

Workshop: "Machine Learning" and "Big Data": basic concepts and applications Hosted by BPLIM

Detection of Frauds and Transactions in Local Trade: SAF-T with Big Data Technology

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Agenda

- Motivation
- Contribution
- Fraud Detection: Literature Review
- Requirements
- Architecture Proposal
- Data Modelling
- Implementation
- Discussion
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- Contribuition





Motivation

- Fraud and tax evasion has been something that the tax authorities have faced hard in recent years [1], with the adoption of e-fatura [2] in Portugal was introduced some control of transactions between the consumer and the shopkeeper, getting all recorded in a file named SAF-T [3];
- Prototype that aims to detect fraud in sales, stocks and control products inventories for local businesses using technology in the area of Big Data.





Contribution

- Collect SAFT-T XML files
- Storage using a DW
- Infrastructure using Big Data Technology:
 - HDFS
 - Hive
 - YARN/MapReduce
 - NoSQL under Cloudera
 - Pentaho Report Designer





Literature Review

- The methodology used are based on pattern search at digital library: ACM.org and IEEE.org;
- The most widely used approach to detect suspicious spending behavior relies on fraud rules because they can be (1) easily implemented, (2) efficiently evaluated, and (3) interpreted by the payment processor, the merchant and the customer to explain why a transaction was rejected [4].



Literature Review

- Other area is Health Care claims data and identify multiple research problems that can be solved using the existing big data analytics solutions. Healthcare data can be broadly categorized into four groups [5]:
 - Clinical data (patient health records, medical images, lab and surgery reports, etc.);
 - Patient behavior data (collected through monitors and wearable devices);
 - Pharmaceutical research data (clinical trial reports, high throughput screening results);
 - and Health insurance data (data collected and stored for several years by various health insurance agencies).





Health Care Data









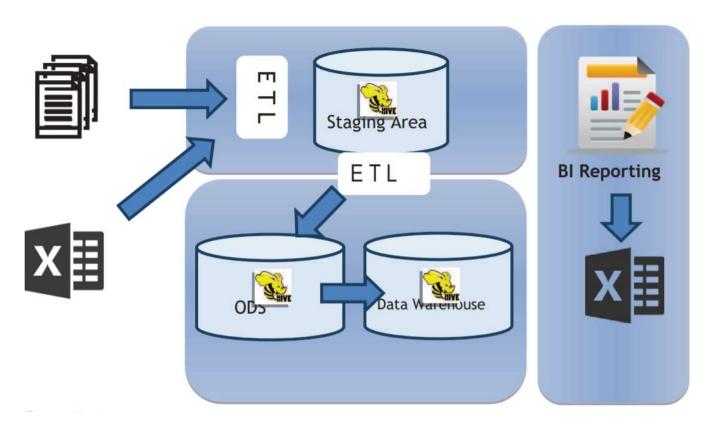
Requirements

- Report Analysis to detect certain types of frauds in:
 - Sales, stocks and control of inventories of products for local trades.
 - For example, the cross-checking of data between customer (merchant) and retailer
 to confirm the consistency between what is declared by both, in audits if the goods
 (products) that the merchant acquired, corresponds to what was billed, as well as
 detects if all the products that are sold were billed, and that there was no tax
 evasion.
 - Big Data tools from the Hadoop ecosystem.
 - The source of the data are the SAF-T files generated by the cash registers or accounting software that are installed in shops.

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Architecture





Architecture

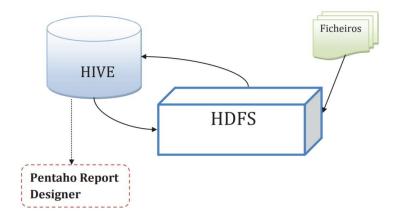
- Centralized data repository using a Data Warehouse:
 - supported by Hive, with a star data model;
 - data sources being the SAF-T.
- In order to analyze and visualize the data, it was used the Pentaho Report Designer.





Architecture

- The architecture design with Hadoop uses HDFS, Map Reduce and Hive.
- Files (XML) are loaded into the lower layer of Hadoop, the HDFS, in this layer the data generated by the sales and stocks are stored and are available for use by the remaining Hadoop components, Hive use the files that are in HDFS and load them in their tables, in this process Hive internally uses Map Reduce, after loading the data, a JDBC connection is opened to communicate with the reporting tool where the reports will be presented.

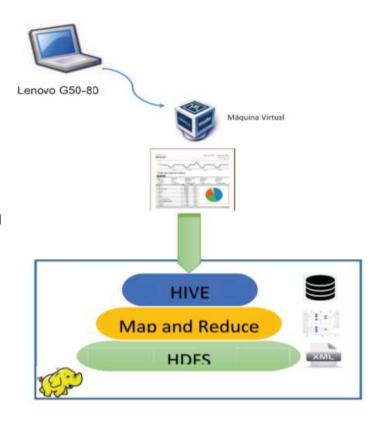




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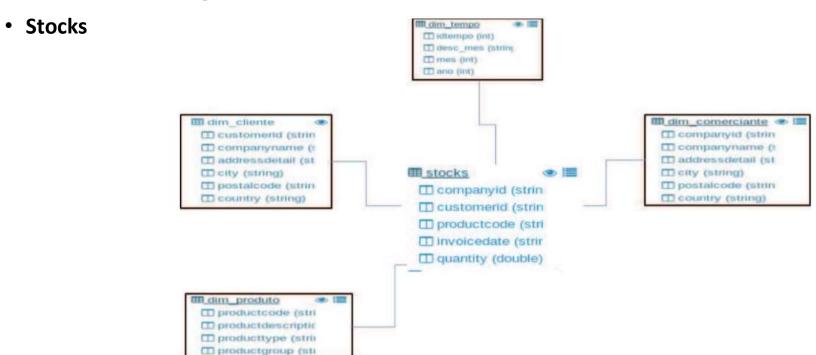
Technological Architecture

- Hardware is a Lenovo G50-80 equipped with an Intel® Core i7-5500U processor with a 2.4GHz dual-core speed, with 16GB of DDR3L RAM 1600MHz, with 1TB of internal storage with a speed of 5400 rpm.
- This hardware runs a virtual machine with CentOS release 6.5 (Final) operating system with 2 CPUs, 11GB of RAM. In the virtual machine Hadoop 2.5.0 is installed with a single node, as well as the remaining components of its ecosystem.
- Pentaho Report Designer 3.7 was installed for the construction and visualization of reports.



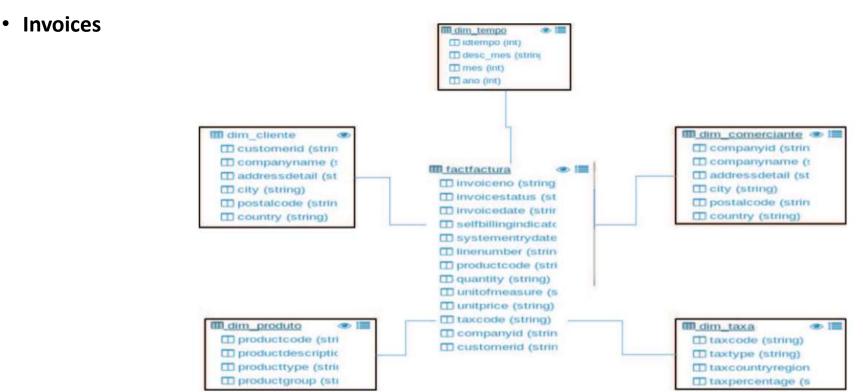


Data Modelling





Data Modelling



Eurico Lopes @ Workshop "Machine Learning" and "Big Data", Banco Portugal, Porto



Data Source Structure

SAF-T XML files

```
- < Product>
     <ProductType>P</ProductType>
     <ProductCode> 25060618776084507 </ProductCode>
     <ProductGroup>Família</ProductGroup>
     <ProductDescription>OUTROS PRODUTOS</ProductDescription>
     <ProductNumberCode>25060618776084507</ProductNumberCode>
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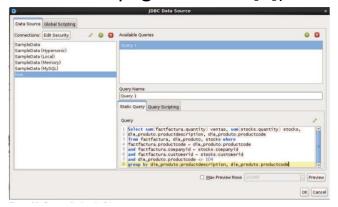
Implementation

ETL Process

- ETL process was developed in the Hadoop ecosystem, namely using the HiveQL
- The open-source Hive-XML-SerDe project [7] was used to load the SAF-PT files to the external tables located in the Hive, in the Staging Area layer of the defined architecture.
- Then all the Dimensions of the Fact Tables are loaded (For detail see page 39 to 43 [8])

Report

- Report Designer from Pentaho, which used the
 - Report Wizard available in the Pentaho suite





Discussion

- All the dimensions and consequently the fact tables where loaded successfully and report where produced without errors
- A report has also been built which allows an entity such as the tax authority, who in possession of the information of a trader and retailer, crosses the sales of both and can find differences between what the trader bought from the retailer and subsequently what has been sold.



Discussion

 The Hadoop components used in this project are a credible and significant alternative to be used as ETL tools, having the advantage of being open source and being able to develop functions tailored to the needs of the project, with Hadoop having a capacity to process and process data that current ETL tools can not achieve without much costlier than the one presented in the project.





Conclusion

- The initiative of this project originated in the great importance that Big Data is having in the short and medium term in the business strategy and business intelligence in companies and the willingness of the author to get involved in this new technology that will play a central role in the world of information technologies.
- Big Data also brought to this project new tools with an ability to process data. Among the many advantages associated with Big Data are the possibility of detecting fraud, predicting based on a large cluster of data, namely the SAF-T files that both tax authorities and marketers use, to record the movements of your business activity.





Conclusion

- Difficulties to implement the project:
 - Configuration and installation of the entire where the project was to be developed.
 - ETL process from XML files that are highly expandable files and that have a defined structure that takes to be respected, collecting the information for the temporary tables and later for the Data Warehouse were one of the most difficult points to overcome.





Future Work

- At the development environment level it would be very useful to have an infrastructure in node and have multiple nodes so that in case of failure it is possible to have the information on another node, in the case described it was not imperative due to the
- Volume of tested data small, but if the number of users and volume of data grows, this improvement would have to be adopted.
- Finally, SAF-T files of significant size, in the order of Giga's or Terabytes, could be included so that data could be processed with files of this size and such files are only generated by large companies.
- Add more tools do detect pattern of use that define profiles under a BI technology.



Papers

- Luis Rolo, Alexandre Fonte, Eurico Lopes (21015) Sistema de gestao e auditoria fiscal na nuvem, *Atas da 15 Conferencia da Associacao Portuguesa de Sistemas de Informação*, 2 e 3 outubro 2015, ICTE, Lisboa
- Eurico Lopes et al, 2018. Feelings Detection System A Proposal. Proceedings of Fifth International Workshop on Cultures of Participation in the Digital Age CoPDA 2018 Castiglione della Pescaia, Italy, May 29, 2018, CEUR-WS.org, online, Vol. 2101: 53-61, urn:nbn:de:0074-2101-9 Eurico Lopes, et al., 2018. Pitch





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