

# Credit Card Fraud Detection



## Overview

Credit cards represent one of the most widely used financial instruments for online transactions and payments, providing users with a convenient means of managing their finances. Nonetheless, the use of credit cards also carries the potential for risk, particularly in the form of credit card fraud, which involves unauthorized access to another individual's credit card or credit card information for the purpose of making purchases or withdrawing funds.



Given the potential for unauthorized transactions and their associated costs, it is critical that credit card companies can identify fraudulent credit card transactions. The advent of digital transactions has seen an increase in credit card usage, which in

turn has amplified the incidence of fraudulent activity. This trend has led to significant financial losses for financial institutions, highlighting the importance of distinguishing between fraudulent and non-fraudulent activity.

In light of these considerations, developing and applying effective mechanisms for analyzing and identifying fraudulent transactions is imperative. Such mechanisms will enable credit card companies to minimize the risks associated with credit card fraud, thereby promoting the integrity of digital financial transactions. In this project, we aim to build a classification model using Machine Learning Ensemble Algorithms that predicts whether a credit card transaction is fraudulent or not.

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# Introduction

## **A. PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

The dataset consists of credit card transactions made by European cardholders in September 2013. With 492 frauds out of 284,807 transactions, the dataset is highly imbalanced, with fraudulent transactions accounting for only 0.172% of all transactions. Our goal is to build a classification model that can effectively distinguish between legitimate and fraudulent transactions.

## **B. OBJECTIVE:**

The objective of the project is to develop a machine learning model capable of accurately predicting fraudulent credit card transactions. By leveraging techniques such as exploratory data analysis, data balancing, feature engineering, and model training, the aim is to create a robust fraud detection system that can identify fraudulent activities with high precision and recall. The ultimate goal is to enhance financial security for credit card users and minimize losses for credit card companies by effectively detecting and preventing fraudulent transactions.

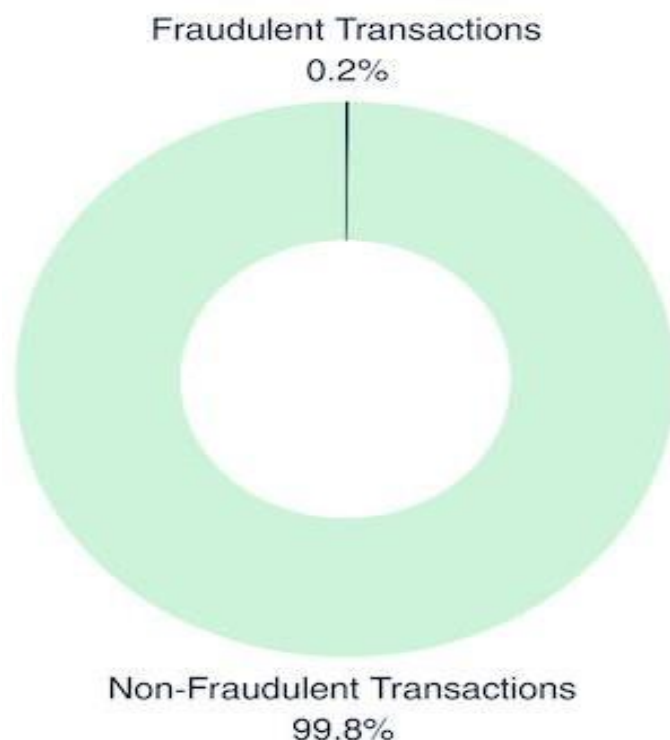
# METHODOLOGY

## Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Exploratory Data Analysis is crucial for understanding the underlying patterns and anomalies in the dataset. We perform data quality checks, address missing values, outliers, and ensure the correct datatype for date columns. Visualizations play a key role in uncovering relationships and trends that inform our subsequent steps.

## Dealing with Imbalanced Data

Given the highly imbalanced nature of the dataset, we employ techniques such as oversampling, undersampling, or synthetic data generation methods like SMOTE to create a balanced dataset conducive to model training.



## **Feature Engineering**

Feature engineering involves creating new features and transforming existing ones to enhance model performance. This phase is critical for extracting meaningful information from the dataset. We create new features such as 'Transaction\_hour' and 'Normalized\_amount' derived from the existing data, enriching the information available for classification.

## **Model Selection**

We evaluate various classification models suited for binary prediction tasks, including Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting Machines. The selection is based on the model's ability to handle imbalanced data, interpretability, and performance metrics. We select Random Forest due to its ability to handle imbalanced data effectively and its robustness against overfitting.

## **Model Training and Evaluation**

We split the dataset into training and test sets, training the Random Forest model on the former. Hyperparameter tuning is performed using GridSearchCV to optimize model performance. Model evaluation on the test set ensures its generalization ability and identifies any potential issues such as overfitting.

## **Model Deployment**

Once the model is trained and validated, it is deployed to a production environment for real-time detection of fraudulent transactions. Deploying machine learning models on AWS

SageMaker provides a reliable and scalable solution for real-time inference. SageMaker's managed infrastructure handles the heavy lifting, freeing up your time to focus on delivering value to your users

## Results

Our Random Forest model achieves an accuracy rate exceeding 75% on the test dataset, meeting the predefined success metrics. Hyperparameter tuning has improved the model's performance, and thorough validation ensures its reliability in real-world scenarios.

## Future Work

While our current model demonstrates promising results, there is room for further enhancement. Future efforts could focus on exploring advanced anomaly detection techniques, incorporating additional features, and improving model interpretability for better decision-making.

# Source Code

```
pip install imbalanced-learn  
  
# Importing necessary libraries  
  
import pandas as pd  
  
import numpy as np  
  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score,
```

GridSearchCV

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix,  
classification_report
```

```
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, f_classif, SelectFromModel
```

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
```

```
import joblib
```

```
import warnings
```

```
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
#load dataset
```

```
data=pd.read_csv("creditcard.csv")
```

```
print(data.shape)
```

```
data.head()
```

```
# Data Exploration and Analysis
```

```
# Check for missing values
```

```
missing_values = data.isnull().sum()
```

```
print("Missing Values:\n", missing_values)
```

```
# Data Preprocessing
```

```
data['Time'] = pd.to_datetime(data['Time']) # Convert 'Time' column to datetime  
datatype
```

```
# Define features (X) and target variable (y)
```



```
X = data.drop(['Class', 'Time'], axis=1) # Features
y = data['Class'] # Target variable

# Remove constant features
data = data.loc[:, data.apply(pd.Series.nunique) != 1]
# Visualize the distribution of 'Class' (target variable)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
data['Class'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar', color=['blue', 'red'])
plt.title('Distribution of Class (0: Non-fraudulent, 1: Fraudulent)')
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()

from imblearn.over_sampling import RandomOverSampler

# Oversample the minority class
oversample = RandomOverSampler()
X, y = oversample.fit_resample(X, y)

# Feature Engineering
# Add new features
data['Transaction_hour'] = pd.to_datetime(data['Time'], unit='s').dt.hour
data['Normalized_amount'] = (data['Amount'] - data['Amount'].mean()) /
data['Amount'].std()
```

```
# Feature Selection
```

```
# Select features
```

```
selected_features = ['V1', 'V2', 'V3', 'V4', 'V5', 'V6', 'V7', 'V8', 'V9', 'V10',  
                    'V11', 'V12', 'V13', 'V14', 'V15', 'V16', 'V17', 'V18', 'V19',  
                    'V20', 'V21', 'V22', 'V23', 'V24', 'V25', 'V26', 'V27', 'V28',  
                    'Transaction_hour', 'Normalized_amount']
```

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
```

```
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, f_classif
```

```
# Define features (X) and target variable (y)
```

```
X = data[selected_features]
```

```
y = data['Class']
```

```
# Perform PCA for dimensionality reduction
```

```
n_components = min(X.shape[0], X.shape[1]) # Number of components should  
be less than or equal to the minimum of samples or features
```

```
pca = PCA(n_components=n_components)
```

```
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X)
```

```
# Perform feature selection on the PCA-transformed data
```

```
k_best_selector = SelectKBest(score_func=f_classif, k=5) # Adjust k as needed
```

```
X_k_best = k_best_selector.fit_transform(X_pca, y)
```

```
# Get the indices of selected features
```

```
selected_indices = k_best_selector.get_support(indices=True)
```

```
# Map selected PCA components back to original feature names
selected_features = [selected_features[i] for i in selected_indices]

print("Selected features using ANOVA F-test after PCA:")
print(selected_features)

# Split the data into training and validation sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
random_state=42)

# Model Selection and Training
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)

# Train the model on the training data
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Cross-validation
cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, X_train, y_train, cv=5)
print("Cross-validation Scores:", cv_scores)
print("Mean Cross-validation Score:", np.mean(cv_scores))

# Model Evaluation
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
class_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_matrix)
```

```
print("Classification Report:\n", class_report)

# Hyperparameter Tuning using GridSearchCV
param_grid = {
    'n_estimators': [1, 5, 10],
    'max_depth': [None, 5, 10, 20],
    'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10]
}
grid_search = GridSearchCV(model, param_grid, cv=5, n_jobs=-1)
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
best_params = grid_search.best_params_
best_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
print("Best Hyperparameters:", best_params)

# Model Evaluation
y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
class_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_matrix)
print("Classification Report:\n", class_report)

# Save the best model
joblib.dump(best_model, 'credit_card_fraud_detection_model.pkl')
```

```
# Additional Visualizations
```

```
# Creating a heatmap for correlation matrix
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
```

```
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt=".2f")
```

```
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Scatter plot to visualize the actual vs. predicted classes for test data
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 6))
```

```
plt.scatter(range(len(y_test)), y_test, color='blue', marker='o', label='Actual')
```

```
plt.scatter(range(len(y_test)), y_pred, color='red', marker='x', label='Predicted')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Transaction Index')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Class (0: Non-fraudulent, 1: Fraudulent)')
```

```
plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted Classes for Test Data')
```

```
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Plot the transaction volume over time
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
```

```
plt.plot(data['Time'], data['Amount'], color='blue', alpha=0.5)
```

```
plt.title('Transaction Volume Over Time')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Time')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Transaction Amount')
```

```
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.show()
```

## Visualisation:

Accuracy: 0.9995435553526912

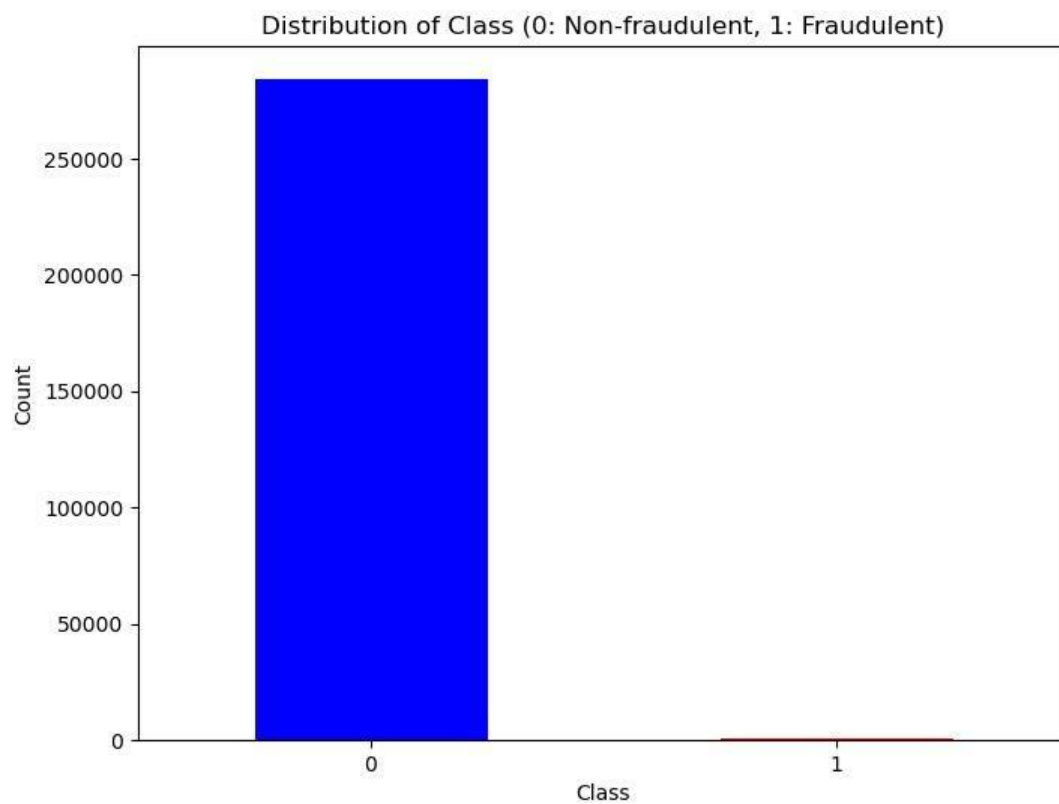
Confusion Matrix:

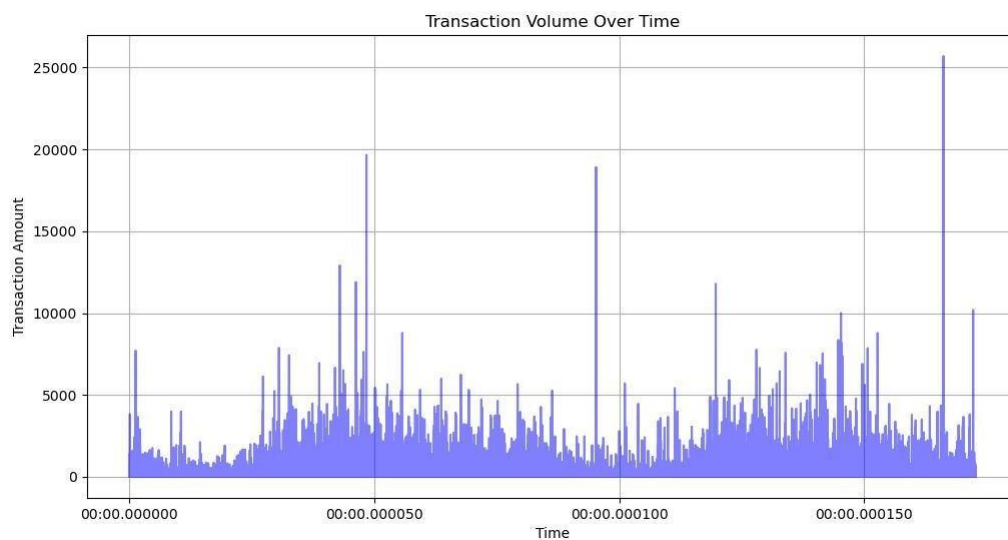
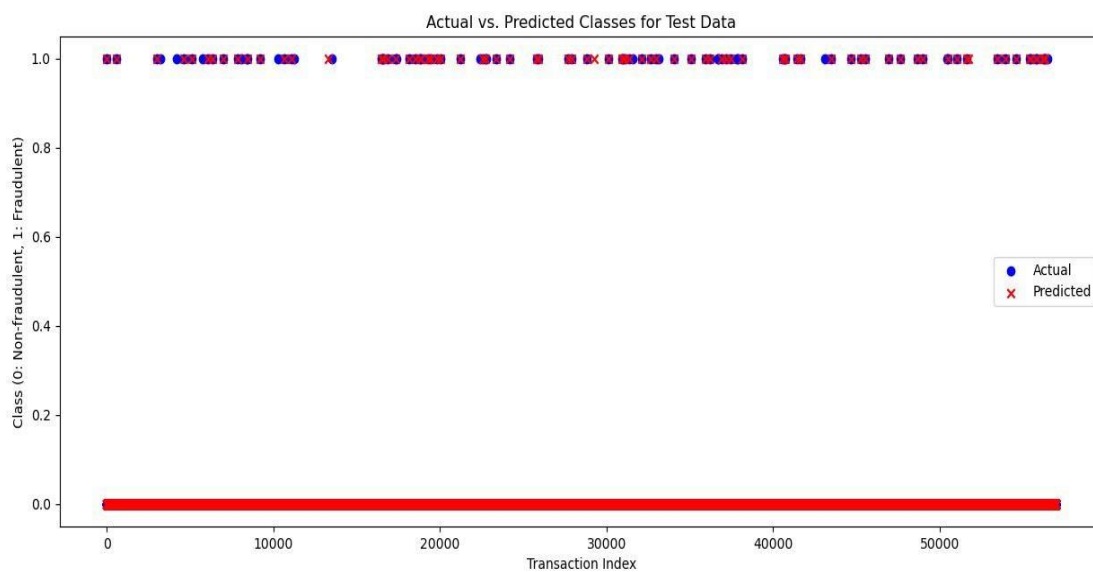
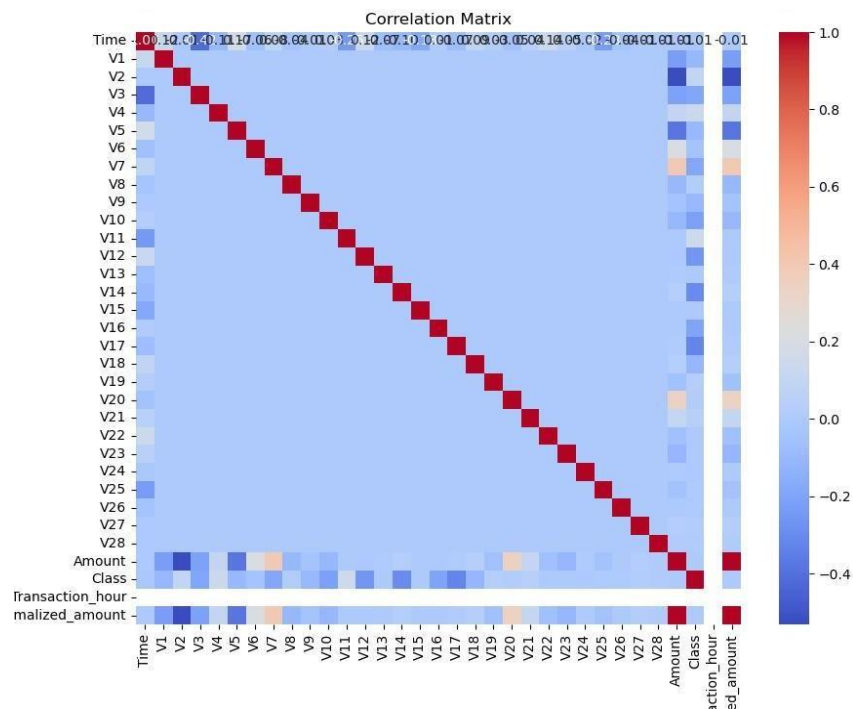
```
[[56860    4]
```

```
[   22   76]]
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	56864
1	0.95	0.78	0.85	98
accuracy			1.00	56962
macro avg	0.97	0.89	0.93	56962
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	56962





# CONCLUSION

Through this project, we have developed a robust solution for credit card fraud detection using predictive modelling techniques. By accurately identifying fraudulent transactions, we aim to enhance the financial integrity of both consumers and institutions. This project reflects our commitment to leveraging data science for the benefit of our company and its stakeholders.

Credit card fraud poses a significant risk to both consumers and financial institutions. In this report, we outline our approach to tackling this challenge through predictive modeling techniques. Our objective is to develop a robust solution capable of accurately identifying fraudulent transactions while minimizing false positives.

The source code for the pipeline can be found in the attached files. For installation and execution instructions, please refer to the README file included in the zip archive. If you have any further questions or require assistance, please don't hesitate to contact us.



# Contact Information

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