

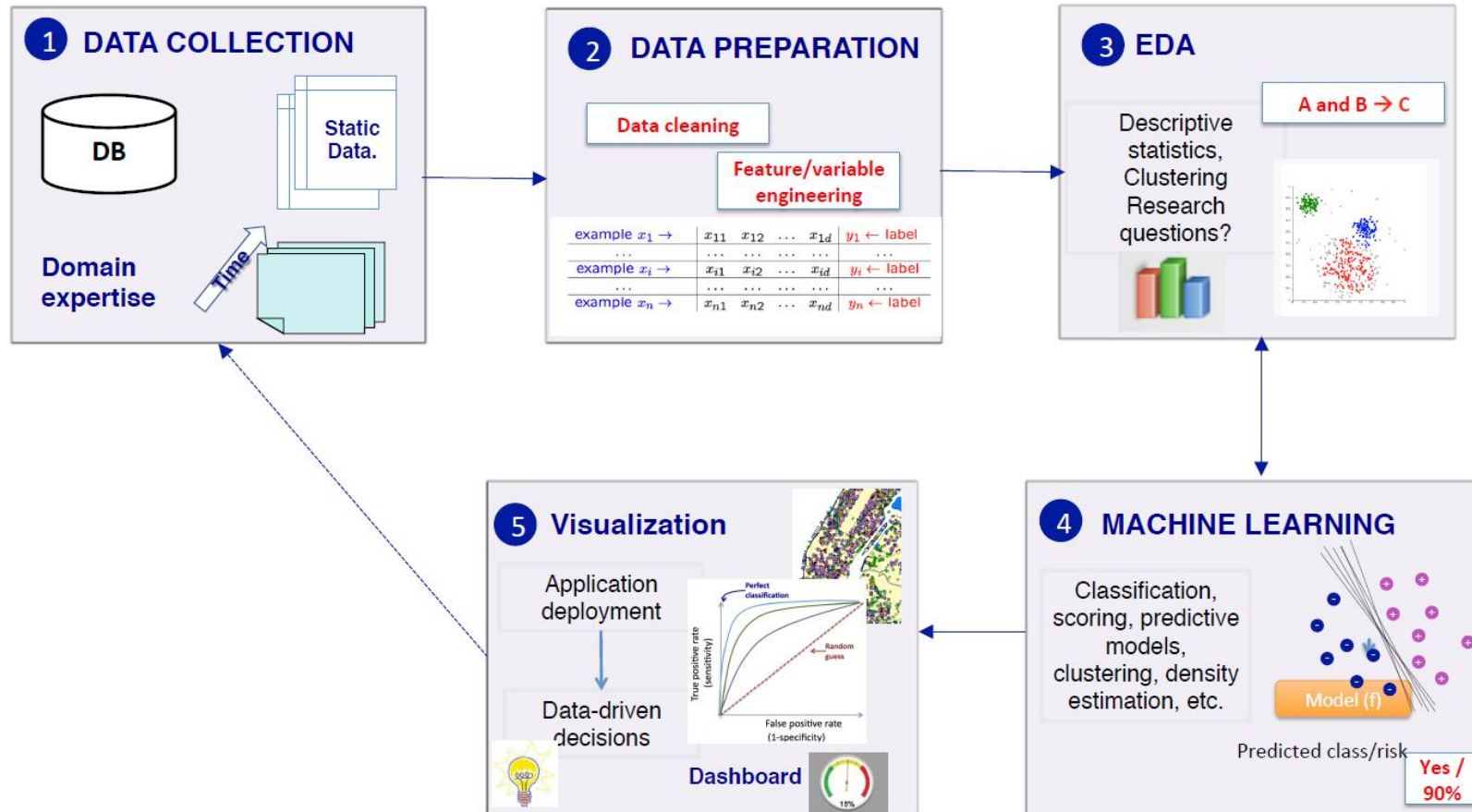


# Machine Learning data processing

Credit card fraud detection Case Demo


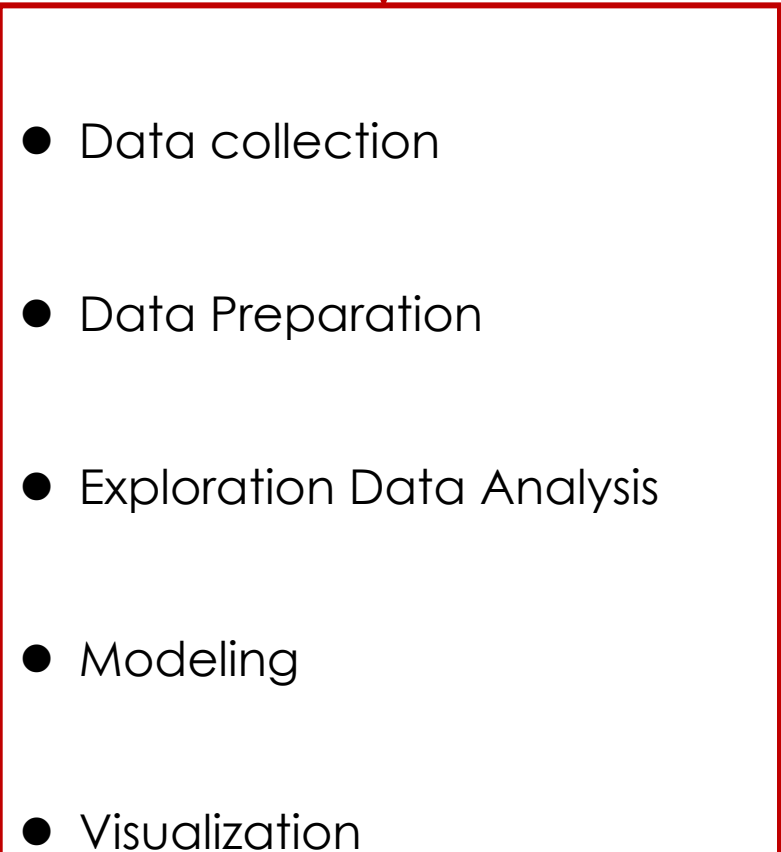
YAO ZHAO

# The Data Science process



# Machine Learning

- Spam filtering
- Credit card fraud detection
- Digit recognition on checks, zip codes
- Detecting faces in images
- MRI image analysis
- Recommendation system
- Search engines
- Handwriting recognition
- Scene classification
- etc...

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- Data collection
  - Data Preparation
  - Exploration Data Analysis
  - Modeling
  - Visualization

# How to find datasets?

## Big data competition platform

- Kaggle: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets>

## Colleges and Universities

- UCI: <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.html>

## Enterprises or public welfare organizations

- Google dataset:  
<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/public-data/>

## Government's open data

- The U.S. Government's open data: <https://data.gov/>

## Searching datasets:

- <https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/>

# Credit card fraud detection

- **Data collection**
- Data Preparation
- Exploration Data Analysis
- Modeling
- Visualization

[www.kaggle.com/mlg-ulb/creditcardfraud](https://www.kaggle.com/mlg-ulb/creditcardfraud)

Download the dataset : creditcard.csv

- Data collection
- **Data Preparation**
- Exploration Data Analysis
- Modeling
- Visualization

## Data Preparation

Eliminates duplicate and null values, corrupt data, inconsistent data types, invalid entries, missing data, and improper formatting.

Python libraries for Data Preparation

### NumPy

- NumPy is the foundation for many other packages that hold the data science ecosystem like Pandas, Matplotlib and Scikit-learn.

### Pandas

- Pandas offer developers fast, efficient and optimized objects for data manipulation in various academic and industrial fields.

### Matplotlib

- The core package used for data visualization. Matplotlib offers various plots and figures developers can use to create different visualizations

# Pandas

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**DataFrame** : A Pandas DataFrame is a 2-dimensional data structure, like a 2-dimensional array, or a table with rows and columns.

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**pandas.read\_csv():** Load a CSV into a DataFrame

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**pandas.DataFrame.head():** returns the headers and a specified number of rows, starting from the top.

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**pandas.DataFrame.tail():** viewing the *last* rows of the DataFrame

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**pandas.DataFrame.info():** **viewing** more information about the data set.

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**pandas.DataFrame.loc():** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.

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**DataFrame.describe():** Generate descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics include those that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.

## EDA

Analyze and investigate the data set and summarize its key characteristics

- Data collection
- Data Preparation
- **Exploration Data Analysis**
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V1~V28 are standardized  
'Amount' is not standardized

Standardize 'Amount'

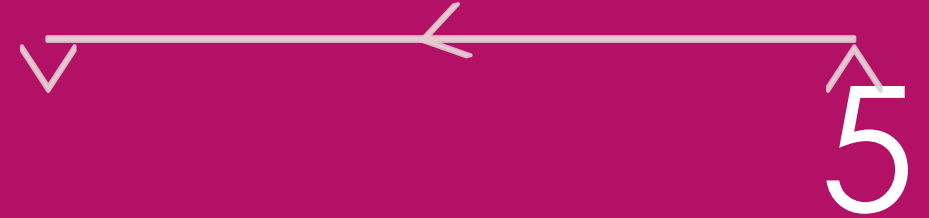
Unbalanced sample data

Under sampling

Oversampling



- Data collection
- Data Preparation
- Exploration Data Analysis
- **Modeling**
- Visualization



Determine the evaluation metrics according to the characteristics of the task itself

Select the algorithms based on the type of the task

Determine the hyperparameters to be adjusted according to the selected algorithm

Determine the value of hyperparameters by the evaluation metrics

The model is applied to the test data set for evaluation

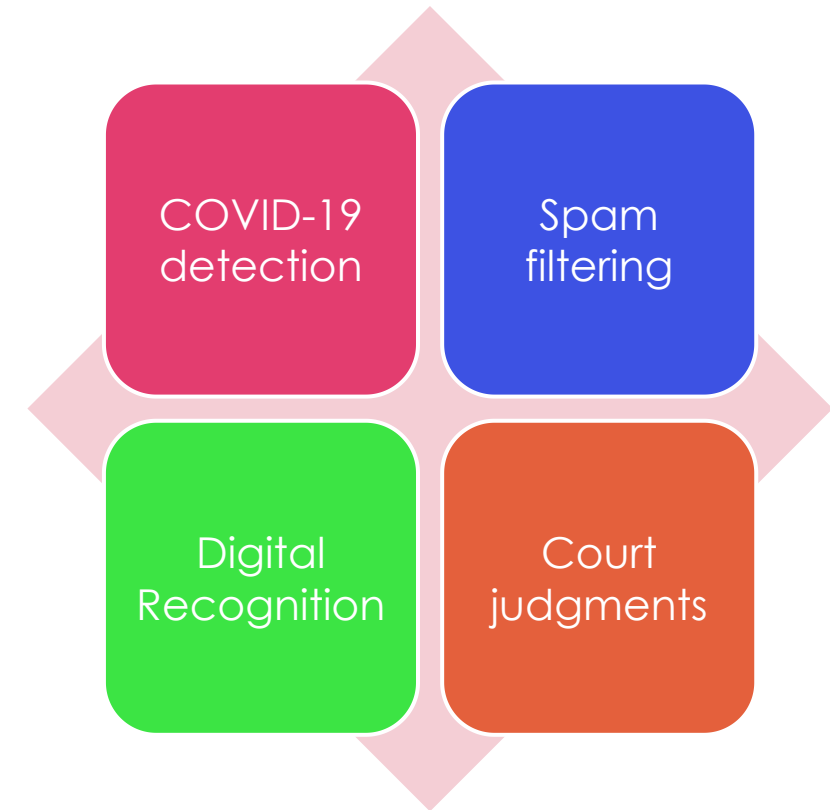
# Modeling

1

		Actual Label	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted Label	Positive	<b>True Positive (TP)</b>	<b>False Positive (FP)</b>
	Negative	<b>False Negative (FN)</b>	<b>True Negative (TN)</b>

		Actual Label	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted Label	Positive	<b>True Positive (TP)</b>	<b>False Positive (FP)</b>
	Negative	<b>False Negative (FN)</b>	<b>True Negative (TN)</b>

<b>Accuracy</b>	$(TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)$	The percentage of predictions that are correct
<b>Precision</b>	$TP / (TP + FP)$	The percentage of positive predictions that are correct
<b>Sensitivity (Recall)</b>	$TP / (TP + FN)$	The percentage of positive cases that were predicted as positive
<b>Specificity</b>	$TN / (TN + FP)$	The percentage of negative cases that were predicted as negative



# Modeling

1

1

Determine the evaluation metrics according to the characteristics of the task itself

Credit Card Fraud Detection

Predicted Label		Actual Label	
		Positive	Negative
		True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)
	Positive		False Negative (FN)
	Negative		True Negative (TN)

Accuracy	$(TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)$	The percentage of predictions that are correct
Precision	$TP / (TP + FP)$	The percentage of positive predictions that are correct
Sensitivity (Recall)	$TP / (TP + FN)$	The percentage of positive cases that were predicted as positive
Specificity	$TN / (TN + FP)$	The percentage of negative cases that were predicted as negative

Select the algorithms based on the type of the task

Credit Card  
Fraud  
Detection

## Supervised Learning

**Training data:** “examples”  $x$  with “labels”  $y$ .

$$(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n), x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

• **Classification:**  $y$  is discrete. To simplify,  $y \in \{-1, +1\}$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{-1, +1\} \text{ (} f \text{ is called a } \mathbf{binary\ classifier} \text{)}$$

Example: Approve credit yes/no, spam/ham, banana/orange.

► Methods:

► Logistic Regression

► SVM

► Neural network

► decision tree

► ...

# Modeling

3

3

Determine the hyperparameters to be adjusted according to the selected algorithm

[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\\_model.LogisticRegression.html?highlight=logisticregression#examples-using-sklearn-linear-model-logisticregression](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LogisticRegression.html?highlight=logisticregression#examples-using-sklearn-linear-model-logisticregression)

Hyperparameters:

test\_size

random\_state

penalty

C

max\_iter

threshold

...

## Modeling

4

train\_test\_split

Train data

Test data

test\_size

K-fold Cross Validation

1

2

3

...

K

4

Determine the value of hyperparameters by the evaluation metrics

# Modeling

4

K-fold  
Cross  
Validation

Iter 1:



train

f

apply to

1

evaluation score 1

Iter 2:



train

f

apply to

2

evaluation score 2

Iter K:



train

f

apply to

K

evaluation score K

mean  
evaluation  
score

## Modeling

5

5

The model is applied to the test data set for evaluation



Accept  
or try other method of sampling  
or other ML algorithms



## Visualization

- Data collection
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- **Visualization**

Visualization methods refer to the use of visual representation to display complex resource content after the original data is converted into visual elements and to deepen the user's understanding. Some important visualization techniques are histograms, Scatter Plots, timelines, Box and Whisker Plots, and treemaps.