

Our scope was

To find the accuracy in scam detection within the usage of credit cards across USA (2019-2020).



Tools applied:











kaggle

Our dataset was taken from Kaggle for learning purposes.

It is compound for 14 columns and 1,604,296 rows.



Our data set was cleaned, normalized, and standardized with SQL, prior to modeling.

First City Name Population C. Card Data Selection State Number Last Job Name Merch. Zip Code Merchant Latitude Date Of Fraud Transaction Gender Birth Or Not Date Merch. Category Latitude Longitude First **Transaction** City Street Name Number **Population** C. Card Longitude State Number Unix Last City Job Name Time Merch. Zip Code Merchant Latitude Date Of Fraud Transaction Gender Or Not Birth Date

Merch.

Longitude

Transaction

Number

Unix

Time

Latitude

Longitude

Street

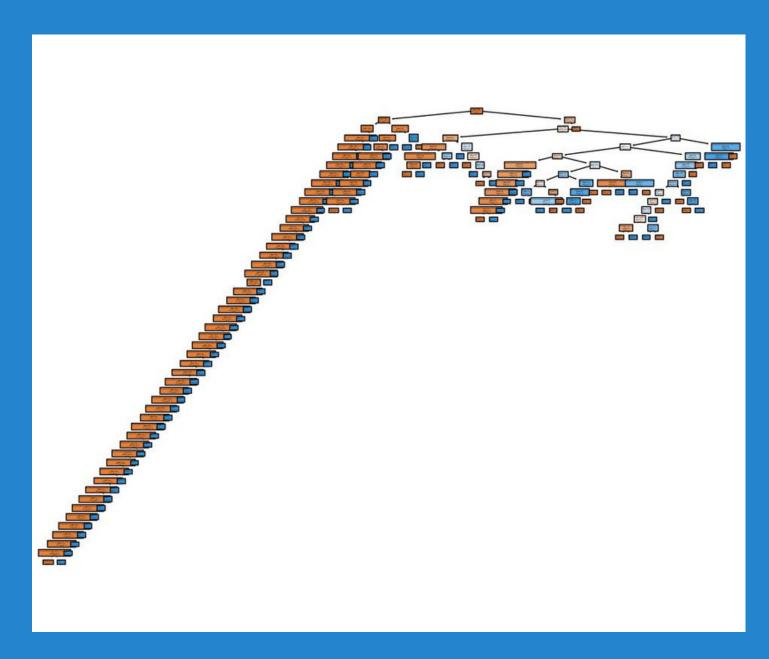
City

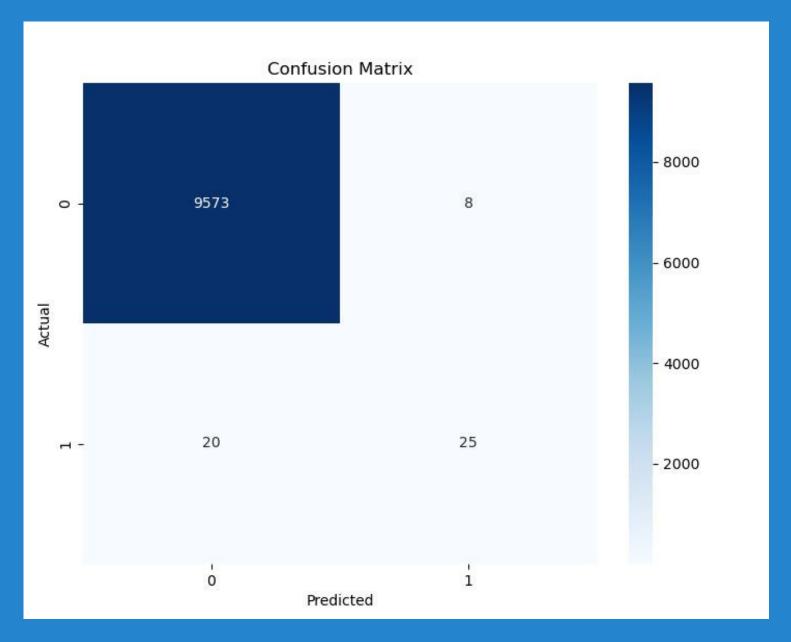
Category

Amount



Decision Tree Model



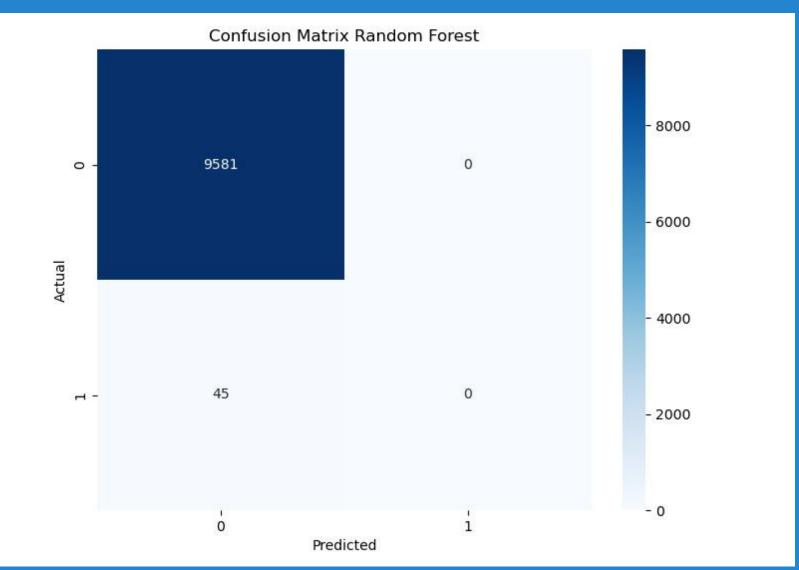


Visualization

Matrix

Random Forest Model





Neural Network

```
# Define the model - deep neural net, i.e., the number of input features and hidden nodes for each layer.
  input features = len(X train[0])
  hidden nodes layer 1 = 80
  hidden nodes layer 2 = 30
  nn = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
  # First hidden layer
  nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden nodes layer 1, input dim = input features, activation = "relu"))
  # Second hidden layer
  nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=hidden nodes layer 2, activation = "relu"))
  # Output layer
  nn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation="sigmoid"))
  # Check the structure of the model
  nn.summary()
Model: "sequential_6"
                           Output Shape
Layer (type)
 ______
dense_18 (Dense)
                                                   1516320
                           (None, 80)
dense 19 (Dense)
                                                   2430
                           (None, 30)
                                                   31
dense_20 (Dense)
                           (None, 1)
Total params: 1518781 (5.79 MB)
Trainable params: 1518781 (5.79 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```

```
# Evaluate the model using the test data
model_loss, model_accuracy = nn.evaluate(X_test_scaled,y_test,verbose=2)
print(f"Loss: {model_loss}, Accuracy: {model_accuracy}")

63/63 - 0s - loss: 0.1516 - accuracy: 0.9940 - 55ms/epoch - 873us/step
Loss: 0.15157388150691986, Accuracy: 0.9940179586410522
```

Does the records of frauds increased over time?

Does probability of fraud change through the days of the week?

Which are the hours with a higher records of frauds?

Which category is more likely to have more incidents?

Which are the top 10 states in USA to have frauds?



DASHBOARD

THANK FOR YOUR ATTENTION.