

# Handling of Unbalanced LC-MS Data

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**Submission date:** 26-Apr-2023 06:59PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2076046798

**File name:** nearMissUnderSampling-format-2-fix.docx (414.87K)

**Word count:** 2922

**Character count:** 16813

# Handling of unbalanced LC-MS medicinal plant data using Near-Miss Undersampling tested with Gaussian Naive Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbors

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**Abstract**— Imbalanced data refers to data with classes that have extreme majority and minority data. Such data can lead to inaccurate results. The dataset used in this study came from LC-MS data of medicinal plants that had previously been labeled using the webscraping method and unbalance. There are several resampling algorithms to balance the data. This study used near-miss undersampling with consideration for being more robust against overfitting. The balanced data was split for training and testing with a ratio of 70:30, which will be tested using Gaussian Nave Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbors classification algorithms. The results showed that Near Miss version 1 sampling with the Gaussian Naive Bayes algorithm provided better accuracy and faster execution time.

**Keywords**—imbalance data, LC-MS, classification, machine learning, undersampling

## I. INTRODUCTION

Imbalanced data is data where one class has significantly more observations compared to the other, causing the majority class to be given priority over the minority class in machine learning algorithms. The majority-minority class ratio can reach 100:1, 1000:1, or even 10000:1. Further to binary-class data, this issue also affects multi-class data (more than two classes). The majority class is usually referred to as the positive label, and the minority class is known as the negative label [1]. This can lead to inaccurate results.

This problem is very interesting because it may be seen in many classification problems in the real world, such fraud, risk management, the identification of contaminants, and remote sensing [2]. In addition, it also arises in cancer diagnosis [3], computer network security [4–6], detecting hard drive failures [7], and other fields [8–11]. These studies used existing resampling algorithms [3–10, 12–13] with their own data. Two algorithms used include SMOTE and Near Miss Undersampling.

SMOTE works by increasing the observations of the minority class, which can lead to overfitting and other issues [5, 8, 9, 12, 13]. On the other hand, some advantages of the near-miss undersampling method include preventing overfitting, preserving information, addressing the problem of classifying minority classes, being effective for large majority classes, increasing accuracy, reducing bias, and improving the representation of minority classes. However, near-miss undersampling also has some disadvantages, such as not ensuring that the samples left from the majority class are the most representative and may cause problems in the model's

performance on new data [8, 10]. NearMiss version 1 selects the three closest examples from the majority class and skips over the ones with the least average distance to them.

As a result, the NearMiss version 1 examples selected are similar to certain minority occurrences. Choosing from NearMiss version 2 the majority class instances with the shortest average distance to the three furthest minority classes, as shown in the figure.

In simple terms, NearMiss version 2 looks for majority samples that are similar to all minority situations. In NearMiss version3, there are k instances of the majority class surrounding each instance of the minority class. For each minority occurrence, a considerable number of the nearest majority examples are picked [14, 15].

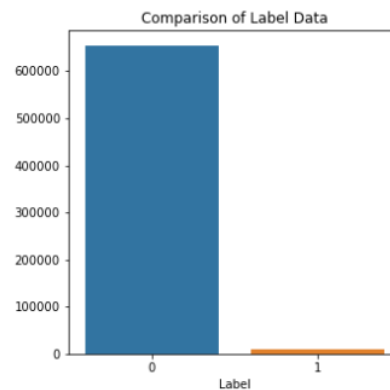


Fig. 1. Unbalanced LCMS data of medicinal plants

This study used a dataset from LC-MS data of medicinal plants that had been labeled using the webscraping technique in previous studies [16, 17]. This dataset consists of 663,228 rows with 7 columns. This dataset is prepared for supervised learning. The label used is a binary label. This dataset is unbalanced because there is a label "1," which is a minority, as shown in Fig. 1. This makes machine learning results inaccurate. This study will use the Near Miss Undersampling algorithm to handle data imbalances. As a test, supervised machine learning will be used using the Gaussian Nave Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbors algorithms. The use of these two algorithms is important because they are very affected by unbalanced data.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The data used in this research originated from the work of Sianipar et al. [18-22], who obtained their LC-MS data using tuber sections. The mutant plant outperformed the regular plant in this experiment. When processed using the data labeling employed in prior studies [16, 17], this data yields opposite outcomes. There are several methods for integrating the data. Using various data balancing techniques, Bagui et al. conclude that undersampling shortens training time and oversampling lengthens it; oversampling and undersampling both significantly improve recall when the data is highly unbalanced; and resampling has little effect if the data is not very balanced [5]. Uneven data, according to Haixiang et al., will impact classification results since it causes bias. The minority class can cause bias, which is known as noise [8]. Johnson et al. demonstrated this when investigating deep learning issues using unbalanced data [9]. Tanimoto et al. claimed that the Near Miss technique can improve classification by decreasing the majority sample size while retaining data information [10]. They show how the Near Miss technique enhances classification algorithm performance on unbalanced data sets including medical and network security datasets. [10]. The problem of psychological data, according to Rekha et al., is a complex and tough topic in machine learning. They concluded that there are numerous unsolved questions and numerous avenues for future research on how to address the problem of data inequality [11]. Several studies [23-26] compared the results of Naive Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbors classification techniques. Safri et al. used Nave Bayes with K-Nearest Neighbors to improve accuracy [26]. Nave Bayes is frequently employed due of its competitive accuracy and processing economy, according to Anand et al. [27]. Based on these considerations, this study will compare the two approaches using data that has been balanced by undersampling Near Misses.

The Naive Bayes [28] model is simple to develop and may be applied to a wide range of data sets. Naive Bayes can handle extremely complex classification procedures. Our hypothesis (h) in the classification job could be the class to be allocated to the new data instance (d Based on our prior information, we can determine the probability of a hypothesis using Bayes' theorem. The following is an illustration of Bayes' theorem:

$$P(h|d) = (P(d|h) * P(h)) / p(d) \quad (1)$$

$P(h|d)$  represents the likelihood that hypothesis h will arise from data d. If hypothesis h is true,  $P(d|h)$  reflects the chance that data d exists.  $P(h)$  denotes the likelihood that hypothesis h is correct regardless of the data. The goal of our job, as we can see, is to estimate the future likelihood  $P(h|d)$  given the prior probability  $P(h)$  and the inputs  $P(d)$  and  $P(d|h)$ . It is possible to compose:

$$MAP(h) = \max(P(h|d)) \quad (2)$$

or

$$MAP(h) = \max((P(d|h) * P(h)) / P(d)) \quad (3)$$

or

$$MAP(h) = \max(P(d|h) * P(h)) \quad (4)$$

Probabilities can be defined using  $P(d)$ , the normalized term. We may disregard it because it is a constant and only use it to normalize if we are only interested in the most likely hypothesis. If our training data has the same number of samples from each class, the probability ( $P(h)$ ) for each class will be the same. We may remove this component because it is a constant in the equation, resulting in the formula (5).

$$MAP(h) = \max(P(d|h)) \quad (5)$$

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2} \quad (6)$$

K-Nearest Neighbors has the simplest approach in statistical classification and is also the smartest technique ever discovered. The data feeder (Euclidean equation) will be trained into an algorithm in this way. Data sets can be gathered from classes that have been set up to be used as training data. The Euclidean equation is used to determine the distance between the test and training data points, where  $i$  denotes the attribute value and specifies the number of attribute dimensions [29].

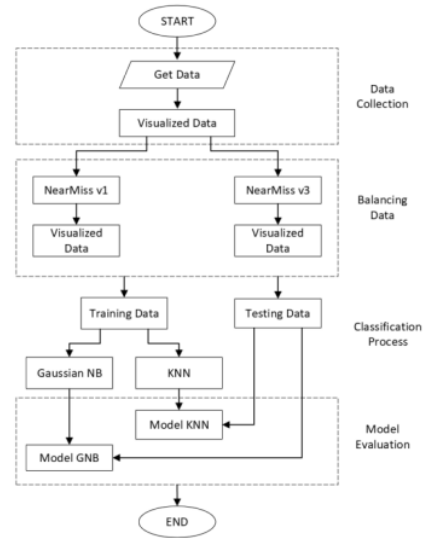


Fig. 2. Research Method

## III. METHOD

The dataset that has been obtained from previous research [16, 17] is visualized so that it is well seen that the dataset is unbalanced data, as shown in Fig. 1. This dataset is balanced with the Near Miss Undersampling algorithm versions 1 and 3. The data distribution is illustrated using the results. The data balance is then separated into training and testing data in a 70:30 ratio. Training data is tested with Gaussian Naive Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbors machine learning algorithms to obtain a model. This model is then tested with test data. This test will involve the confusion matrix to see accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. This research method is shown in Fig. 2. Near Miss version 2 was not used because it was not successful in obtaining sampling. This is due to the limited computer's memory used.

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After balancing the data, the number of datasets decreases from 663,228 rows to 19,660 rows using the Near Miss version 1 and version 3 algorithms. Indeed, there is a reduction in the total amount of data needed to get balanced data. The visualization of the unbalanced data distribution is shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 4 shows a visualization of balanced data distribution using Near Miss version 1, while Fig. 5 shows a visualization of balanced data distribution using Near Miss version 3.

Balanced data using Near Miss version 3 shows a more uniform distribution of majority and minority data than balanced data using Near Miss version 1. This shows that Near Miss version 3 seems to be better because the sample distribution becomes even.

Gaussian Naïve Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbors are then used to model the balanced data in order to determine the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The generated confusion matrix is used as the basis for calculating accuracy, precision, recall, and the F1-score.

K-Nearest Neighbors uses optimal k, with value of 140, which is the square root of the amount of data that is already balanced. Table 1 shows the experimental outcomes.

TABLE I. RESULTS

	Gaussian Naïve Bayes		K-Nearest Neighbors	
	Near Miss version 1	Near Miss version 3	Near Miss version 1	Near Miss version 3
Accuracy	0.961	0.578	0.938	0.710
Precision	0.996	0.559	1.00	0.723
Recall	0.925	0.705	0.875	0.673
F1 Score	0.959	0.623	0.933	0.697
Process Time	0.012	0.011	0.508	0.469

From table 1 it can be seen that the Near Miss version 1 tested with Gaussian Naïve Bayes has a better accuracy of 96% compared to that tested with K-Nearest Neighbors which is 93%. Likewise, the F1 Near Miss version 1 score with Gaussian Naïve Bayes is better than K-Nearest Neighbors. Process Time Gaussian Naïve Bayes is also faster, which is 0.012 seconds compared to K-Nearest Neighbors, which is 0.508 seconds. This is in accordance with the opinion of Anand et al that Naïve Bayes has computational efficiency [27].

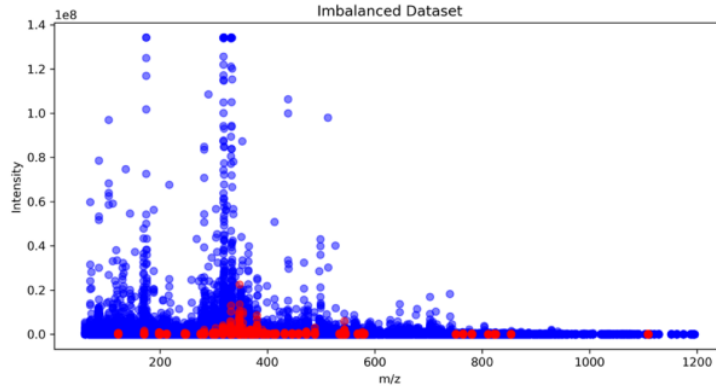


Fig. 3. Graph of unbalanced original data



Fig. 4. Graph of balanced data with NearMiss version 1 prior to inclusion in both classification algorithms



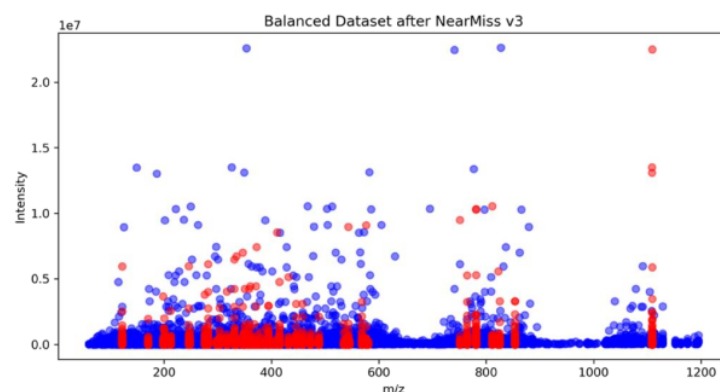


Fig. 5. Graph of balanced data with NearMiss version 3 prior to inclusion in both classification algorithms

## V. CONCLUSIONS

In this study, LC-MS data of medicinal plants were used, which were not balanced, so they needed to be balanced. The chosen methods are Near Miss version 1 and Near Miss version 3, with the consideration of using the undersampling technique, which is more resistant to overfitting. Near Miss version 2 was not used because it failed to provide sampling. This is due to the limitations of the devices used.

For sampling testing, the Gaussian Naive Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbors algorithms are used with consideration of their popularity and ease of use.

The results of this study indicate that Near Miss version 1 tested with Gaussian Naive Bayes is better in terms of accuracy and execution time compared to Near Miss version 1 tested with K-Nearest Neighbors. This research raises a new problem, namely that Near Miss version 3, which has a more even distribution, has poor accuracy, even though the execution time is faster. This will be our future work, as well as using other classification algorithms for the experiment.

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