}{FN + TP} = 1 - sensitivity$$

$$Power = sensitivity = 1 - \beta$$

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Alternative Measures

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	40	10
	Class=No	10	40

Precision (p) = 0.8
 TPR = Recall (r) = 0.8
 FPR = 0.2
 F-measure (F) = 0.8
 Accuracy = 0.8

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	40	10
	Class=No	1000	4000

Precision (p) = ~ 0.04
 TPR = Recall (r) = 0.8
 FPR = 0.2
 F-measure (F) = ~ 0.08
 Accuracy = ~ 0.8

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Alternative Measures

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	10	40
	Class=No	10	40

Precision (p) = 0.5
 TPR = Recall (r) = 0.2
 FPR = 0.2

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	25	25
	Class=No	25	25

Precision (p) = 0.5
 TPR = Recall (r) = 0.5
 FPR = 0.5

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	40	10
	Class=No	40	10

Precision (p) = 0.5
 TPR = Recall (r) = 0.8
 FPR = 0.8

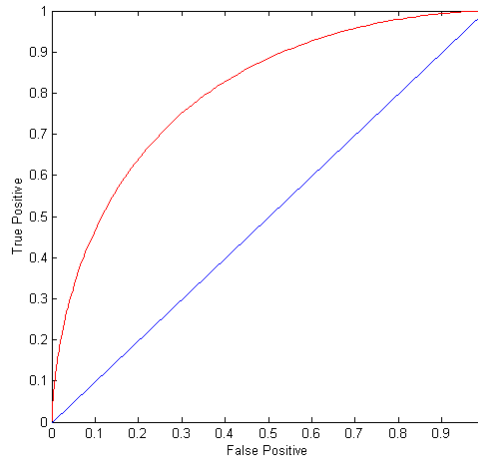
ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic)

- A graphical approach for displaying trade-off between detection rate and false alarm rate
- Developed in 1950s for signal detection theory to analyze noisy signals
- ROC curve plots TPR against FPR
 - Performance of a model represented as a point in an ROC curve
 - Changing the threshold parameter of classifier changes the location of the point

ROC Curve

(TPR,FPR):

- (0,0): declare everything to be negative class
- (1,1): declare everything to be positive class
- (1,0): ideal
- Diagonal line:
 - Random guessing
 - Below diagonal line:
 - ◆ prediction is opposite of the true class



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ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic)

- To draw ROC curve, classifier must produce continuous-valued output
 - Outputs are used to rank test records, from the most likely positive class record to the least likely positive class record
- Many classifiers produce only discrete outputs (i.e., predicted class)
 - How to get continuous-valued outputs?
 - ◆ Decision trees, rule-based classifiers, neural networks, Bayesian classifiers, k-nearest neighbors, SVM

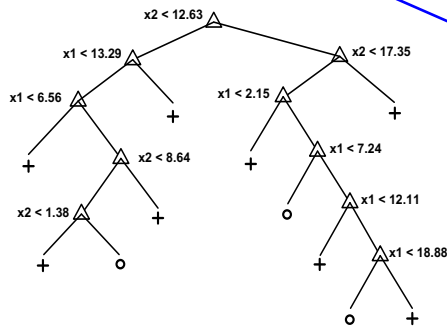
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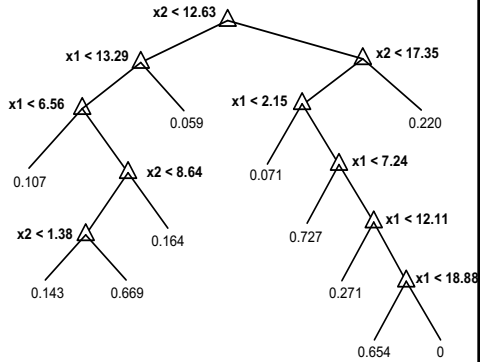
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Example: Decision Trees

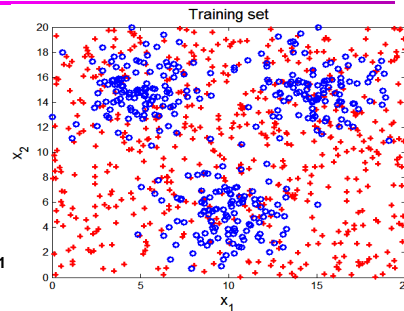
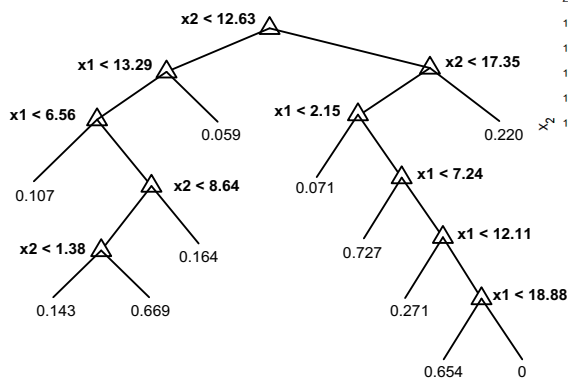
Decision Tree



Continuous-valued outputs



ROC Curve Example

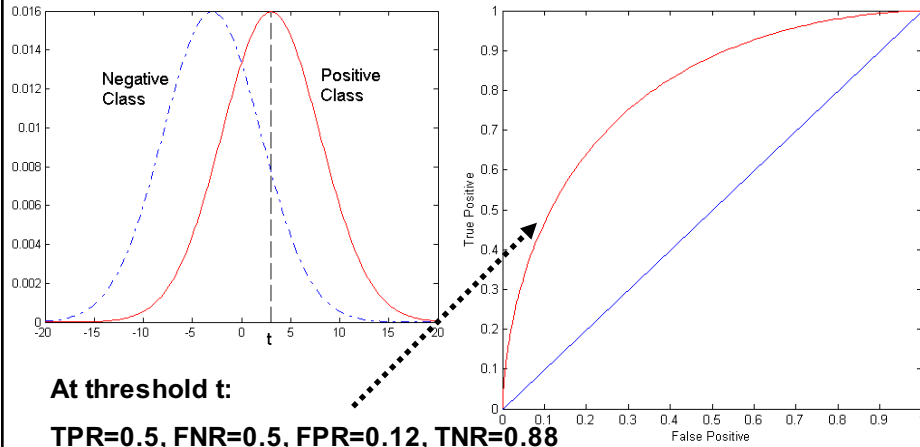


		$\alpha = 0.3$	
		Predicted Class Class o	Predicted Class Class +
Actual Class	Class o	645	209
	Class +	298	948

		$\alpha = 0.7$	
		Predicted Class Class o	Predicted Class Class +
Actual Class	Class o	181	673
	Class +	78	1168

ROC Curve Example

- 1-dimensional data set containing 2 classes (positive and negative)
- Any points located at $x > t$ is classified as positive

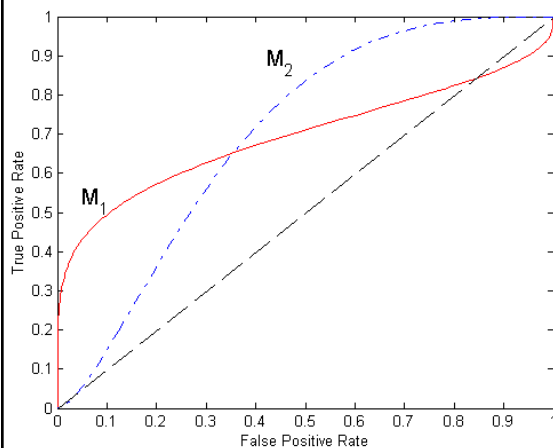


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Using ROC for Model Comparison



- No model consistently outperform the other
 - M_1 is better for small FPR
 - M_2 is better for large FPR
- Area Under the ROC curve
 - Ideal:
 - Area = 1
 - Random guess:
 - Area = 0.5

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How to Construct an ROC curve

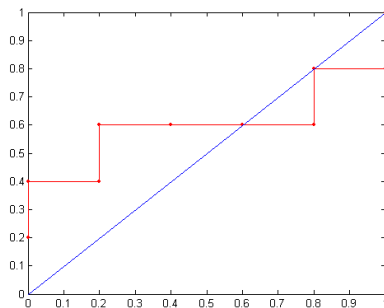
Instance	Score	True Class
1	0.95	+
2	0.93	+
3	0.87	-
4	0.85	-
5	0.85	-
6	0.85	+
7	0.76	-
8	0.53	+
9	0.43	-
10	0.25	+

- Use a classifier that produces a continuous-valued score for each instance
 - The more likely it is for the instance to be in the + class, the higher the score
- Sort the instances in decreasing order according to the score
- Apply a threshold at each unique value of the score
- Count the number of TP, FP, TN, FN at each threshold
 - $TPR = TP / (TP + FN)$
 - $FPR = FP / (FP + TN)$

How to construct an ROC curve

Class	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	
Threshold \geq	0.25	0.43	0.53	0.76	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.93	0.95	1.00
TP	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	0
FP	5	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
TN	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	5
FN	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5
TPR	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0
FPR	1	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0	0	0

ROC Curve:



Handling Class Imbalanced Problem

- Class-based ordering (e.g. RIPPER)
 - Rules for rare class have higher priority

- Cost-sensitive classification
 - Misclassifying rare class as majority class is more expensive than misclassifying majority as rare class

- Sampling-based approaches

Cost Matrix

	PREDICTED CLASS		
ACTUAL CLASS		Class=Yes	Class=No
	Class=Yes	f(Yes, Yes)	f(Yes, No)
	Class=No	f(No, Yes)	f(No, No)

$C(i,j)$: Cost of misclassifying class i example as class j

Cost Matrix	PREDICTED CLASS		
ACTUAL CLASS	$C(i, j)$	Class=Yes	Class=No
	Class=Yes	$C(\text{Yes, Yes})$	$C(\text{Yes, No})$
	Class=No	$C(\text{No, Yes})$	$C(\text{No, No})$

$$\text{Cost} = \sum C(i, j) \times f(i, j)$$

Computing Cost of Classification

Cost Matrix	PREDICTED CLASS		
	C(i,j)	+	-
	+	-1	100
ACTUAL CLASS	-	1	0

Model M_1	PREDICTED CLASS		
		+	-
ACTUAL CLASS	+	150	40
	-	60	250

Accuracy = 80%

Cost = 3910

Model M_2	PREDICTED CLASS		
		+	-
ACTUAL CLASS	+	250	45
	-	5	200

Accuracy = 90%

Cost = 4255

Cost Sensitive Classification

- Example: Bayesian classifier
 - Given a test record x :
 - ◆ Compute $p(i|x)$ for each class i
 - ◆ Decision rule: classify node as class k if

$$k = \arg \max_i p(i | x)$$

- For 2-class, classify x as + if $p(+|x) > p(-|x)$
 - ◆ This decision rule implicitly assumes that $C(+|+) = C(-|-) = 0$ and $C(+|-) = C(-|+)$

Cost Sensitive Classification

- General decision rule:

- Classify test record x as class k if

$$k = \arg \min_j \sum_i p(i | x) \times C(i, j)$$

- 2-class:

- $\text{Cost}(+) = p(+|x) C(+,+) + p(-|x) C(-,+)$
- $\text{Cost}(-) = p(+|x) C(+,-) + p(-|x) C(-,-)$
- Decision rule: classify x as $+$ if $\text{Cost}(+) < \text{Cost}(-)$

- ◆ if $C(+,+) = C(-,-) = 0$:

$$p(+ | x) > \frac{C(-,+)}{C(-,+)+C(+,-)}$$

Sampling-based Approaches

- Modify the distribution of training data so that rare class is well-represented in training set
 - Undersample the majority class
 - Oversample the rare class
- Advantages and disadvantages