

Files

sample\_data  
creditcard.csv

Disk 83.30 GB available

Importing the important modules

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

[4] # loading the dataset to a Pandas DataFrame  
credit\_card\_data = pd.read\_csv('/content/creditcard.csv')

[5] # first 5 rows of the dataset  
credit\_card\_data.head()

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	...	V21	V22
0	0	-1.359807	-0.072781	2.536347	1.378155	-0.338321	0.462388	0.239599	0.098698	0.363787	...	-0.018307	0.277838
1	0	1.191857	0.266151	0.166480	0.448154	0.060018	-0.082361	-0.078803	0.085102	-0.255425	...	-0.225775	-0.638672
2	1	-1.358354	-1.340163	1.773209	0.379780	-0.503198	1.800499	0.791461	0.247676	-1.514654	...	0.247998	0.771679
3	1	-0.966272	-0.185226	1.792993	-0.863291	-0.010309	1.247203	0.237609	0.377436	-1.387024	...	-0.108300	0.005274
4	2	-1.158233	0.877737	1.548718	0.403034	-0.407193	0.095921	0.592941	-0.270533	0.817739	...	-0.009431	0.798278

5 rows x 31 columns

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```
+ Code + Text
0s Class 1
dtype: int64

[9] # distribution of legit transactions & fraudulent transactions
credit_card_data['Class'].value_counts()

0.0    29704
1.0      94
Name: Class, dtype: int64

This Dataset is highly unblanced

0 --> Normal Transaction
1 --> fraudulent transaction

# separating the data for analysis
legit = credit_card_data[credit_card_data.Class == 0]
fraud = credit_card_data[credit_card_data.Class == 1]

[11] print(legit.shape)
print(fraud.shape)

(29704, 31)
(94, 31)
```

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Name: Amount, dtype: float64

[13] fraud.Amount.describe()

count	94.000000
mean	95.590000
std	257.920621
min	0.000000
25%	1.000000
50%	1.050000
75%	99.990000
max	1809.680000

Name: Amount, dtype: float64

# compare the values for both transactions

credit\_card\_data.groupby('Class').mean()

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	...	V20
Class												
0.0	21422.566422	-0.184395	0.106639	0.759413	0.194690	-0.186422	0.096790	-0.096841	0.018203	0.361273	...	0.044000 -0.
1.0	19007.702128	-8.099702	6.084984	-11.565958	6.014185	-5.681925	-2.370349	-7.912202	4.043743	-2.891421	...	0.679513 0.

2 rows x 30 columns

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✓ 0s [15] legit\_sample = legit.sample(n=492)

Concatenating two DataFrames

✓ 0s [16] new\_dataset = pd.concat([legit\_sample, fraud], axis=0)

✓ 0s new\_dataset.head()

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	...	V21	V2
6797	8563	-1.779024	-0.121922	3.389072	-0.303840	-1.187161	0.662469	-0.450036	0.307505	3.149560	...	-0.204773	0.52729
24446	33238	1.038128	-0.915699	0.819137	0.583963	-1.417737	-0.077895	-0.781279	0.153917	-0.517252	...	-0.139073	-0.10783
4403	3767	1.401566	-0.683480	-0.914975	-1.616425	1.458382	3.274707	-1.170528	0.710384	0.360121	...	-0.278178	-0.89819
22679	32378	1.098897	0.000231	-0.157568	0.407444	-0.066279	-0.719611	0.418325	-0.171220	-0.414952	...	-0.303750	-1.14495
24970	33463	0.976263	-0.118509	0.153144	1.493143	-0.389002	-0.585357	0.269744	-0.053734	0.262421	...	0.056877	0.04945

5 rows × 31 columns

✓ 0s [18] new\_dataset.tail()

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```
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```

```
[21] X = new_dataset.drop(columns='Class', axis=1)
      Y = new_dataset['Class']
```

```
[22] print(X)
```

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	
6797	8563	-1.779024	-0.121922	3.389072	-0.303840	-1.187161	0.662469	
24446	33238	1.038128	-0.915699	0.819137	0.583963	-1.417737	-0.077895	
4403	3767	1.401566	-0.683480	-0.914975	-1.616425	1.458382	3.274707	
22679	32378	1.098897	0.000231	-0.157568	0.407444	-0.066279	-0.719611	
24970	33463	0.976263	-0.118509	0.153144	1.493143	-0.389002	-0.585357	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27362	34521	1.081234	0.416414	0.862919	2.520863	-0.005021	0.563341	
27627	34634	0.333499	1.699873	-2.596561	3.643945	-0.585068	-0.654659	
27738	34684	-2.439237	2.591458	-2.840126	1.286244	-1.777016	-1.436139	
27749	34687	-0.860827	3.131790	-5.052968	5.420941	-2.494141	-1.811287	
29687	35585	-2.019001	1.491270	0.005222	0.817253	0.973252	-0.639268	
	V7	V8	V9	...	V20	V21	V22	
6797	-0.450036	0.307505	3.149560	...	0.279180	-0.204773	0.527291	
24446	-0.781279	0.153917	-0.517252	...	-0.391134	-0.139073	-0.107833	
4403	-1.170528	0.710384	0.360121	...	0.221827	-0.278178	-0.898199	
22679	0.418325	-0.171220	-0.414952	...	0.084010	-0.303750	-1.144951	
24970	0.269744	-0.053734	0.262421	...	-0.107481	0.056877	0.049455	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27362	-0.123372	0.223122	-0.673598	...	-0.165249	-0.159387	-0.305154	

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```

Split the data into Training data & Testing Data

```
[24] X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, stratify=Y, random_state=2)
```

```
[25] print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
```

```
(586, 30) (468, 30) (118, 30)
```

Model Training

Logistic Regression

```
[26] model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
# training the Logistic Regression Model with Training Data
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/linear\_model/\_logistic.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (st

STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max\_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear\\_model.html#logistic-regression](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression)

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```
[28] # accuracy on training data
X_train_prediction = model.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)

[29] print('Accuracy on Training data : ', training_data_accuracy)

Accuracy on Training data :  0.9829059829059829

[30] # accuracy on test data
X_test_prediction = model.predict(X_test)
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)

[31] print('Accuracy score on Test Data : ', test_data_accuracy)

Accuracy score on Test Data :  0.9830508474576272
```