

TITLE: FRAUD DETECTION SYSTEM

SUBMITTED BY:

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ABSTRACT

- By considering the problem of building online machine-learned models for detecting auction frauds in e-commerce web sites, we developed a model for preventing the occurrence of fraud activities. This model stops the fraud occurrence at the initial stage by allowing only the reputed and well-known sellers into the website. By considering the User's satisfaction, we allow them to raise complaint against the products purchased if they find any fraud in them. Here, in this project, Admin takes the responsibility of preventing the occurrence of fraud by giving access to the trust worthy sellers. This mini project is implemented by using JAVA, HTTP and MySQL.

CHAPTER-1

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1PROBLEM STATEMENT :

- By considering the problem of building online machine-learned models for detecting auction frauds in e-commerce web sites, we developed a model for preventing the occurrence of fraud activities. This model stops the fraud occurrence at the initial stage by allowing only the reputed and well-known sellers into the website. By considering the User's satisfaction, we allow them to raise complaint against the products purchased if they find any fraud in them. Fraud detection is a set of activities undertaken to prevent money or property from being obtained through false pretenses. Here, in this project, Admin takes the responsibility of preventing the occurrence of fraud by giving access to the trust worthy sellers.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

- To grant the privileges to the seller.
- To minimize the frauds in the product.
- To raise a complaint if the user finds the fraud in the product purchased.
- To give access to the sellers who are trust worthy to the admin.
- To block the products from the sellers side if any fraud detected by the admin.

1.3 METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED:

Our current Fraud detection system is user friendly and can be used effortlessly. It was implemented by using Java, HTTP and MySQL.

We propose an online profit model framework which takes online feature selection, coefficient bounds from human knowledge and multiple instance learning into account simultaneously.

1.4 EXPECTED OUTCOME:

- The expected outcome of the present fraud detection system is genuine products from the sellers which is effectively organized by the admin module.
- Admin which acts as interface between seller and user detects the fraud sellers from the entered list and rejects their entry into the website.
- The final outcome of the system is visible genuine products from seller end to user end through admin.

1.5 SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- Software Requirements:
 - Operating system: Windows95/98/2000/XP
 - Front end: Java. Jdk1.6
 - Database: MySQL server
 - Database Connectivity: JDBC
- Hardware Requirements:
 - Speed: 1.1 Ghz
 - Ram: 256 MB (min)
 - Hard disk: 20 GB

CHAPTER-2

2.DATA

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM AND ITS PROBLEM

The traditional online shopping business model allows sellers to sell a product or service at a preset price, where buyers can choose to purchase if they find it to be a good deal. Online auction however is a different business model by which items are sold through price bidding. There is often a starting price and expiration time specified by the sellers. Once the auction starts, potential buyers bid against each other, and the winner gets the item with their highest winning bid.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM AND ITS MERITS

We propose an online profit model framework which takes online feature selection, coefficient bounds from human knowledge and multiple instance learning into account simultaneously. By empirical experiments on a real-world online auction fraud detection data we show that this model can potentially detect more frauds and significantly reduce customer complaints compared to several baseline models and the human-tuned rulebased system. Human experts with years of experience created many rules to detect whether a user is fraud or not.

2.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business is put forth with a

very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

- ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY
- TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
- SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

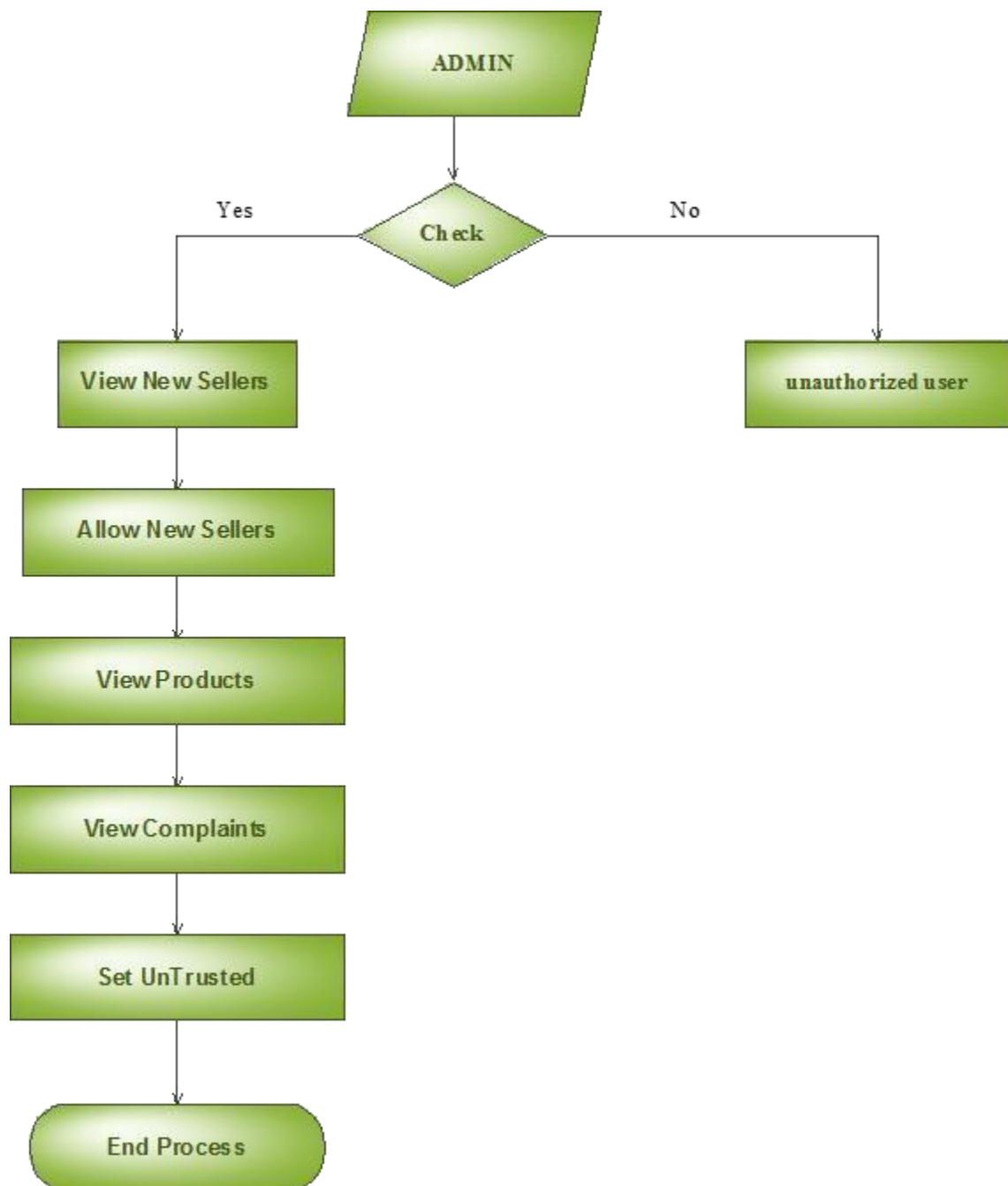
CHAPTER-3

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

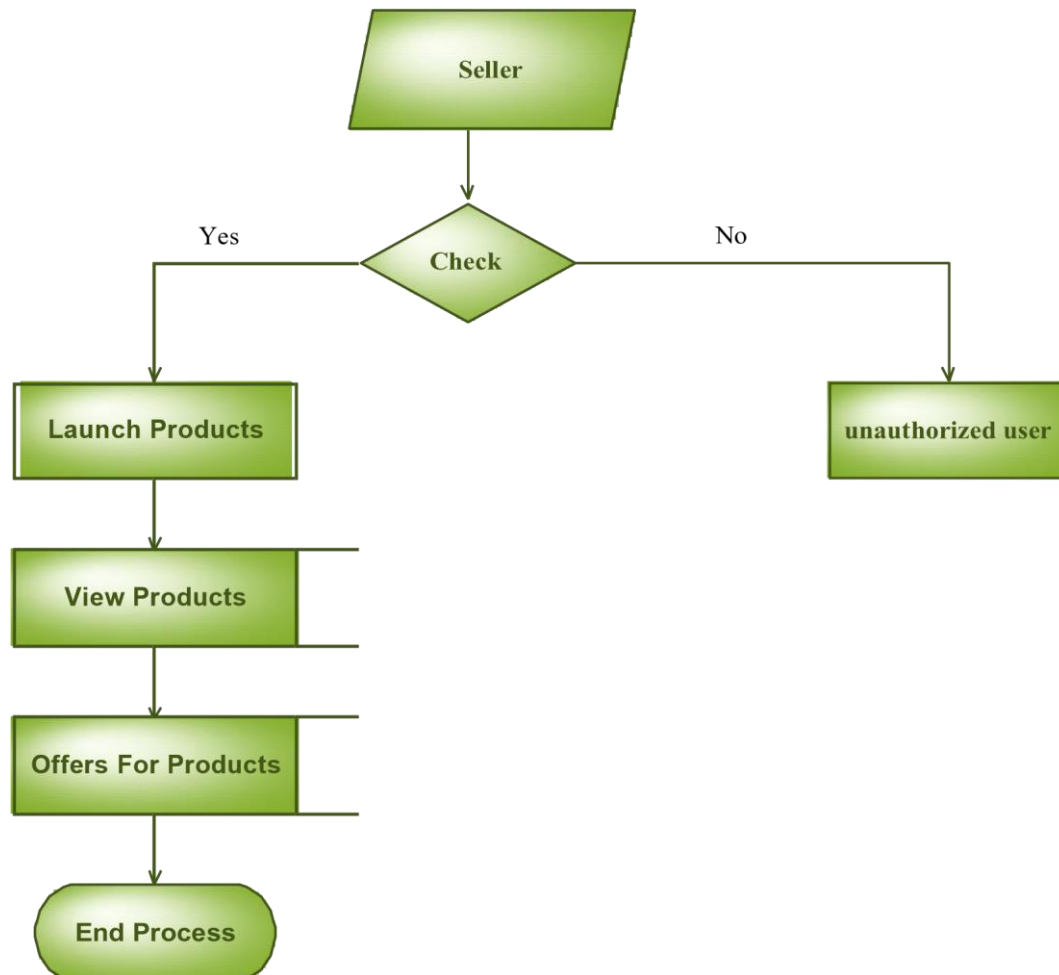
3.1 Data Flow Diagram / Use Case Diagram / Flow Diagram

The data flow is also called as the bubble chart. It is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of the input data to the system, various processing carried out on these data, and the output data is generated by the system.

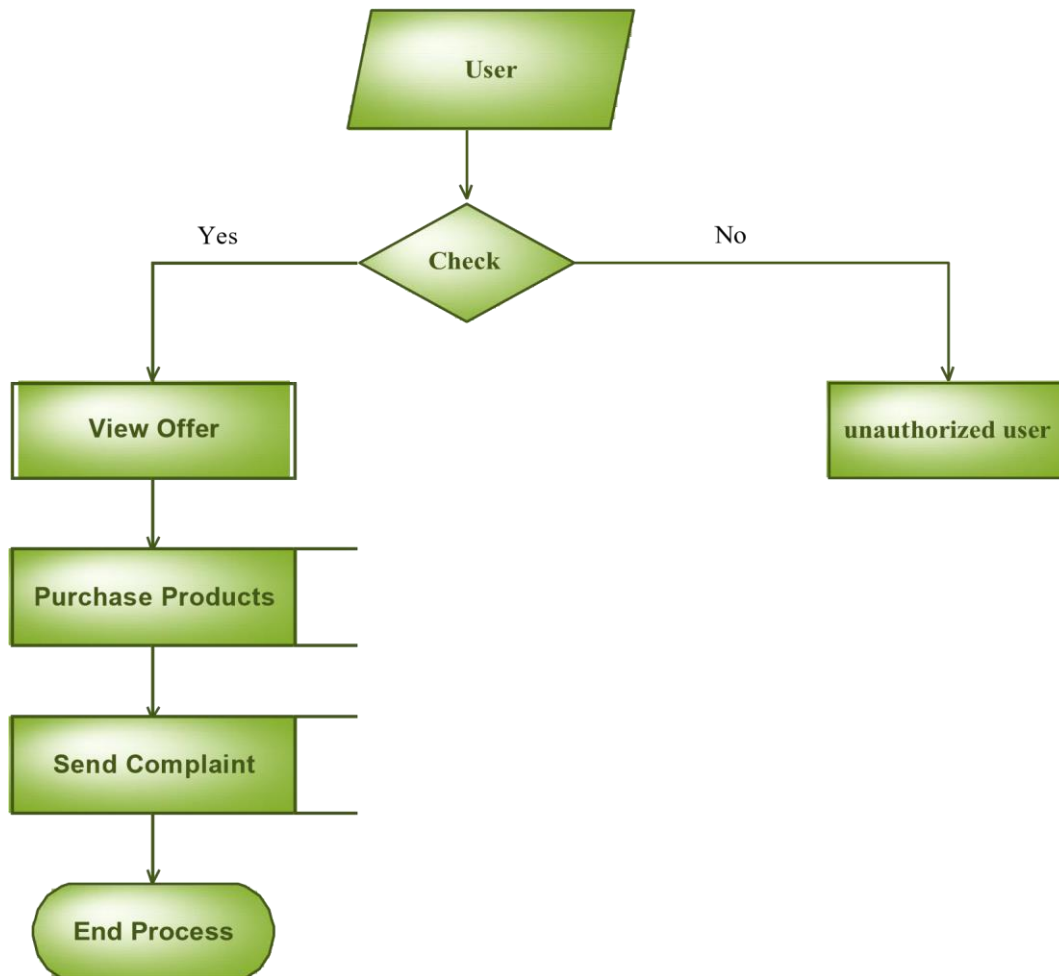
SYSTEM DESIGN :(Admin)



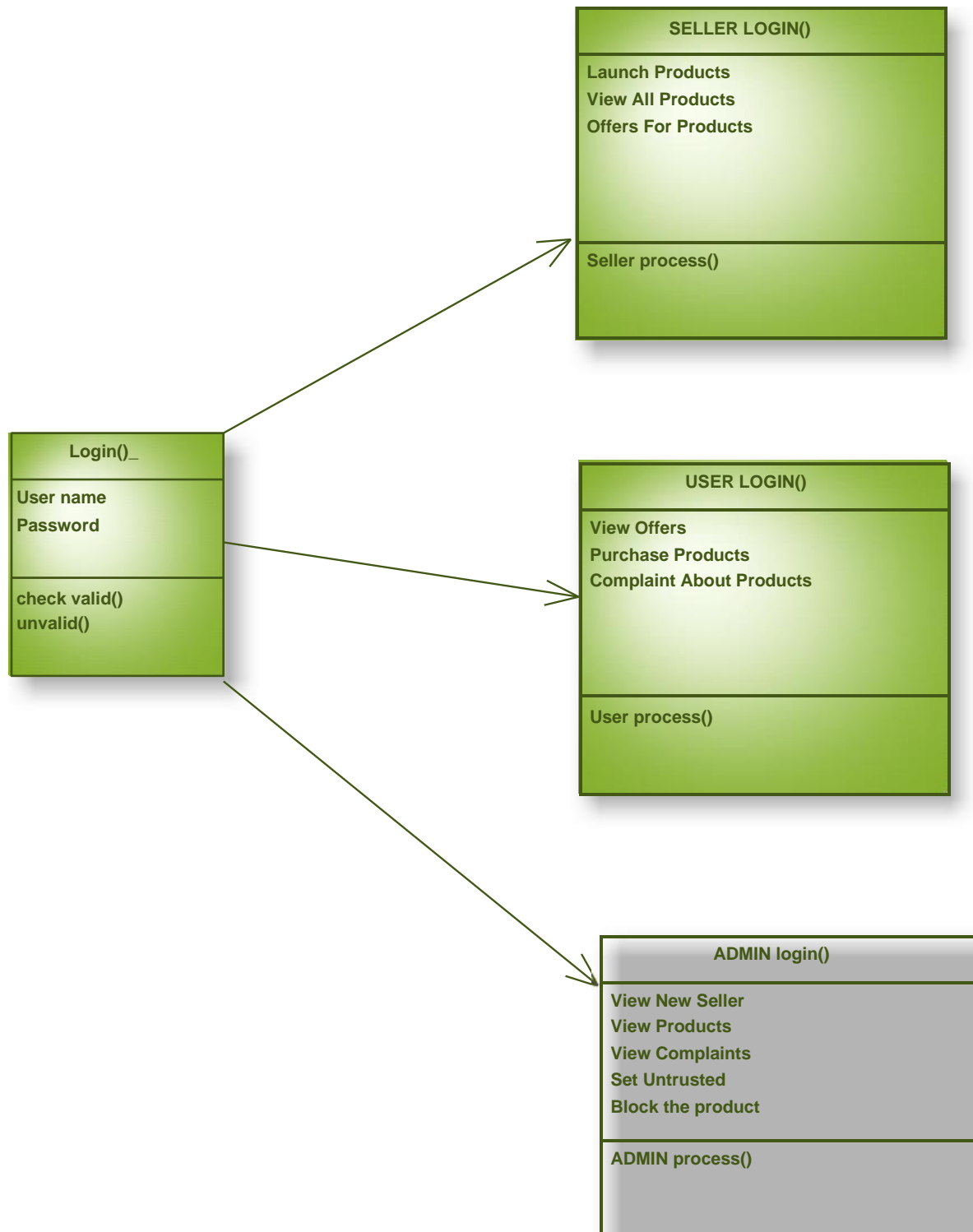
SYSTEM DESIGN:(Seller)



SYSTEM DESIGN:(User)



Class Diagram



CHAPTER-4

4.IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 MODULE DESCRIPTION:

- Rule-based features:

Human experts with years of experience created many rules to detect whether a user is fraud or not. An example of such rules is “blacklist”, i.e. whether the user has been detected or complained as fraud before. Each rule can be regarded as a binary feature that indicates the fraud likeliness.

- Selective labeling:

If the fraud score is above a certain threshold, the case will enter a queue for further investigation by human experts. Once it is reviewed, the final result will be labeled as boolean, i.e. fraud or clean. Cases with higher scores have higher priorities in the queue to be reviewed. The cases whose fraud score are below the threshold are determined as clean by the system without any human judgment.

- Fraud churn:

Once one case is labeled as fraud by human experts, it is very likely that the seller is not trustable and may be also selling other frauds; hence

all the items submitted by the same seller are labeled as fraud too. The fraudulent seller along with his/her cases will be removed from the website immediately once detected.

- **User Complaint:**

Buyers can file complaints to claim loss if they are recently deceived by fraudulent sellers. The Administrator view the various type of complaints and the percentage of various type complaints. The complaints values of a products increase some threshold value the administrator set the trustability of the product as Untrusted or banded. If the products set as banded, the user cannot view the products in the website.

4.2 DATA DICTIONARY

The logical characteristics of current systems data stores, including name, description, aliases, contents, and organization. Identifies processes where the data are used and where immediate access to information needed. Serves as the basis for identifying database requirements during system design.

Uses of data dictionary:

1. To manage the details in large systems.
2. To communicate a common meaning for all system elements.
3. To document the features of the system.
4. To facilitate analysis of the details in order to evaluate characteristics and determine where system changes should be made.
5. To locate errors and omission in the systems.

TABLE NAME: Admin registration, it contains all the details about administrators. The following table explains all the fields.

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT	EXTRA
User id	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
pass	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	

TABLE NAME: Seller registration , it contains all the details about the sellers. The following table explain all the fields .

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT	EXTRA
uid	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
name	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
cname	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
userid	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
pass	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
mobile	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
webadd	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
date	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
authorize	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	

TABLE NAME: Offers provided, it contains all the details about the offers. The following table explain all the field.

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT	EXTRA
pid	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
comname	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
proname	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
wardate	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
prorate	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
offrate	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
offdes	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
status	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
sold	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
deliver	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Missmatch	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
service	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
damage	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
feed	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
adminact	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	

TABLE NAME: Products, it contains all the details about the products. The following table explain all the fields.

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT	EXTRA
pid	Int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	Auto_increment
comname	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
proname	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
wardate	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
proimage	Longblob	NO		NULL	
prorate	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Status	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
adminact	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	

TABLE NAME: Purchased, it contains all the details about the purchased products. The following table explain all the fields.

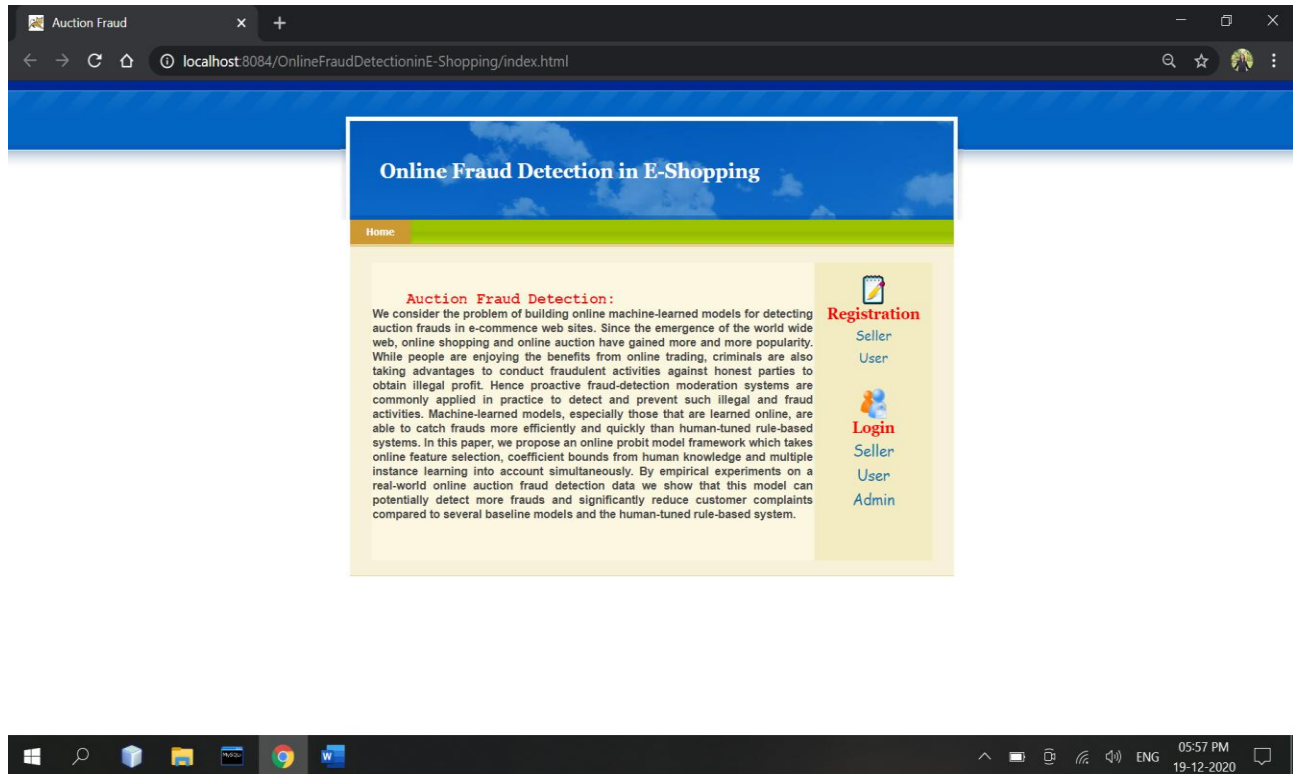
FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT	EXTRA
Pur_id	Int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	Auto_increment
Uid	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
uname	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Pid	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Comname	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Proname	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Wardate	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Prorate	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Offrate	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Offdes	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
status	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	

TABLE NAME: User, it contains all the details about the user. The following table explains all the fields.

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT	EXTRA
uid	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Name	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Userid	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Pass	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Mobile	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Email	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
date	Varchar(255)	NO		NULL	

Results

1. Home Page: It contains registration for seller and user. And Login for seller, User and admin.



2. Registration: Seller signup asks for Seller Name, Company Name, User ID, Password, Mobile number, Email ID, Website, Date and Time will be recorded automatically and then submit. And User signup asks for the credentials like User name, User ID, password, Mobile number and email ID and then Submit.

Auction Fraud

localhost:8084/OnlineFraudDetectioninE-Shopping/seller_signup.jsp

Online Fraud Detection in E-Shopping

Home

Seller Signup

ID 3

Seller Name

Company Name

User ID

Password

Mobile

Email ID

Website

Date

Registration
Seller
User

Login
Seller
User
Admin

Windows taskbar: 12:21 PM, 25-12-2020

Auction Fraud

localhost:8084/OnlineFraudDetectioninE-Shopping/user_signup.jsp

Online Fraud Detection in E-Shopping

Home

User Signup

ID 3

Name

User ID

Password

Mobile

Email ID

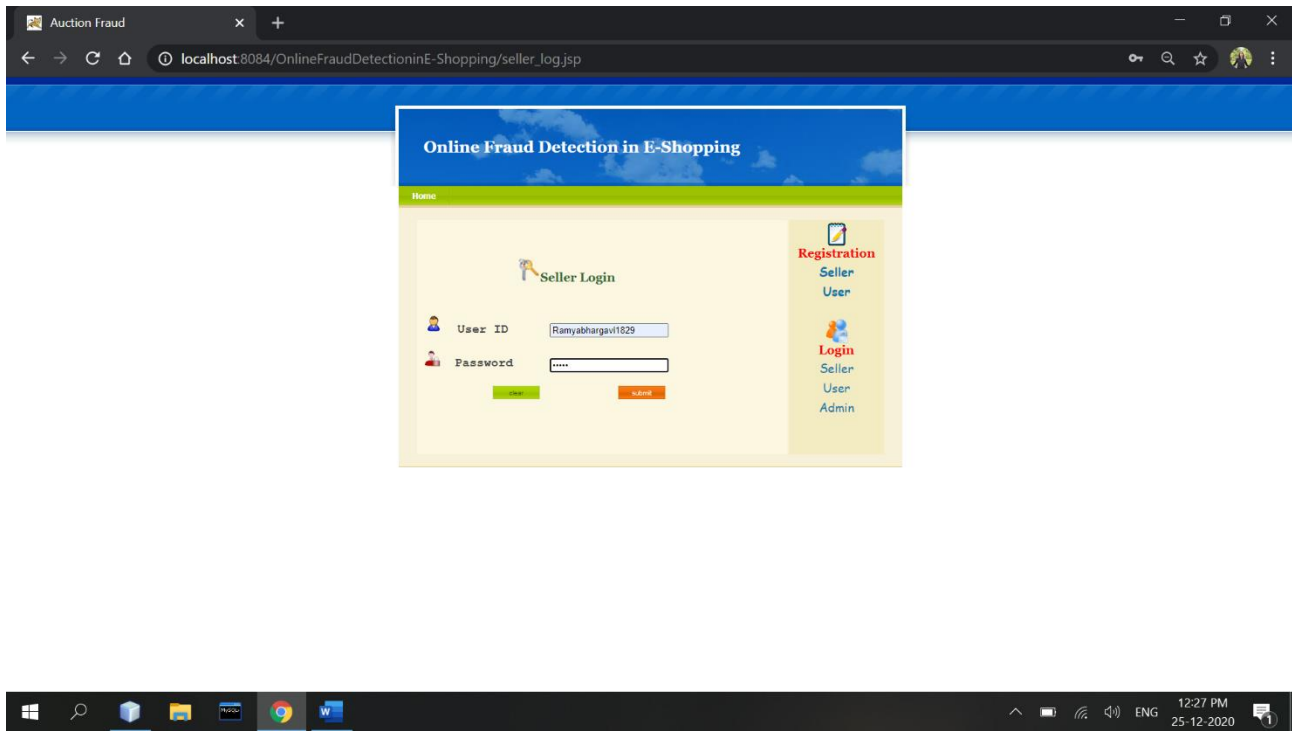
Date

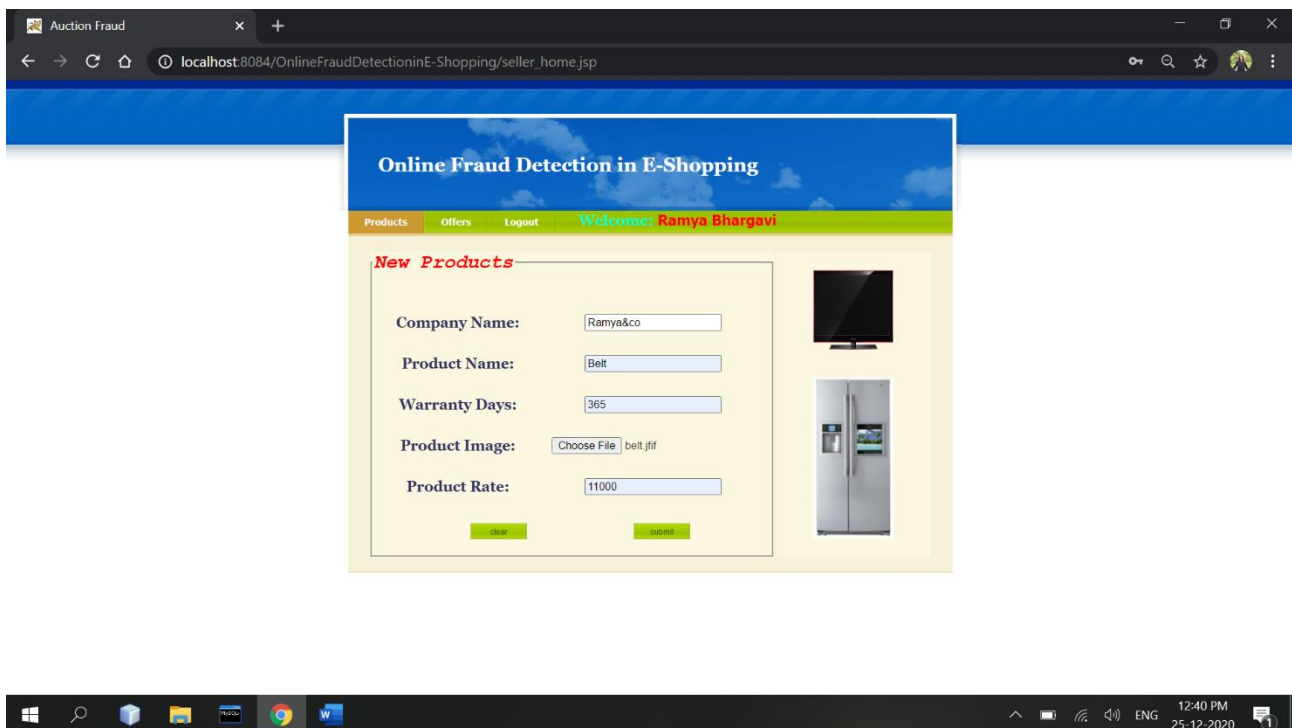
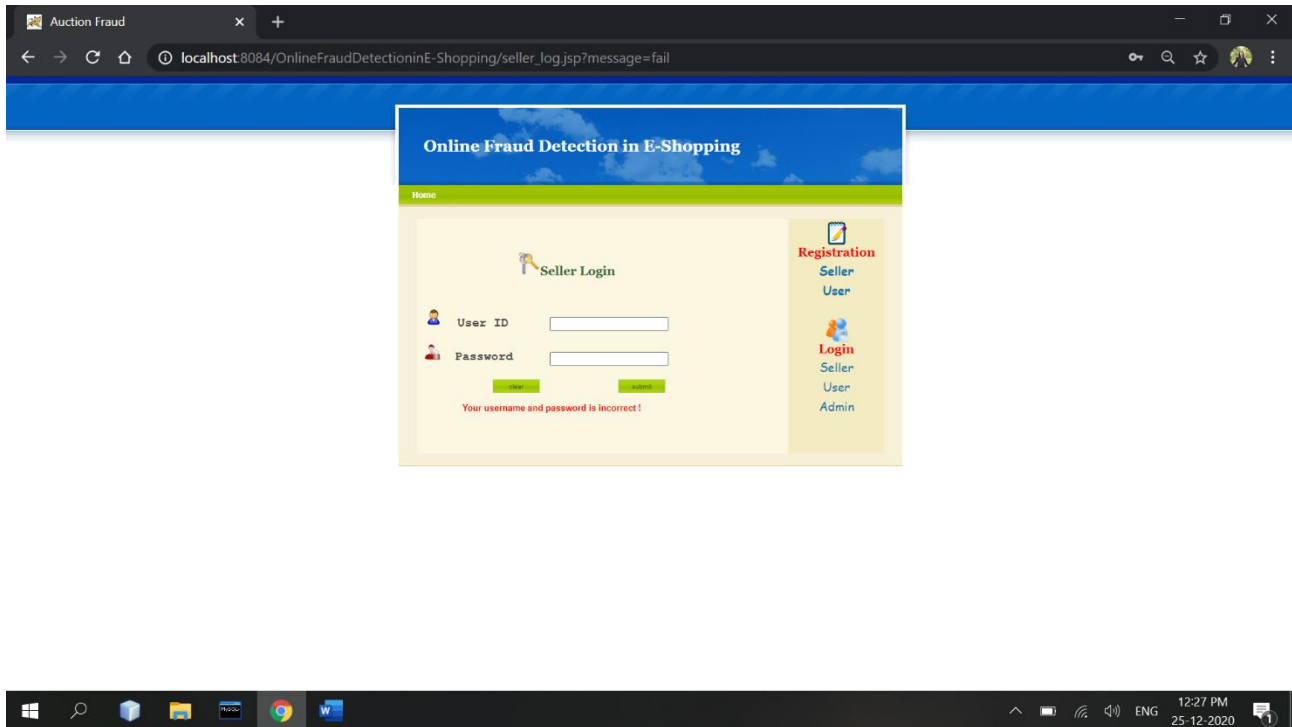
Registration
Seller
User

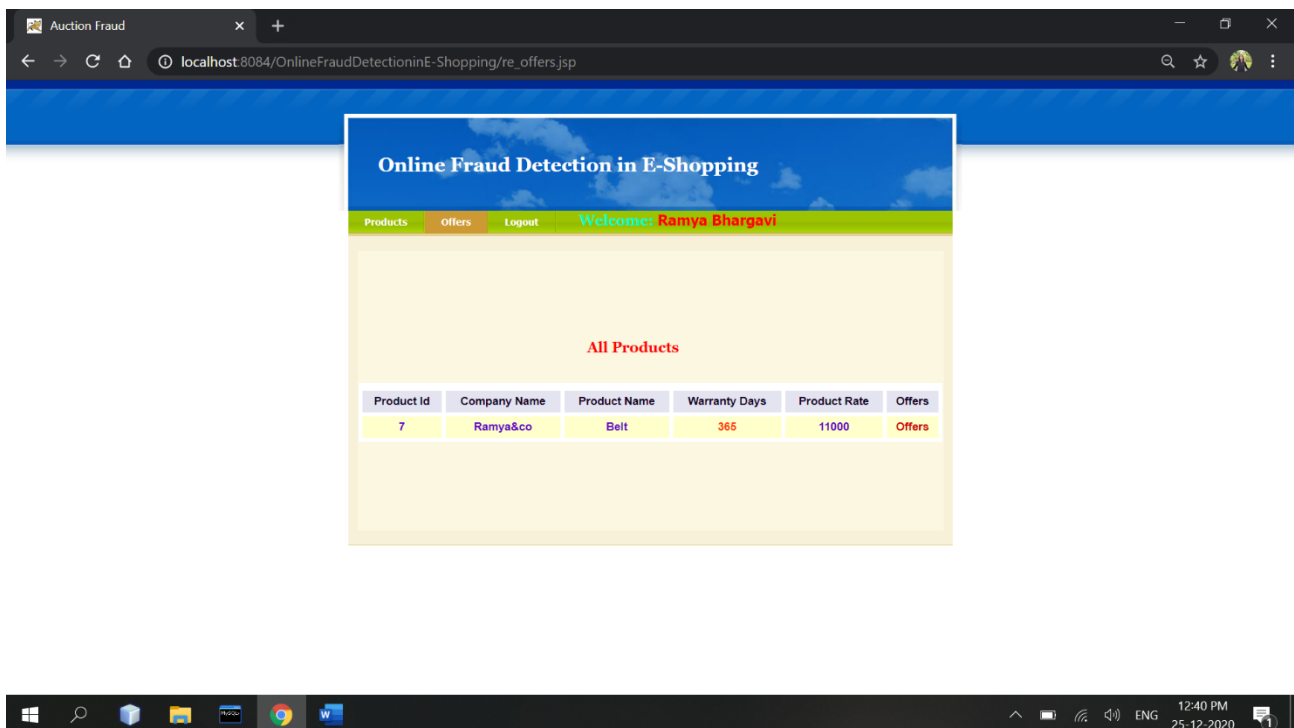
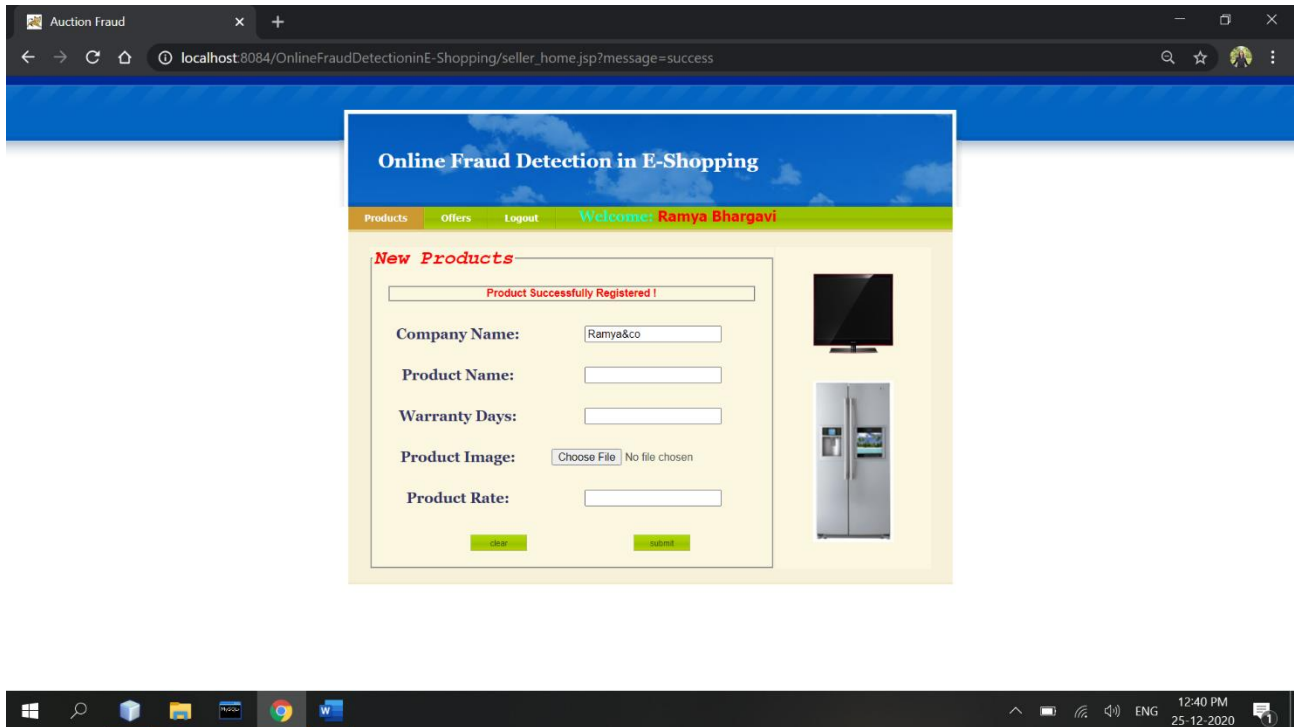
Login
Seller
User
Admin

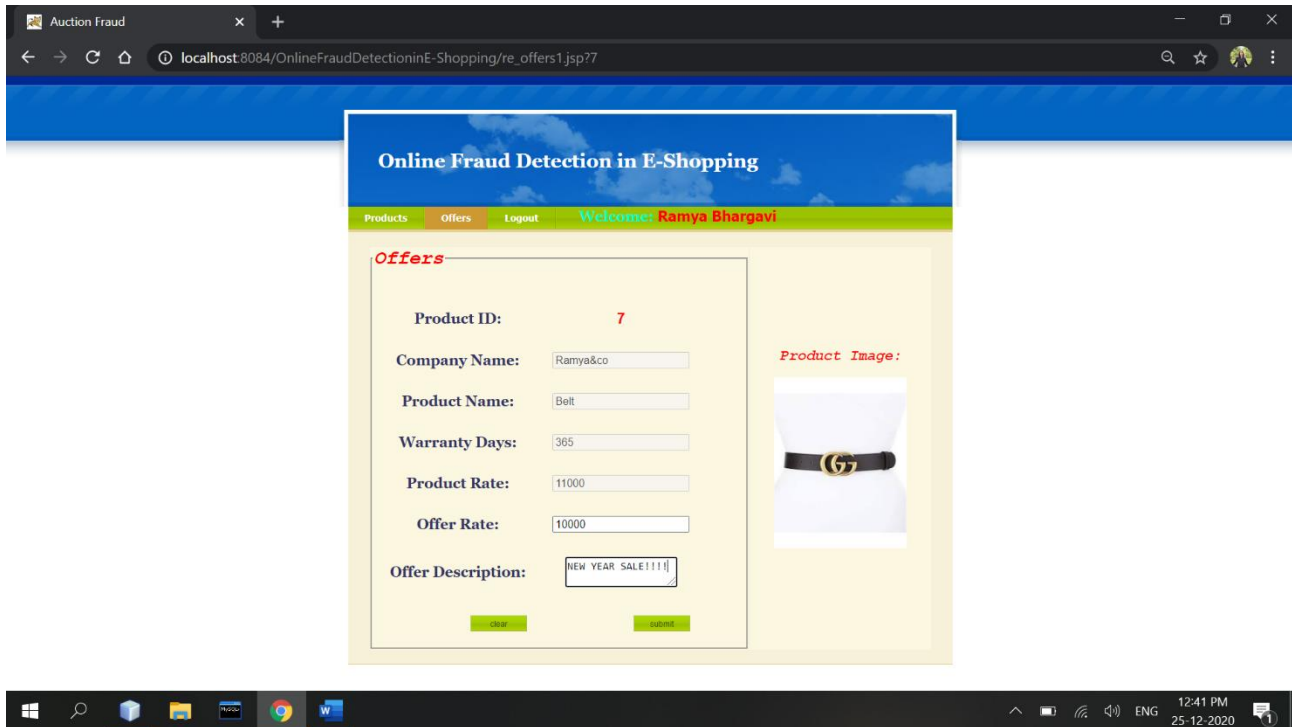
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3. Login (seller): Seller login is provided with ID and password. This login Step can be done after the successful completion of the Registration process. And when the seller tries to login with his/her credentials, it shows Username and password is incorrect. This is because, the seller cannot until the admin authorizes the seller. Once the admin authorizes the seller, the seller can login with his/her credentials and sell the products. The seller can also provide offers on the product. The detailed process is shown below respectively.

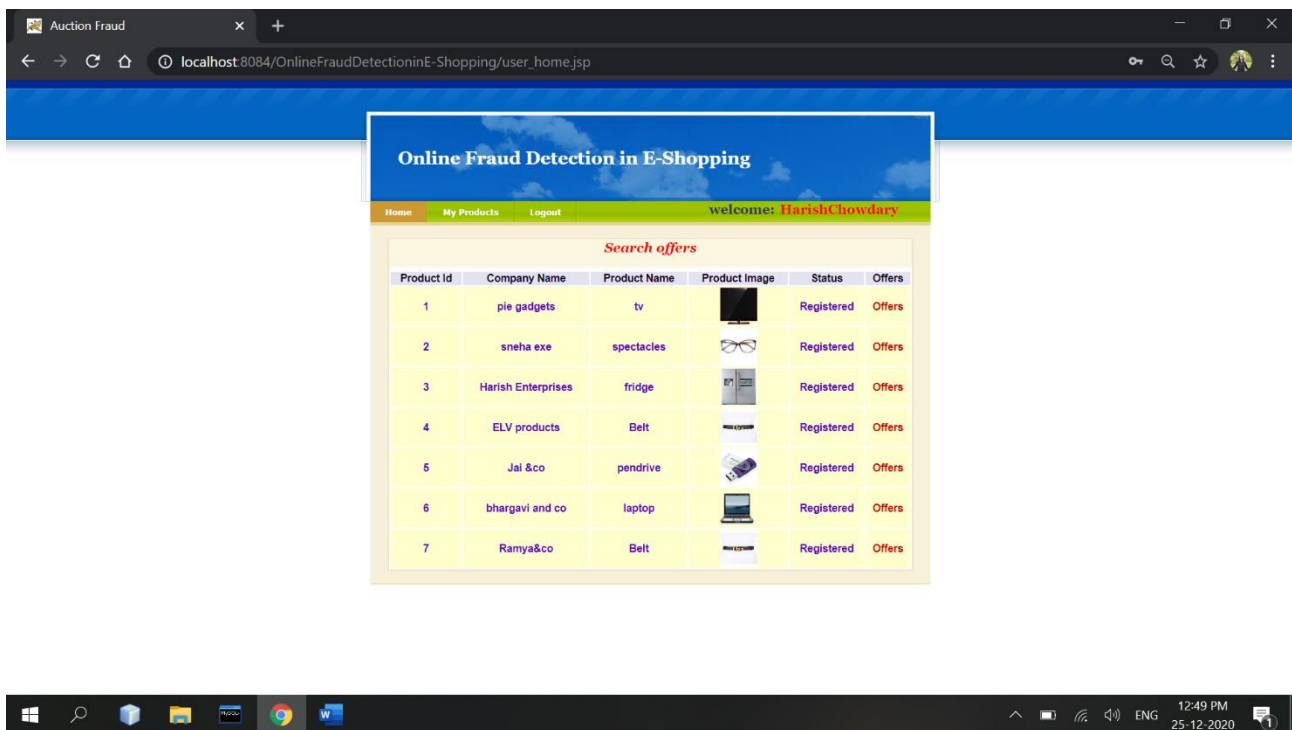
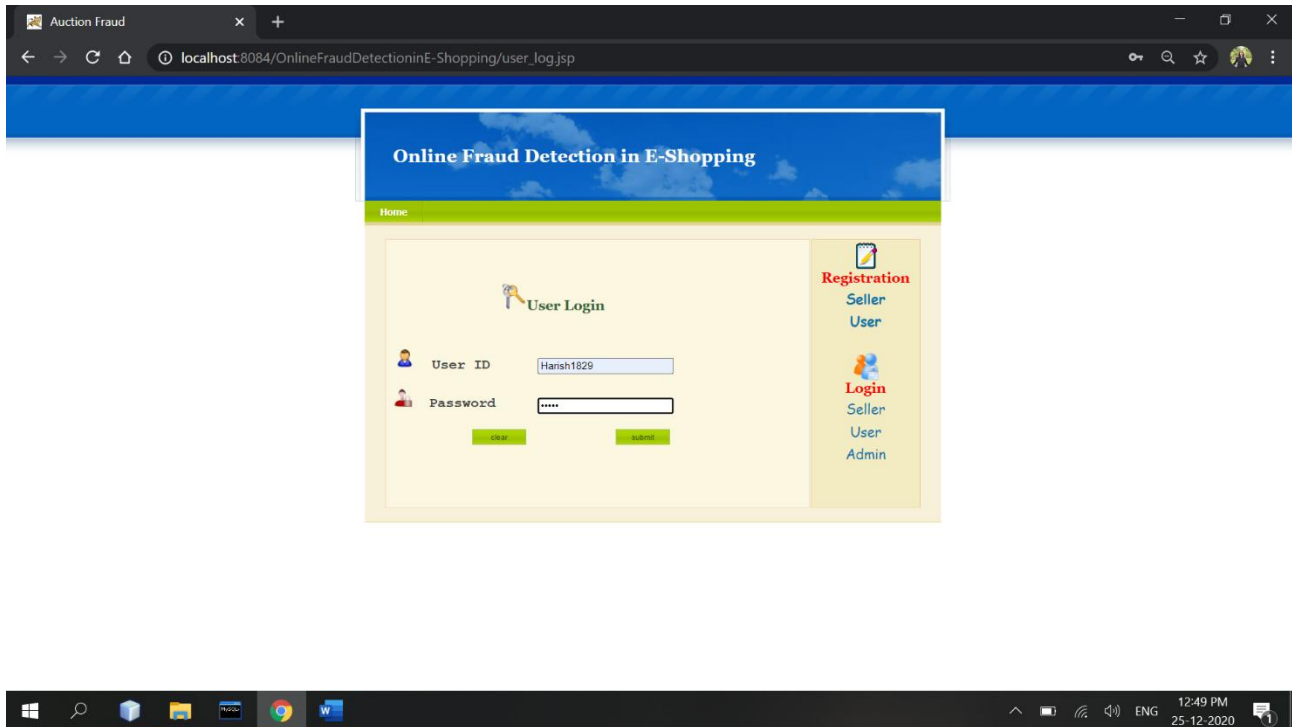


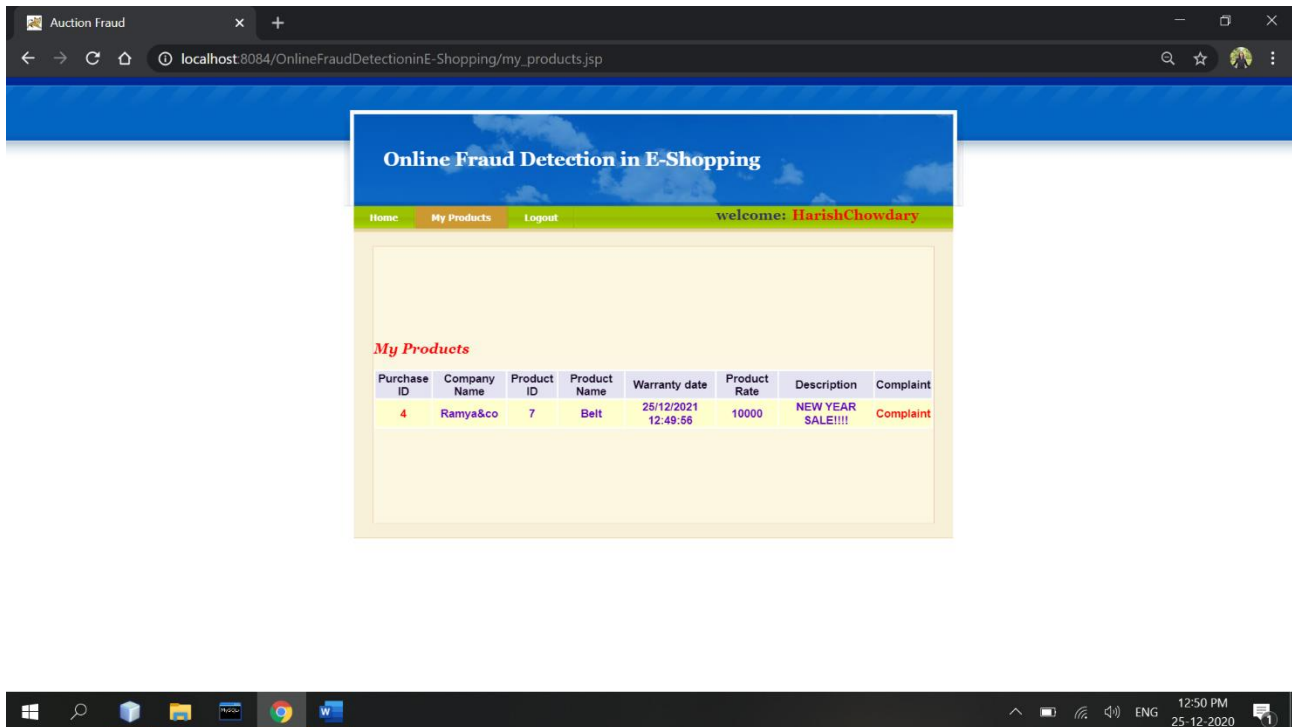
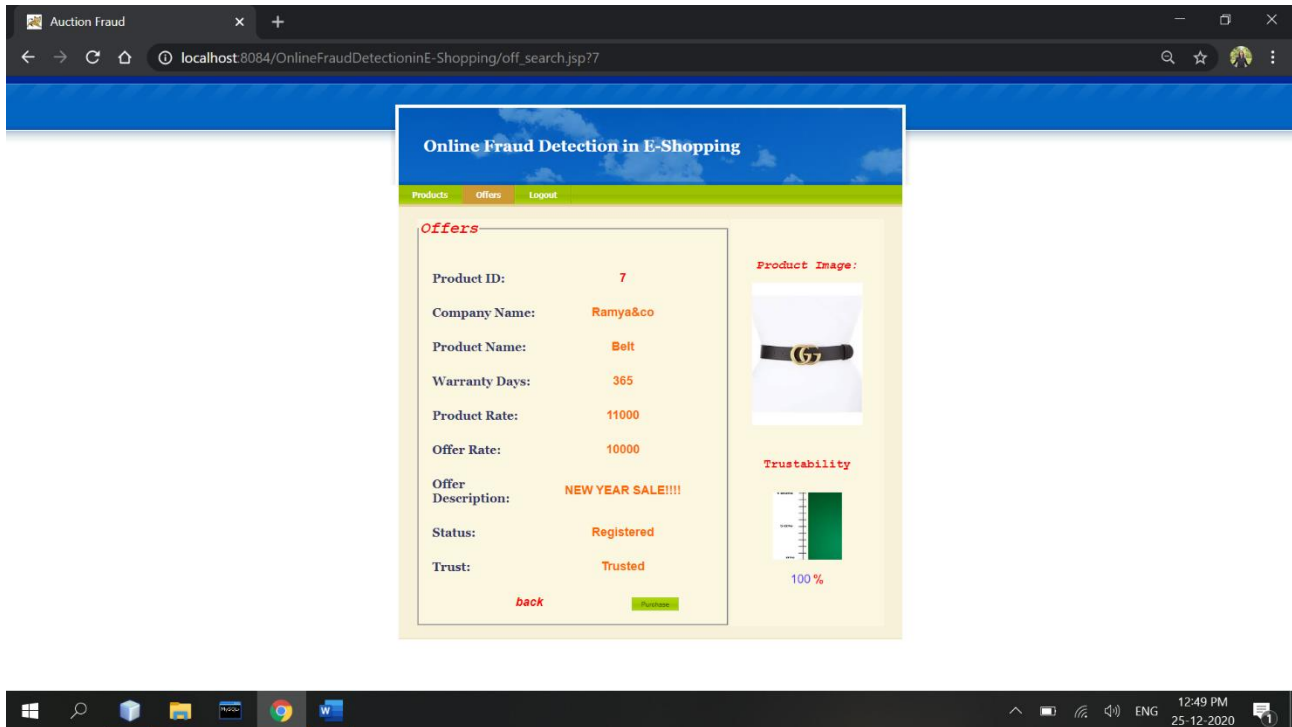


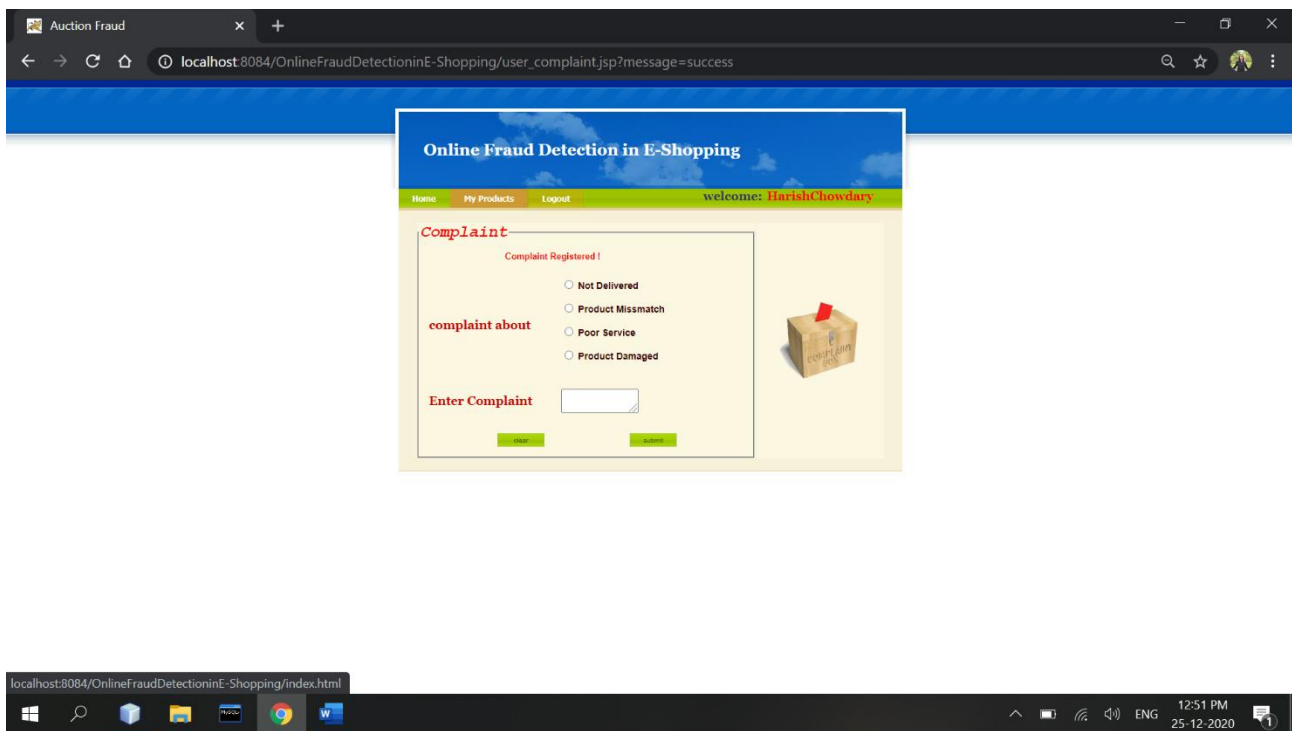
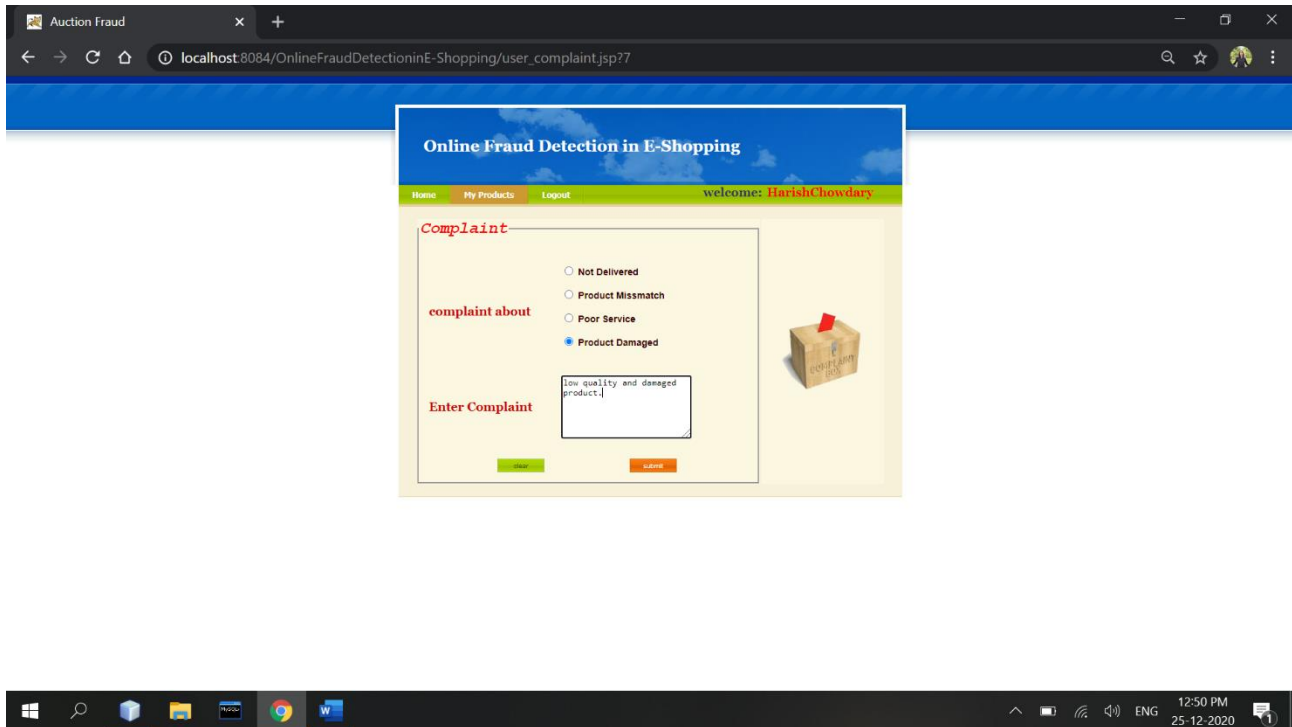




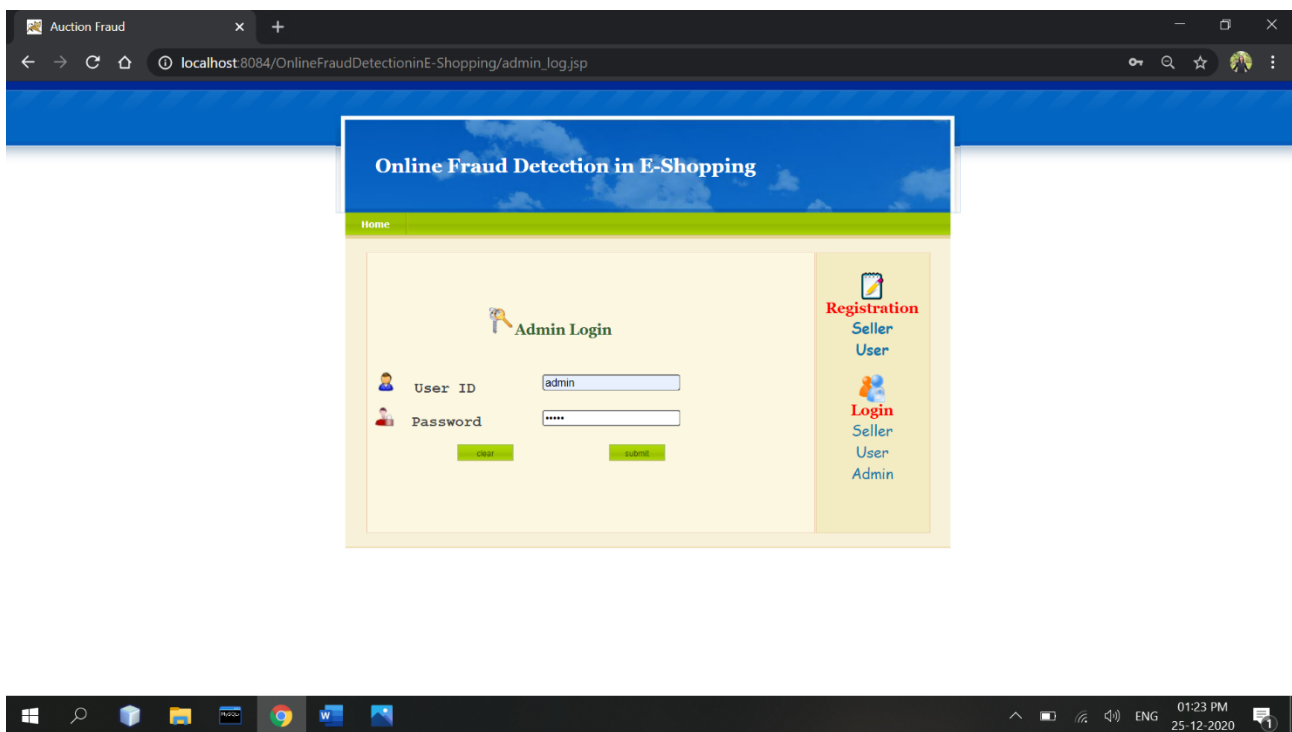
4. Login (User): User login is provided with User ID and password. After the successful login of the user, He/she can see the available products and offers on them to purchase. When the user selects the product that he/she wants to purchase, It shows all the product details like Company name, Product name, Warranty days of the product, Product rate, Offer rate, Offer description, Statues whether the Seller is registered successfully or not, Trust whether the seller is trust-worthy to the admin or not, And then after checking all the provided information, the user can purchase the product. The user can view his/her purchased products from My products column and can raise a complaint if he/she were unsatisfied with the product. The available options under complaint raise are 1. Not delivered, 2. Product Missmatch, 3. Poor service and 4. Product damaged. The User can select any one of the among option and then submit. Then it shows complaint Registered. The detailed process is shown below respectively.







5. Login(admin): The admin login is provided with ID and password. After the successful login, It displays the Home page Where it shows, WELCOME: ADMIN. It displays the list of products from various companies with all the product details. When the admin tap the view button of particular product, it shows the product survey status. The product survey status displays the product ID, Product Name, Company Name, Number of products sold, Complaints and Trustable or not. The product survey status also provide more details such as values of product not delivered, Value for product mismatch as well as values for poor service and product damaged. By keeping this all in mind, the admin can set the seller as untrusted and can also block the product. The detailed process is shown below.










Auction Fraud

localhost:8084/OnlineFraudDetectioninE-Shopping/admin_home.jsp

Online Fraud Detection in E-Shopping

Home sellers Logout Welcome:ADMIN

All Products

Product Id	Company Name	Product Name	Product Image	Status	Trustability	Details
1	ple gadgets	tv		Registered	Trusted	View
2	sneha exe	spectacles		Registered	Trusted	View
3	Harish Enterprises	fridge		Registered	Trusted	View
4	ELV products	Belt		Registered	Trusted	View
5	Jai &co	pendrive		Registered	Trusted	View
6	bhargavi and co	laptop		Registered	Trusted	View
7	Ramya&co	Belt		Registered	banded	View

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Auction Fraud

localhost:8084/OnlineFraudDetectioninE-Shopping/admin_trust.jsp?2

Online Fraud Detection in E-Shopping

Home

Product Survey Status

Product ID: 2

Product Name: spectacles

Company Name: sneha exe

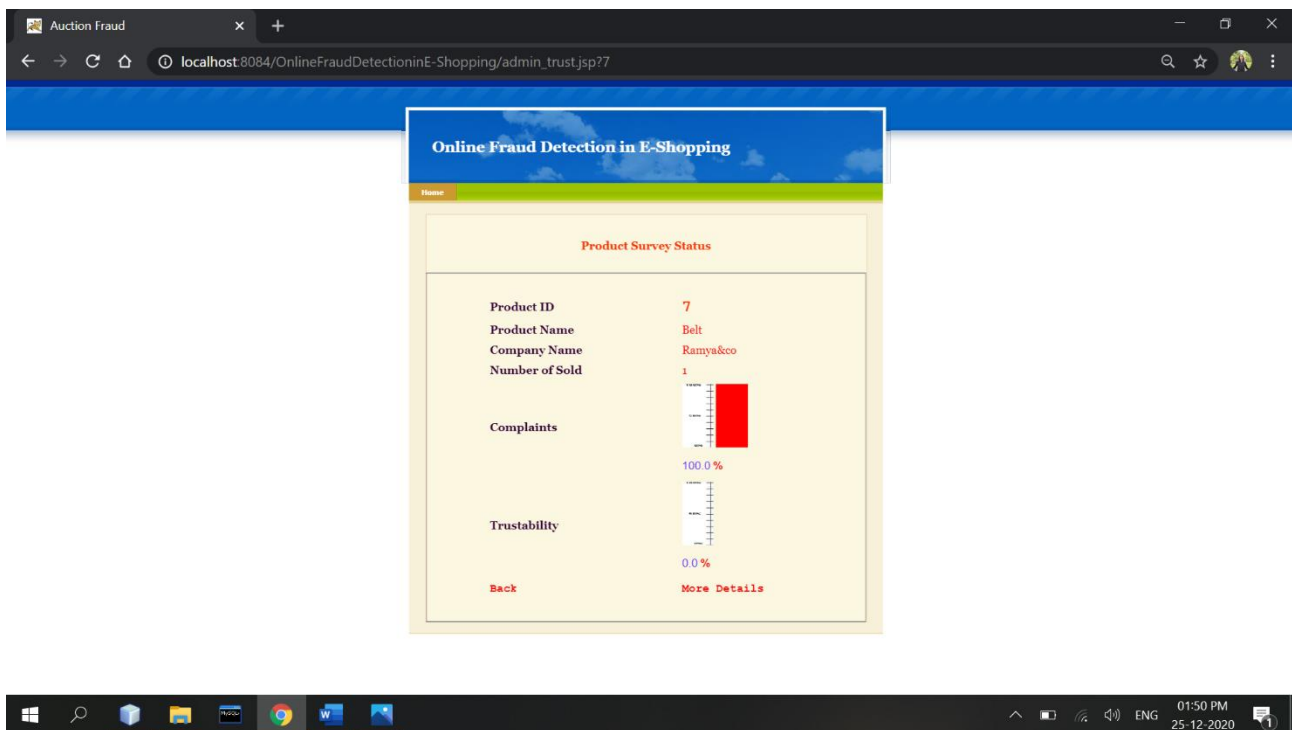
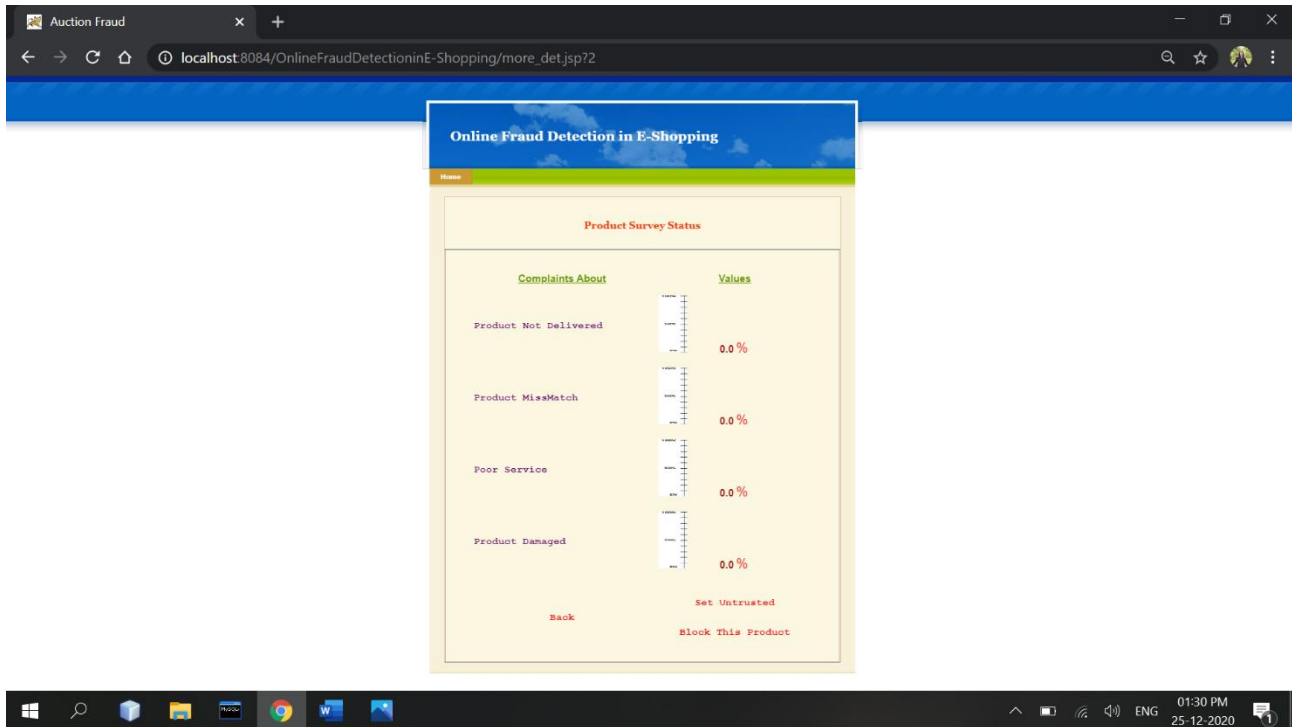
Number of Sold: 1

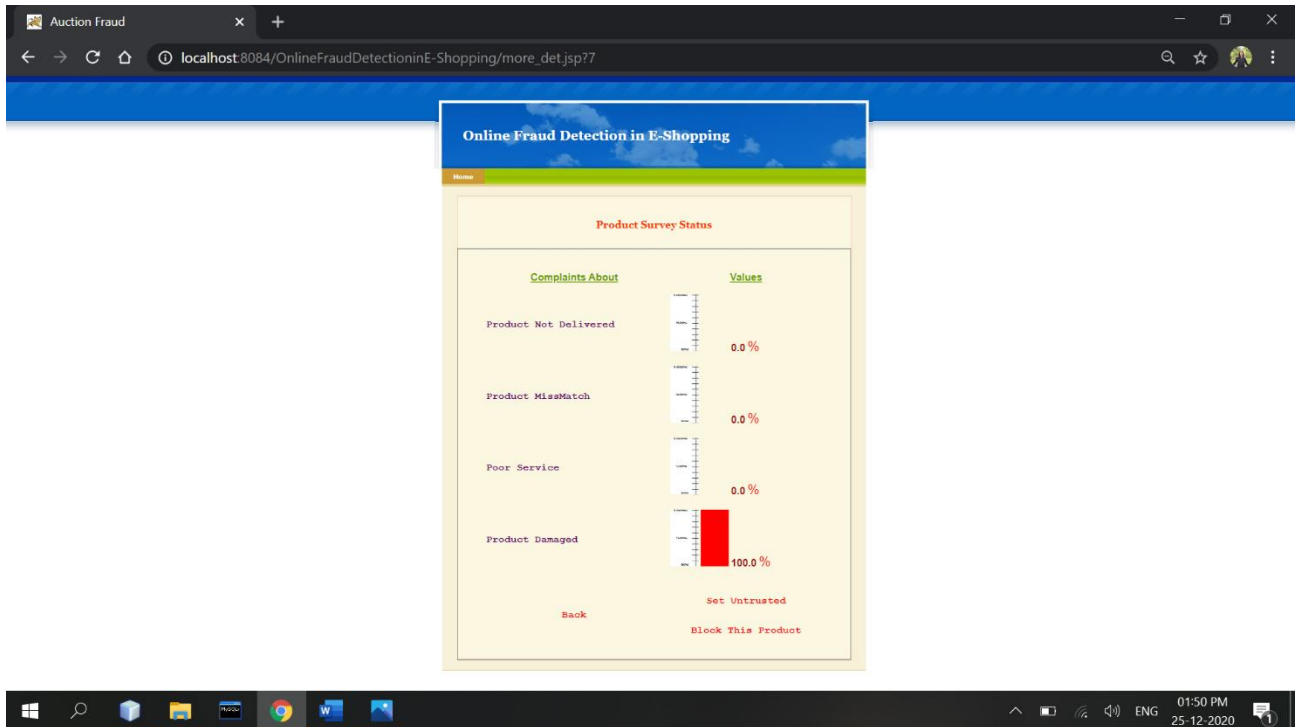
Complaints: 0.0 %

Trustability: 100.0 %

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CONCLUSION

I finally conclude that this mini project named “ FRAUD DETECTION SYSTEM” is user friendly by providing genuine from seller end to user end. It prevents the fraudulent sellers from entering into the website. In case any fraud detects in the products, it helps in raising a complaint against the product as well as seller.

REFERENCES

1. "The Java Programming Language" by Arnold.
2. "Java: The complete Reference" by Herbert Schildt.
3. Website: "GeeksForGeeks".