#### **CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION**

#### IMPORT THE REQUIRED LIBRARIES

```
In [34]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

# Open the dataset

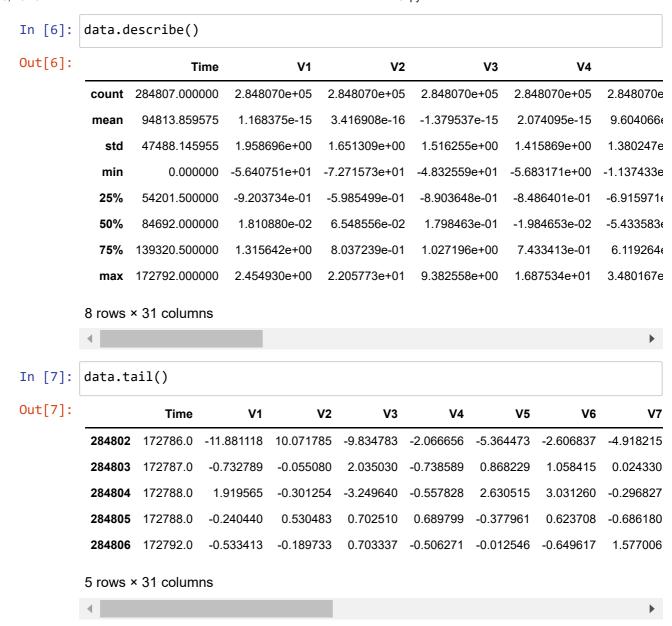
```
In [35]: data=pd.read_csv('creditcard.csv')
```

## Check the top 5 rows

In [36]:	dat	data.head()								
Out[36]:		Time	<b>V</b> 1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8
	0	0.0	-1.359807	-0.072781	2.536347	1.378155	-0.338321	0.462388	0.239599	0.098698
	1	0.0	1.191857	0.266151	0.166480	0.448154	0.060018	-0.082361	-0.078803	0.085102
	2	1.0	-1.358354	-1.340163	1.773209	0.379780	-0.503198	1.800499	0.791461	0.247676
	3	1.0	-0.966272	-0.185226	1.792993	-0.863291	-0.010309	1.247203	0.237609	0.377436
	4	2.0	-1.158233	0.877737	1.548718	0.403034	-0.407193	0.095921	0.592941	-0.270533
	5 rows × 31 columns									
	4									•

#### **Check the dataset shape**

```
In [5]: data.shape
Out[5]: (284807, 31)
```



#### **CLASSIFICATION(F=Fraud,NF=Not fraud)**

```
In [8]: F=data.loc[data["Class"]==1]
NF=data.loc[data["Class"]==0]
```

In [9]: F

_		- 1		
$\alpha$		+- 1	10	
			1 9	
_	u	•	_	

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	<b>V</b> 7
541	406.0	-2.312227	1.951992	-1.609851	3.997906	-0.522188	-1.426545	-2.537387
623	472.0	-3.043541	-3.157307	1.088463	2.288644	1.359805	-1.064823	0.325574
4920	4462.0	-2.303350	1.759247	-0.359745	2.330243	-0.821628	-0.075788	0.562320
6108	6986.0	-4.397974	1.358367	-2.592844	2.679787	-1.128131	-1.706536	-3.496197
6329	7519.0	1.234235	3.019740	-4.304597	4.732795	3.624201	-1.357746	1.713445
279863	169142.0	-1.927883	1.125653	-4.518331	1.749293	-1.566487	-2.010494	-0.882850
280143	169347.0	1.378559	1.289381	-5.004247	1.411850	0.442581	-1.326536	-1.413170
280149	169351.0	-0.676143	1.126366	-2.213700	0.468308	-1.120541	-0.003346	-2.234739
281144	169966.0	-3.113832	0.585864	-5.399730	1.817092	-0.840618	-2.943548	-2.208002
281674	170348.0	1.991976	0.158476	-2.583441	0.408670	1.151147	-0.096695	0.223050

492 rows × 31 columns

In [10]: F.count()

Out[10]:	Time	492
	V1	492
	V2	492
	V3	492
	V4	492
	V5	492
	V6	492
	V7	492
	V8	492
	V9	492
	V10	492
	V11	492
	V12	492
	V13	492
	V14	492
	V15	492
	V16	492
	V17	492
	V18	492
	V19	492
	V20	492
	V21	492
	V22	492
	V23	492
	V24	492
	V25	492
	V26	492
	V27	492
	V28	492
	Amount	492
	Class	492

dtype: int64

```
In [11]: len(F)
Out[11]: 492
In [12]: len(NF)
Out[12]: 284315
```

# This step plots the Seaborn Relational Chart for the data

```
sns.relplot(x="Amount",y="Time",hue="Class",data=data)
In [13]:
         C:\Users\irfu0\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:118: UserWa
         rning: The figure layout has changed to tight
           self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
Out[13]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x2b26a58d790>
             175000
             150000
             125000
             100000
                                                                          Class
                                                                              0
              75000
                                                                              1
              50000
              25000
                   0
                              5000
                                       10000
                       0
                                                15000
                                                         20000
                                                                  25000
```

Amount

## Logistic regression Technique

```
from sklearn import linear_model
In [14]:
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [15]: | x=data.iloc[:,:-1]
         y=data["Class"]
In [16]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.40)
In [17]: | clf=linear_model.LogisticRegression(C=1e5)
In [63]: | clf.fit(x_train,y_train)
         C:\Users\irfu0\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.
         py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
         STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
         Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown i
         n:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://sc
         ikit-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-reg
         ression (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logisti
         c-regression)
           n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
Out[63]:
                 LogisticRegression
          LogisticRegression(C=100000.0)
In [50]: |y_pred=np.array(clf.predict(x_test))
In [51]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, accuracy score
In [52]:
         print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
         [[113683
                       56]
               50
                     134]]
In [53]: |accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
In [54]: accuracy
Out[54]: 0.999069546974711
In [55]: from sklearn.metrics import classification report
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
In [56]:
                        precision
                                     recall f1-score
                                                         support
                     0
                             1.00
                                        1.00
                                                  1.00
                                                           113739
                     1
                             0.71
                                        0.73
                                                  0.72
                                                             184
                                                  1.00
                                                          113923
              accuracy
             macro avg
                             0.85
                                        0.86
                                                  0.86
                                                          113923
          weighted avg
                                        1.00
                                                  1.00
                                                          113923
                             1.00
```

## **Random forest Technique**

```
In [64]: | from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
         classifier=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=5,random_state=40)
         classifier.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[64]:
                            RandomForestClassifier
          RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=5, random_state=40)
In [58]: y_pred=classifier.predict(x_test)
In [59]: |accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
Out[59]: 0.9995786627810012
In [60]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
                        precision
                                     recall f1-score
                                                         support
                     0
                             1.00
                                       1.00
                                                  1.00
                                                          113739
                     1
                             0.94
                                       0.79
                                                 0.86
                                                             184
              accuracy
                                                 1.00
                                                          113923
            macro avg
                             0.97
                                       0.89
                                                 0.93
                                                          113923
         weighted avg
                             1.00
                                       1.00
                                                 1.00
                                                          113923
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
```