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# What is Mobile Fraud?

01

Introduction

### Mobile Fraud

Fraudulent transaction made by an unauthorized person on someone else's account while the accountholder and its provider are not aware of it at the time of its realization



## Why is it relevant?

## 02

**Economic Perspective** 

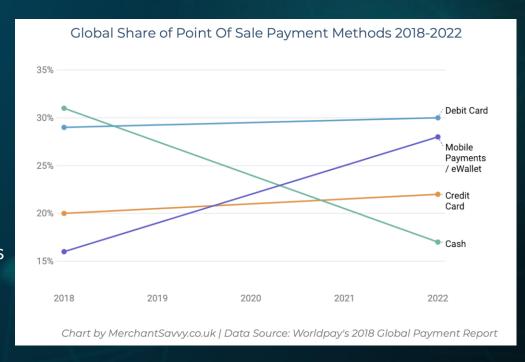
#### WHY IS IT RELEVANT?



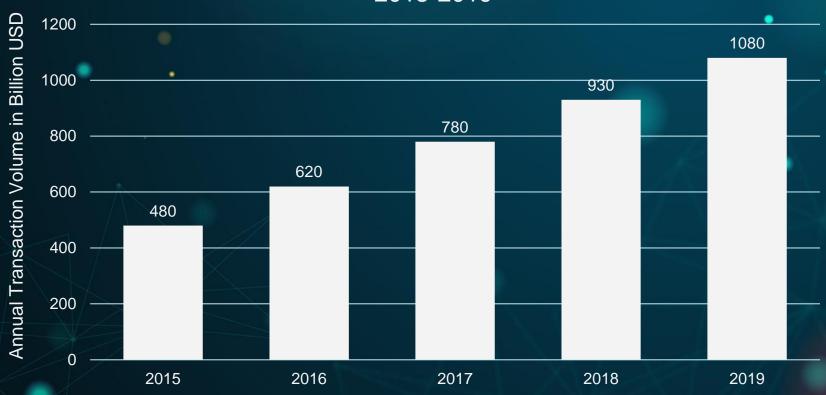
New technologies and consumer behavior result in millions of payment transaction every day



Mobile payment is the one of the most predominate payment methods



### Total Revenue of global mobile payment market from 2015-2019



### THE STATS

Mobile apps source of only 5% of fraudulent + **2015** online transactions

2018 -

Mobile apps source of 39% of fraudulent online transactions

Total Value of mobile payments reaches one + 2020 trillion USD

2021 +

Number of mobile user will reach 7 Billion worldwide

### Related Work

## 03

What has been done so far?

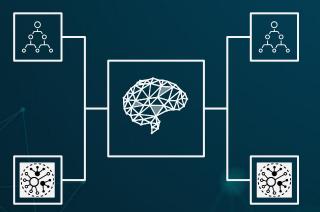
#### **Related Work**

Classification using a Random Forest Algorithm

M. Suresh Kumar (2019)

Husojinovic (2020)

Combined approach of Naïve Bayes and a C4.5 Decision Tree



Classification using a Random Forest Algorithm

D. Meenakshi et al. (2019)

Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Eng. (2018)

Combined approach on Naïve Bayes and KNN

## The Dataset

04

Where is the data from?

### Where is the data from?



#### The Company

- Based in Africa
- Operates internationally in over 14 countries
- Customers can make mobile payment tansactions

### What data do we have?



#### The Entities

Step

Unit of time in the real world

Type

Type of Transaction

**Amount** 

Amount of transaction in local currency

isFraud

Identifies a fraudulent transaction

name0rig

Customer making the transaction

oldbalanceOrg

Customer balance before transaction

newbalanceOrg

Customer balance after transaction

isFlaggedFraud

Flags illegal attempts to transfer too much money

nameDest

Recipient ID

oldbalanceDest

Recipient balance before transaction

newbalanceDest

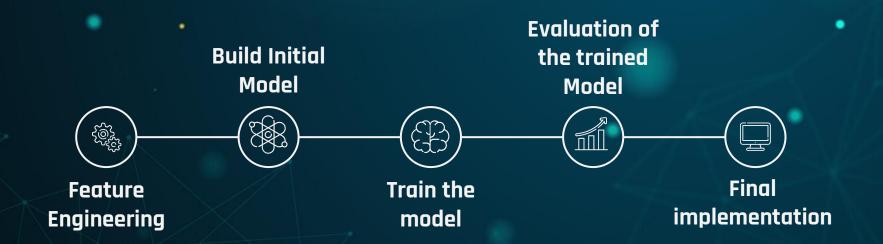
Recipient balance after transaction

### Our Work

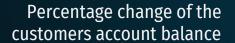
05

How does our model work?

### What did we do?



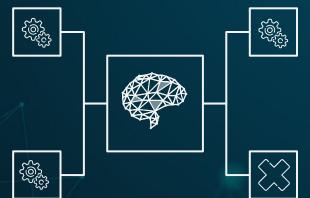
### **Feature Engineering**



**PctChangeOrg** 

#### **HourOfTheDay**

Time of day in hours – derived from the entity step



Shows the proportion of transactions to the recipient

relativePctTxToDest

#### Type

represented transaction types was coded with its characteristics to dummy variables

### What algorithm did we use?

Ensemble of a large number of uncorellated decision trees

> RANDOM FOREST

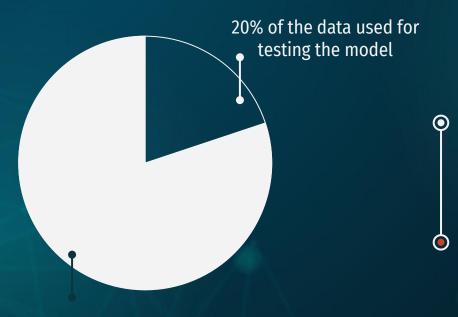
Standard model for binary classification that models a probability outcome for a class

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Binary Classifier that is used to find the best separating hyperplane

SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES

### **Training and Validation**



- Data was NOT split randomly
- Grid Search and Cross-Validation where used to find the optimal parameter settings

80% of the data used for training the model

### **Evaluation of the models**

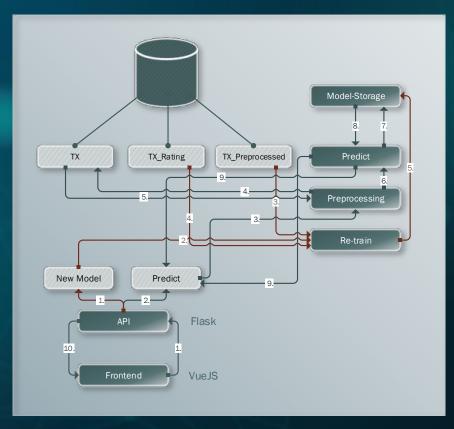
	F1-Score	Average Precision	AUC Score
Random Forest	0.99976	0.99953	0.99999
Logistic Regression	0.65353	0.45305	0.96342
Support Vector Machine	0.88205	0.78382	



### 6,684 Mrd. USD

worth of fraudulent transactions were correctly blocked by our model during testing

### The final architecture



### Demo

## 06

This is how it works.

#### Sources

https://www.statista.com/statistics/226530/mobile-payment-transaction-volume-forecast/

https://dataprot.net/statistics/mobile-banking-statistics/