ex10-online-fraud-detection

October 16, 2024

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[1]: import pandas as pd
    # Load the creditcard.csv using pandas
    datainput = pd.read_csv("datasets/creditcard.csv")
    # https://www.Rkaggle.com/mlg-ulb/creditcardfraud
    # Print the top 5 records
    print(datainput[0:5])
    # Print the complete shape of the dataset
    print("Shape of Complete Data Set")
    print(datainput.shape)
       Time
                                      V3
                                               V4
                                                                   V6
                  V1
                            V2.
                                                         V5
                                                                             ۷7
    0
        0.0 -1.359807 -0.072781 2.536347
                                          1.378155 -0.338321
                                                             0.462388 0.239599
    1
       0.0 1.191857 0.266151 0.166480
                                          0.448154 0.060018 -0.082361 -0.078803
        1.0 -1.358354 -1.340163 1.773209
                                         0.379780 -0.503198
                                                             1.800499
                                                                       0.791461
      1.0 -0.966272 -0.185226 1.792993 -0.863291 -0.010309
                                                             1.247203 0.237609
        0.095921 0.592941
            V8
                      V9
                                  V21
                                            V22
                                                     V23
                                                               V24
                                                                         V25
     0.098698 0.363787 ... -0.018307
                                       0.277838 -0.110474 0.066928
                                                                   0.128539
    1 \quad 0.085102 \quad -0.255425 \quad \dots \quad -0.225775 \quad -0.638672 \quad 0.101288 \quad -0.339846
                                                                    0.167170
    2 0.247676 -1.514654 ... 0.247998
                                      0.771679 0.909412 -0.689281 -0.327642
    3 0.377436 -1.387024 ... -0.108300
                                       0.005274 -0.190321 -1.175575 0.647376
    4 -0.270533 0.817739
                          ... -0.009431
                                      V26
                     V27
                               V28
                                    Amount
                                           Class
    0 -0.189115  0.133558 -0.021053
                                    149.62
                                                0
                                      2.69
    1 0.125895 -0.008983 0.014724
                                                0
                                    378.66
    2 -0.139097 -0.055353 -0.059752
                                                0
    3 -0.221929
                                    123.50
                0.062723 0.061458
    4 0.502292
                0.219422 0.215153
                                     69.99
    [5 rows x 31 columns]
    Shape of Complete Data Set
    (284807, 31)
[2]: cls = datainput.get("Class")
    false = datainput[cls == 1]
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true = datainput[cls == 0]
    n = len(false) / float(len(true))
    print(n)
    print("False Detection Cases: {}".format(len(datainput[cls == 1])))
    print("True Detection Cases: {}".format(len(datainput[cls == 0])))
    0.0017304750013189597
    False Detection Cases: 492
    True Detection Cases: 284315
[3]: # False Detection Cases
    print("False Detection Cases")
    print("----")
    print(false.Amount.describe())
    # True Detection Cases
    print("True Detection Cases")
    print("----")
    print(true.Amount.describe())
    False Detection Cases
    count
              492.000000
             122.211321
    mean
              256.683288
    std
    min
               0.000000
    25%
               1.000000
    50%
                9.250000
    75%
              105.890000
            2125.870000
    max
    Name: Amount, dtype: float64
    True Detection Cases
    count
            284315.000000
                88.291022
    mean
    std
               250.105092
                 0.000000
    min
    25%
                 5.650000
    50%
                22.000000
    75%
                77.050000
    max
              25691.160000
    Name: Amount, dtype: float64
[4]: # separating features(X) and Label(y)
     # Select all columns except the last for all rows
    X = datainput.iloc[:, :-1].values
     # Select the last column of all rows
    Y = datainput.iloc[:, -1].values
    print(X.shape)
```

```
print(Y.shape)
    (284807, 30)
    (284807,)
[5]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     # train_test_split method
     X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2)
[6]: from sklearn import metrics
     # DecisionTreeClassifier
     from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
     classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=4)
     classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)
     predicted = classifier.predict(X test)
     print("predicted values :", predicted)
     # Accuracy
     DT = metrics.accuracy_score(Y_test, predicted) * 100
     print("The accuracy score using the DecisionTreeClassifier : ", DT)
    predicted values : [0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
    The accuracy score using the DecisionTreeClassifier: 99.9367999719111
[7]: from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
     from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
     from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
     # Precision
     print("precision")
     \# Precision = TP / (TP + FP) (Where TP = True Positive, TN = True Negative, FP =
     precision = precision_score(Y_test, predicted, pos_label=1)
     print(precision_score(Y_test, predicted, pos_label=1))
     # Recall
     print("recall")
     \# Recall = TP / (TP + FN)
     recall = recall_score(Y_test, predicted, pos_label=1)
     print(recall_score(Y_test, predicted, pos_label=1))
     # f1-score
     print("f-Score")
     # F - scores are a statistical method for determining accuracy accounting for
     fscore = f1_score(Y_test, predicted, pos_label=1)
     print(f1_score(Y_test, predicted, pos_label=1))
```

precision

0.8160919540229885

recall

- 0.7802197802197802
- f-Score
- 0.797752808988764