

Analyzing Credit Card Fraud Detection Datasets

Cyber 207 Final Project

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Hypothesis

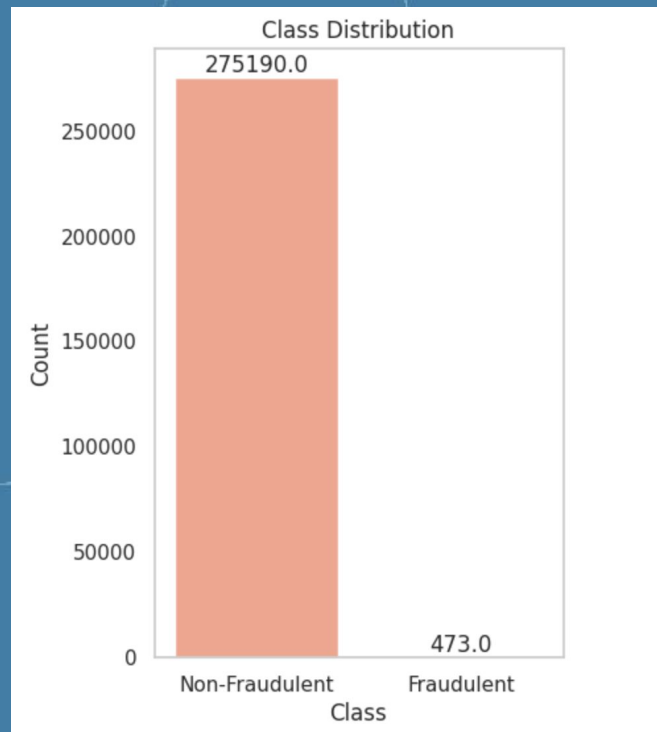
In our project, we aim to address several key questions:

1. How does the type of model affect the accuracy and precision of fraud detection models?
2. To what extent does age and class imbalance affect false positive and false negative rates in model predictions?
3. What is the relationship between the number of features and the overall performance metrics of these models?

Datasets

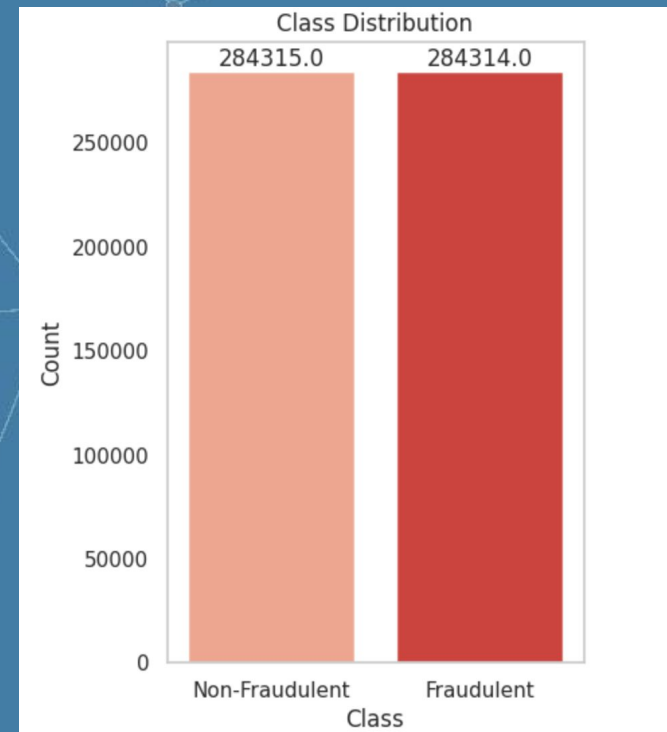
2013 Dataset

Dataset contains 284,807 credit card transactions from 2013, made by European cardholders.



2023 Dataset

Dataset contains 550,000 credit card transactions from 2023, also by European cardholders.



Models

For our analysis, we evaluated the performance of 4 models.

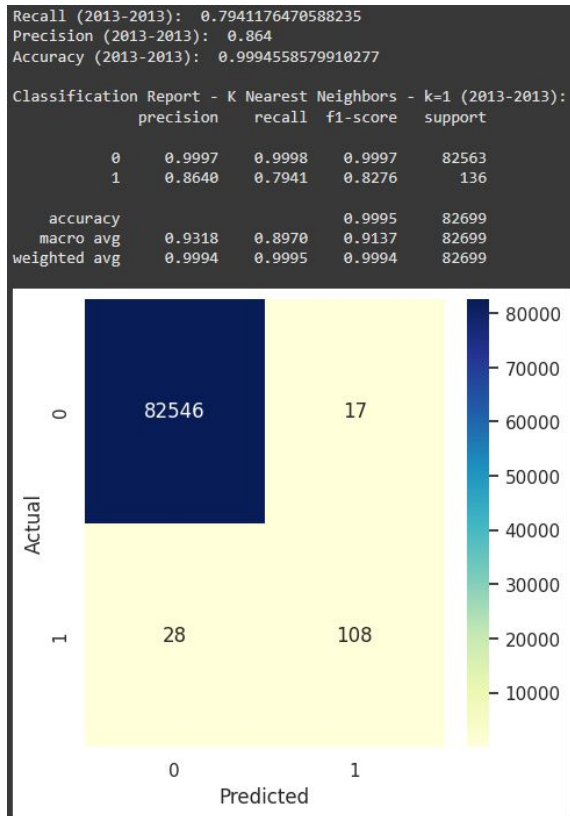
We chose **K-Nearest Neighbors** and **Logistic Regression** due to our familiarity with them from class and previous projects, as well as their proven effectiveness in credit card fraud detection.

We chose **Random Forest Classifier** as it is known to provide very high accuracy and is useful in handling complex data.

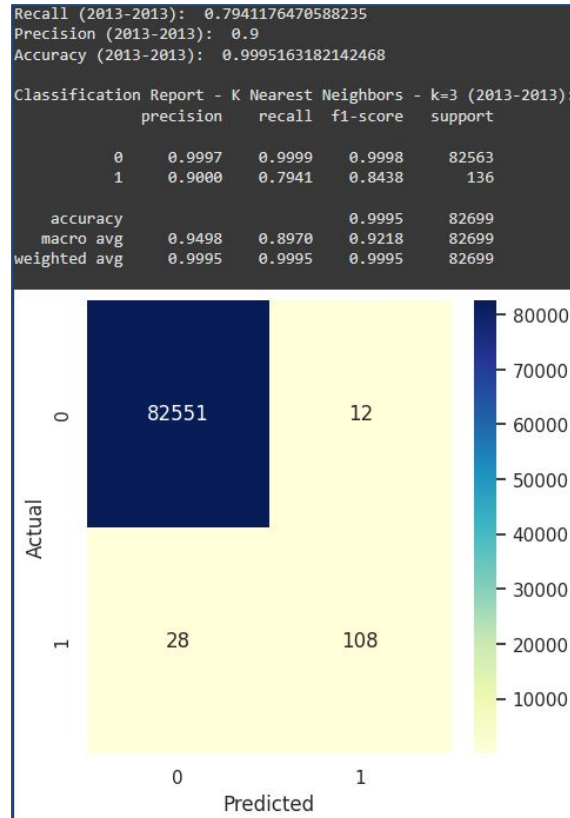
XGboost was recommended to us as it is known for handling class imbalances and large feature sets

KNN Model Performance - 2013 Data

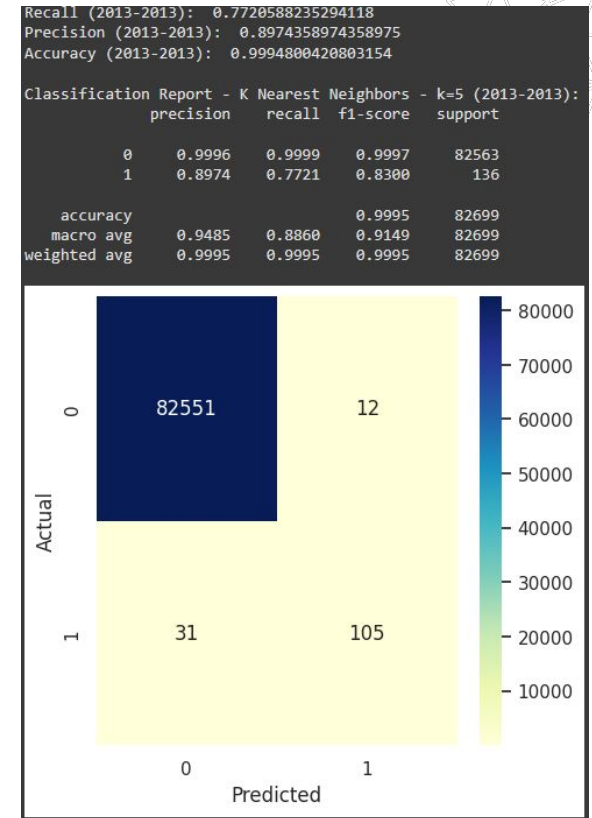
k = 1



k = 3

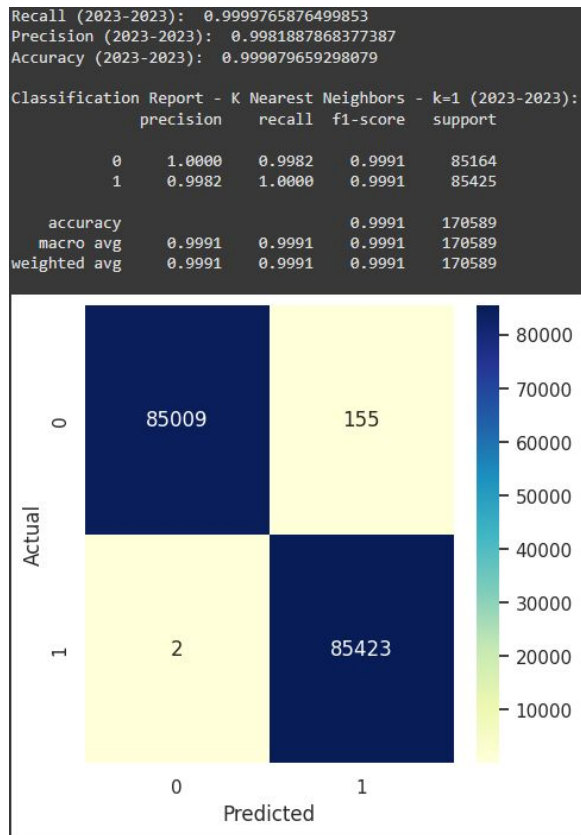


k = 5

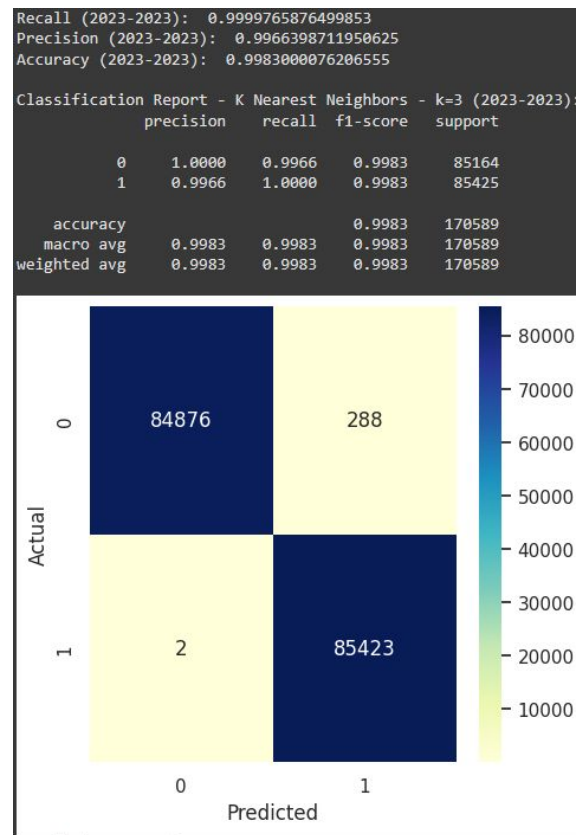


KNN Model Performance – 2023 Data

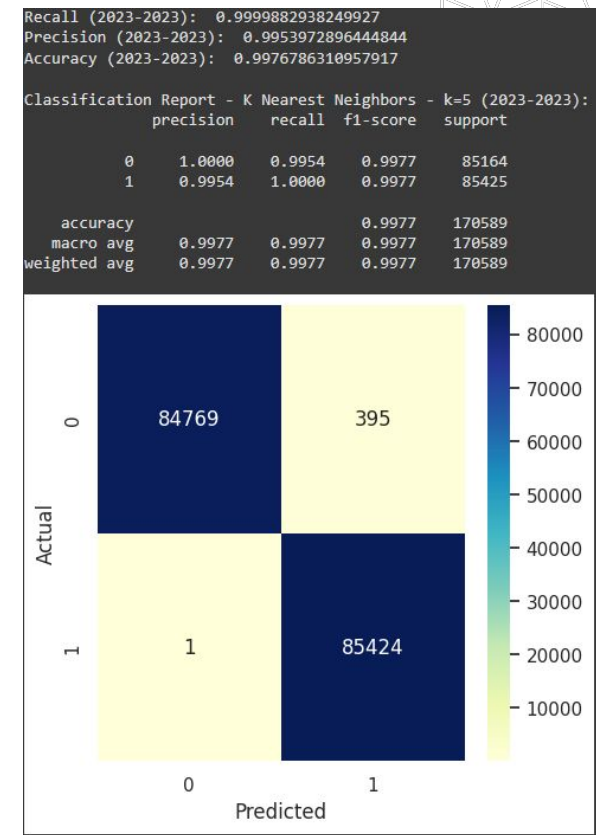
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k = 3

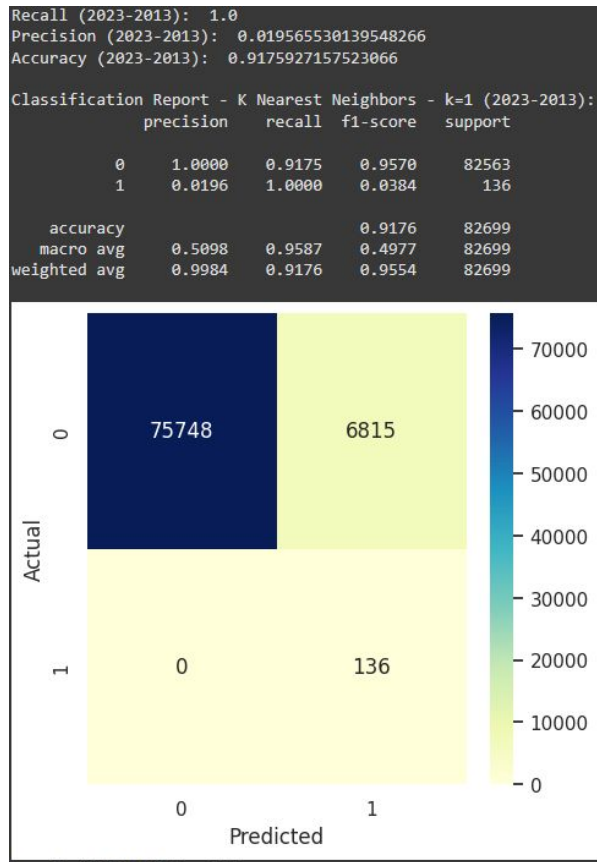


k = 5

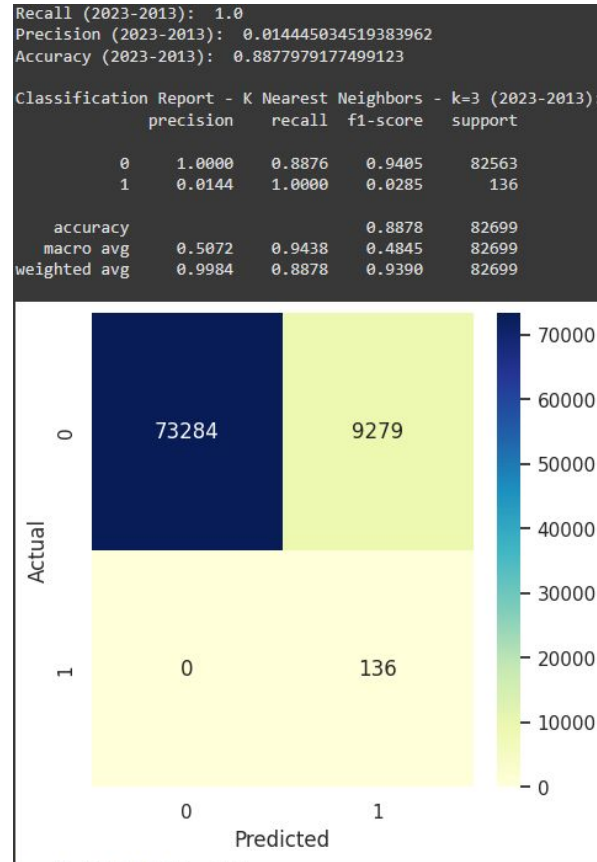


KNN Model Performance – Trained 2023, Tested 2013

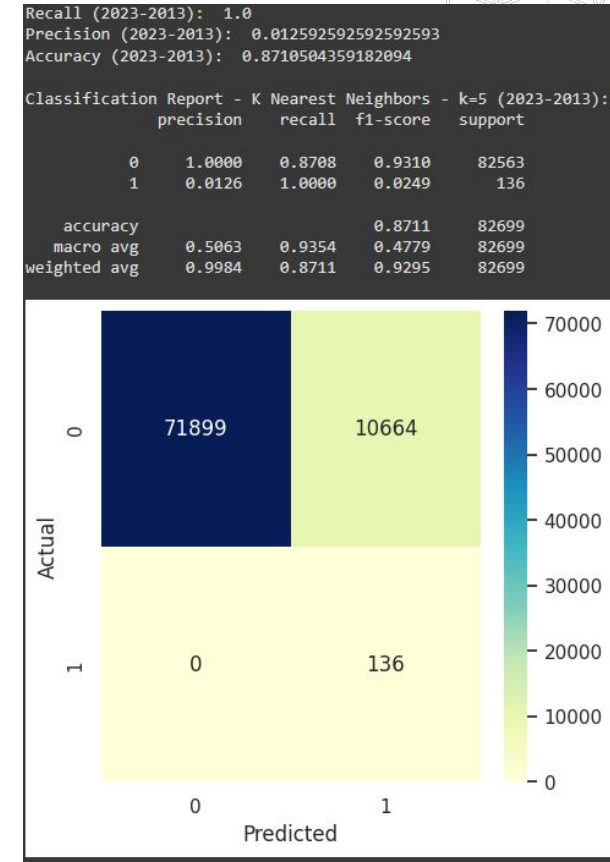
k = 1



k = 3



k = 5

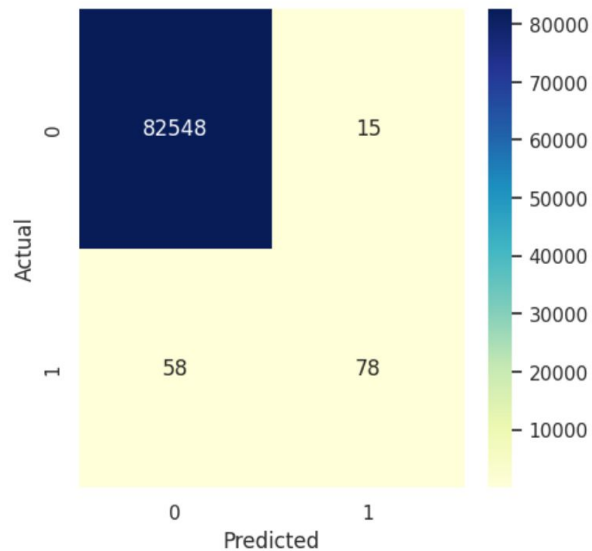


Logistic Regression Model Performance

Train and Test on 2013 Dataset

Classification Report - Logistic Regression (2013-2013):

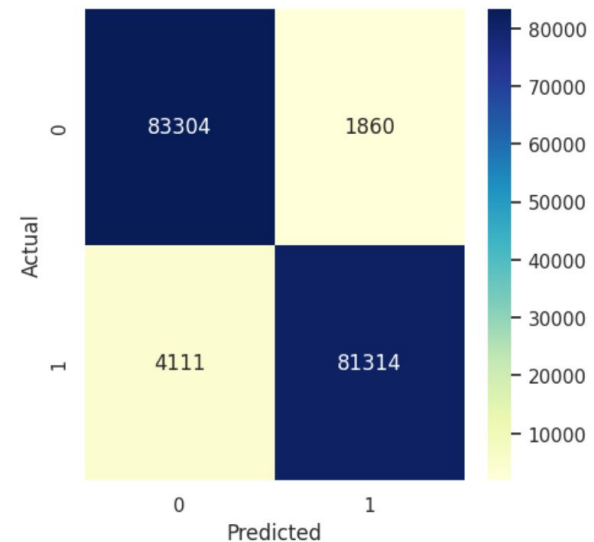
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.9993	0.9998	0.9996	82563
1	0.8387	0.5735	0.6812	136
accuracy			0.9991	82699
macro avg	0.9190	0.7867	0.8404	82699
weighted avg	0.9990	0.9991	0.9990	82699



Train and Test on 2023 Dataset

Classification Report - Logistic Regression (2023-2023):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.9530	0.9782	0.9654	85164
1	0.9776	0.9519	0.9646	85425
accuracy			0.9650	170589
macro avg	0.9653	0.9650	0.9650	170589
weighted avg	0.9653	0.9650	0.9650	170589

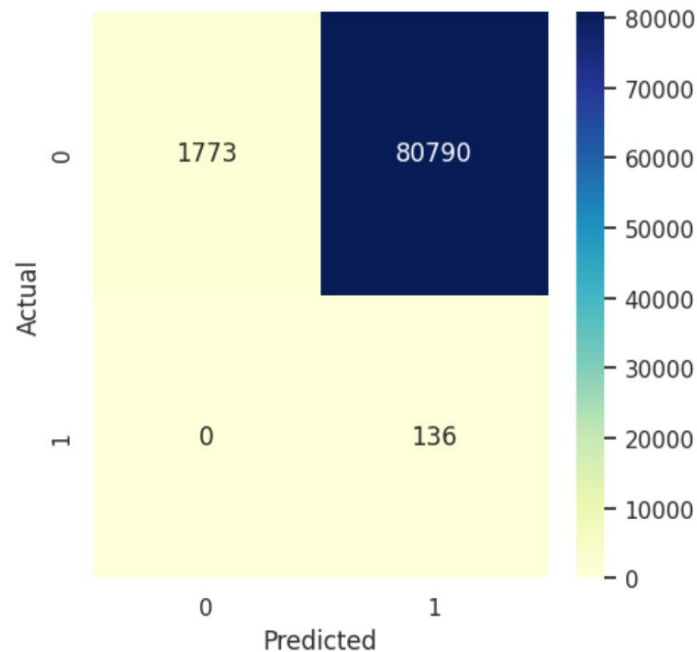


Logistic Regression Model Performance

Train on 2023 dataset and Test on 2013 Dataset

Classification Report - Logistic Regression (2023-2013):

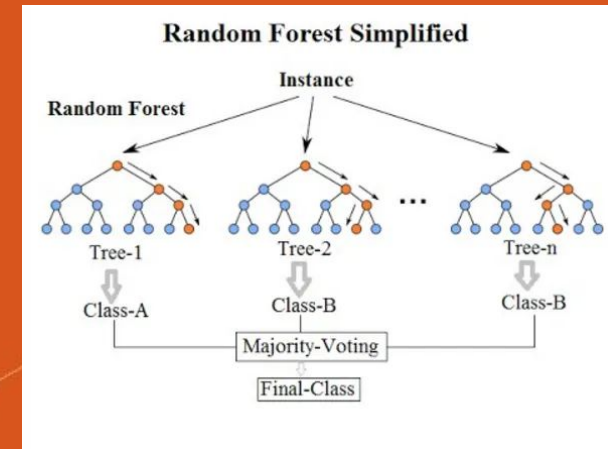
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.0000	0.0215	0.0420	82563
1	0.0017	1.0000	0.0034	136
accuracy			0.0231	82699
macro avg	0.5008	0.5107	0.0227	82699
weighted avg	0.9984	0.0231	0.0420	82699



Random Forest & XGBoost

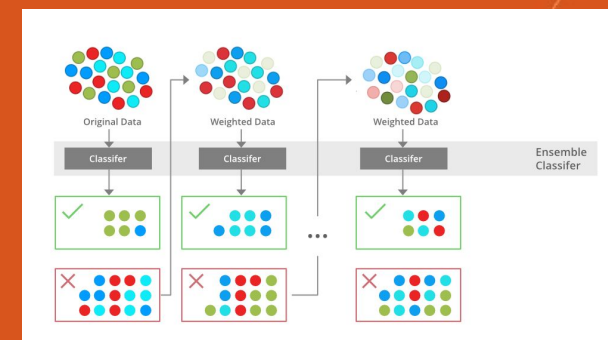
- **Random Forest**

- ML algorithm that utilizes the output of multiple decision trees to reach one result
- Able to handle both regression and classification problems
- Works well with large datasets and imbalanced data



- **XGBoost (Extreme Gradient Boosting)**

- Based on the Gradient Boosting framework
- Able to handle large datasets with high-dimensional features
- Includes L1 and L2 regularization



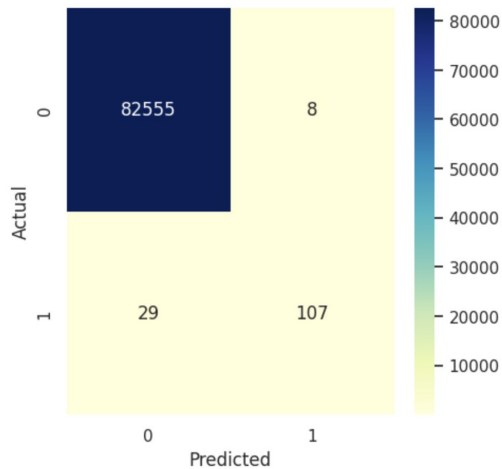
XGBoost Model Performance

Train 2013, Test 2013

Recall (2013-2013): 0.7867647058823529
 Precision (2013-2013): 0.9304347826086956
 Accuracy (2013-2013): 0.9995525943481783

Classification Report - XGBoost (2013-2013):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.9996	0.9999	0.9998	82563
1	0.9304	0.7868	0.8526	136
accuracy			0.9996	82699
macro avg	0.9650	0.8933	0.9262	82699
weighted avg	0.9995	0.9996	0.9995	82699

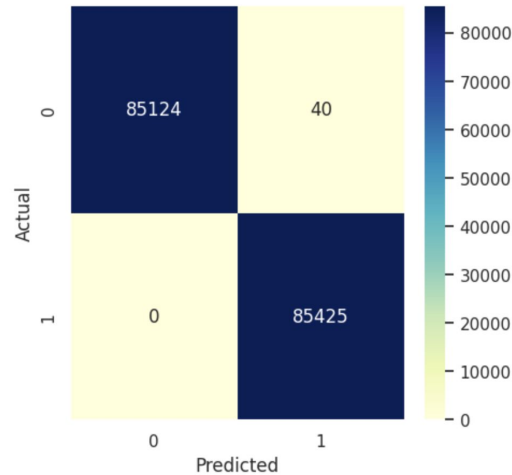


Train 2023, Test 2023

Recall (2023-2023): 1.0
 Precision (2023-2023): 0.999531972152343
 Accuracy (2023-2023): 0.9997655182925042

Classification Report - XGBoost (2023-2023):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.0000	0.9995	0.9998	85164
1	0.9995	1.0000	0.9998	85425
accuracy			0.9998	170589
macro avg	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	170589
weighted avg	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	170589

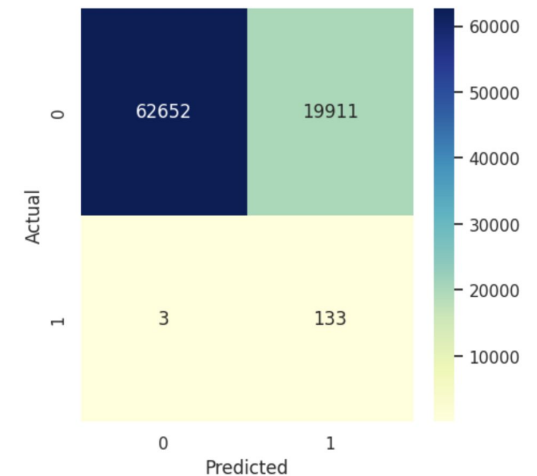


Train 2023, Test 2013

Recall (2023-2013): 0.9779411764705882
 Precision (2023-2013): 0.006635402115346238
 Accuracy (2023-2013): 0.7591990229627927

Classification Report - XGBoost (2023-2013):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.0000	0.7588	0.8629	82563
1	0.0066	0.9779	0.0132	136
accuracy			0.7592	82699
macro avg	0.5033	0.8684	0.4380	82699
weighted avg	0.9983	0.7592	0.8615	82699



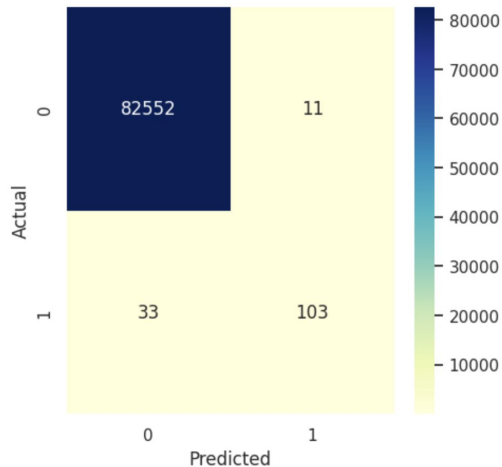
Random Forest Model Performance

Train 2013, Test 2013

Recall (2013-2013): 0.7573529411764706
 Precision (2013-2013): 0.9035087719298246
 Accuracy (2013-2013): 0.9994679500356716

Classification Report - Random Forest (2013-2013):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.9996	0.9999	0.9997	82563
1	0.9035	0.7574	0.8240	136
accuracy			0.9995	82699
macro avg	0.9516	0.8786	0.9119	82699
weighted avg	0.9994	0.9995	0.9994	82699

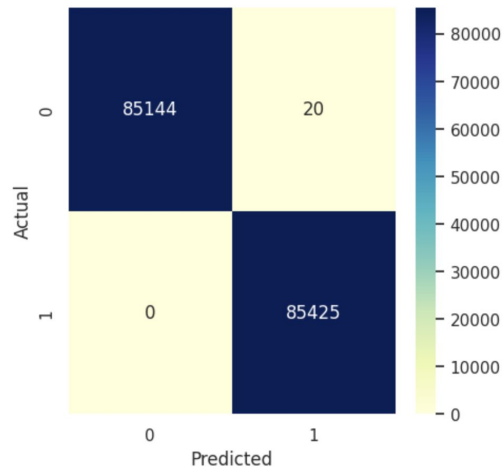


Train 2023, Test 2023

Recall (2023-2023): 1.0
 Precision (2023-2023): 0.9997659313008368
 Accuracy (2023-2023): 0.9998827591462521

Classification Report - Random Forest (2023-2023):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.0000	0.9998	0.9999	85164
1	0.9998	1.0000	0.9999	85425
accuracy			0.9999	170589
macro avg	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	170589
weighted avg	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	170589

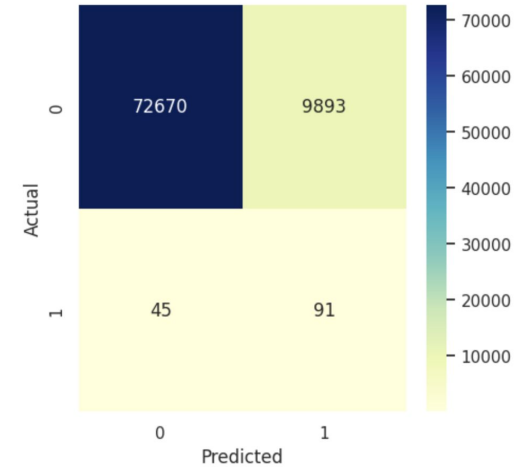


Train 2023, Test 2013

Recall (2023-2013): 0.6691176470588235
 Precision (2023-2013): 0.009114583333333334
 Accuracy (2023-2013): 0.8798292603296292

Classification Report - Random Forest (2023-2013):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.9994	0.8802	0.9360	82563
1	0.0091	0.6691	0.0180	136
accuracy			0.8798	82699
macro avg	0.5042	0.7746	0.4770	82699
weighted avg	0.9978	0.8798	0.9345	82699



Feature Removal Impact on Model Performance

We used Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) to select the top 15 features that contribute to the model's performance.

Selected features: ['V1', 'V3', 'V4', 'V7', 'V8', 'V9', 'V10', 'V11', 'V12', 'V14', 'V16', 'V17', 'V18', 'V22', 'V23']

Logistic Regression Model Performance

Accuracy: 0.9649977431135653

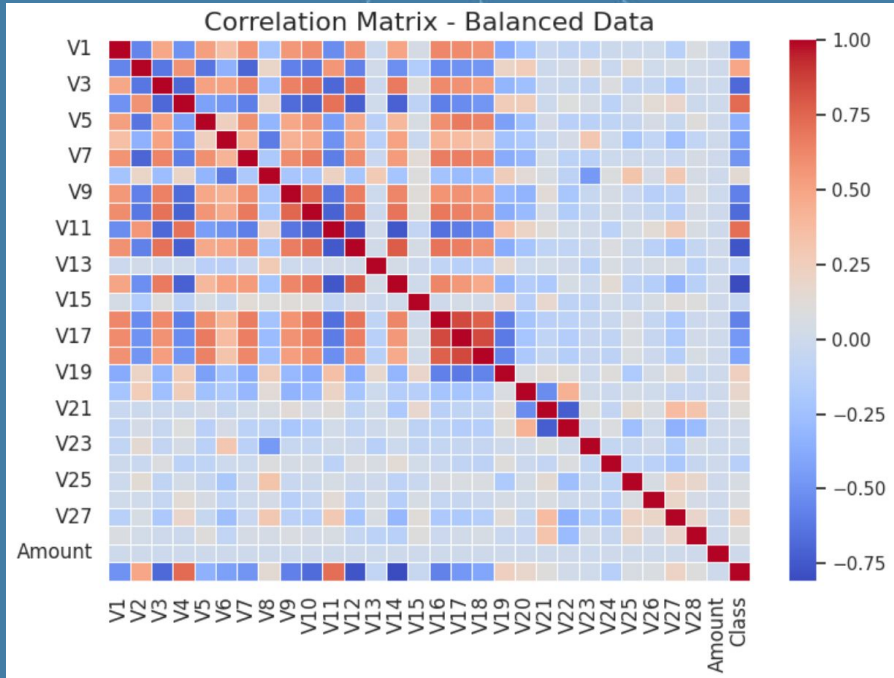
F1 Score: 0.9649923544424698

Classification Report:

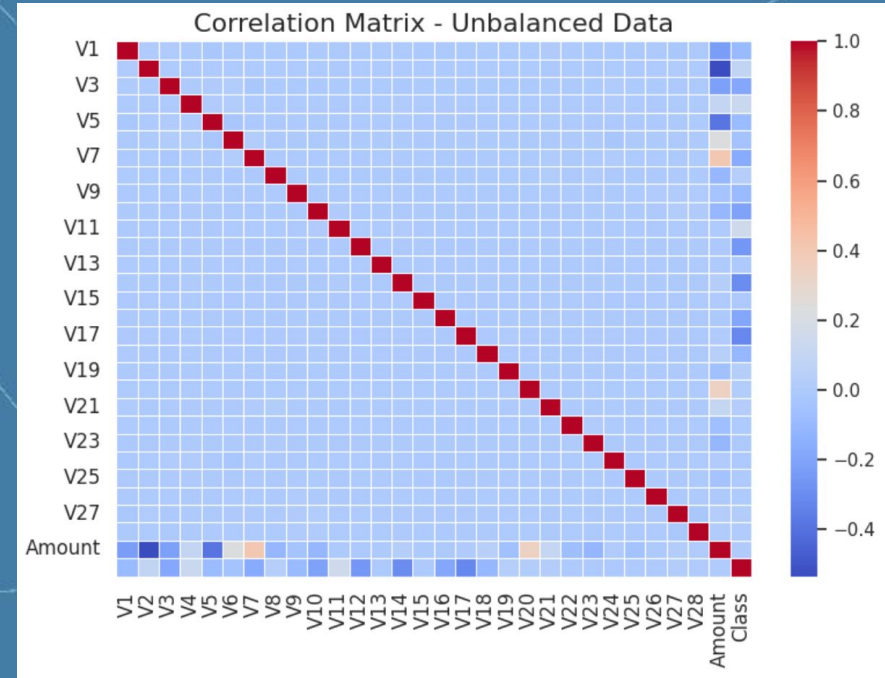
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.95	0.98	0.97	85164
1	0.98	0.95	0.96	85425
accuracy			0.96	170589
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.96	170589
weighted avg	0.97	0.96	0.96	170589

Feature Removal Impact on Model Performance

2023 Dataset Correlation Matrix



2013 Dataset Correlation Matrix



Feature Removal Impact on Model Performance

[Initial Model Performance Metrics] Accuracy: 0.9649 ; F1 score: 0.9649

Impact of removing Feature 'V17'

Accuracy: 0.9619729290868696
F1 Score: 0.9619623606798576

Classification Report:					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.9463	0.9794	0.9626	85164	
1	0.9787	0.9446	0.9614	85425	
accuracy			0.9620	170589	
macro avg	0.9625	0.9620	0.9620	170589	
weighted avg	0.9625	0.9620	0.9620	170589	

Impact of removing Feature 'V16'

Accuracy: 0.9649977431135653
F1 Score: 0.964991341503686

Classification Report:					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.9520	0.9793	0.9654	85164	
1	0.9787	0.9508	0.9645	85425	
accuracy			0.9650	170589	
macro avg	0.9654	0.9650	0.9650	170589	
weighted avg	0.9654	0.9650	0.9650	170589	

Impact of removing Feature 'V17', 'V18', 'V16'

Accuracy: 0.9593701821336663
F1 Score: 0.9593563082999921

Classification Report:					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.9422	0.9786	0.9601	85164	
1	0.9778	0.9402	0.9586	85425	
accuracy			0.9594	170589	
macro avg	0.9600	0.9594	0.9594	170589	
weighted avg	0.9601	0.9594	0.9594	170589	

Impact of removing Feature 'V4'

Accuracy: 0.9516264237436177
F1 Score: 0.9515987457520952

Classification Report:					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.9303	0.9763	0.9527	85164	
1	0.9751	0.9270	0.9505	85425	
accuracy			0.9516	170589	
macro avg	0.9527	0.9517	0.9516	170589	
weighted avg	0.9527	0.9516	0.9516	170589	

Conclusion

- **Overall, models with the ability to perform feature importance calculations performed better**
 - This trend heavily depends on the type of dataset and the balance
- **The balance of the dataset drastically changes the outcome of the models**
 - The nuance of age was unable to be determined due to the imbalance
- **Feature Engineering has the potential to slightly improve the performance of the models**
 - More research required to improve marginal performance increase

References

[1] Baishya, Manjit. “Does Removal of Highly Correlated Features Always Improve Model Performance?” Medium, June 17, 2024.

<https://medium.com/@datacodedesign/does-removal-of-highly-correlated-features-always-improve-model-performance-8d820d30b71d#:~:text=Understanding%20Feature%20Correlation,impact%20generalization%20to%20new%20data> .

[2] Brownlee, Jason. “Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) for Feature Selection in Python.” MachineLearningMastery.com, August 27, 2020.

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/rfe-feature-selection-in-python/> .

[3] “Credit Card Fraud Detection.” Kaggle, March 23, 2018.

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[4] “Copy of Cyber Attack Detection with Random Forest .” Google colab. Accessed December 8, 2024.

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1AxXUNXA16Edggr9ailj9g6kBPYlqVoj-?usp=drive_link .

[5] Elgiriye withana, Nidula. “Credit Card Fraud Detection Dataset 2023.” Kaggle, September 18, 2023.

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/nelgiriye withana/credit-card-fraud-detection-dataset-2023> .