

**Project Design Phase-II**  
**Technology Stack (Architecture & Stack)**

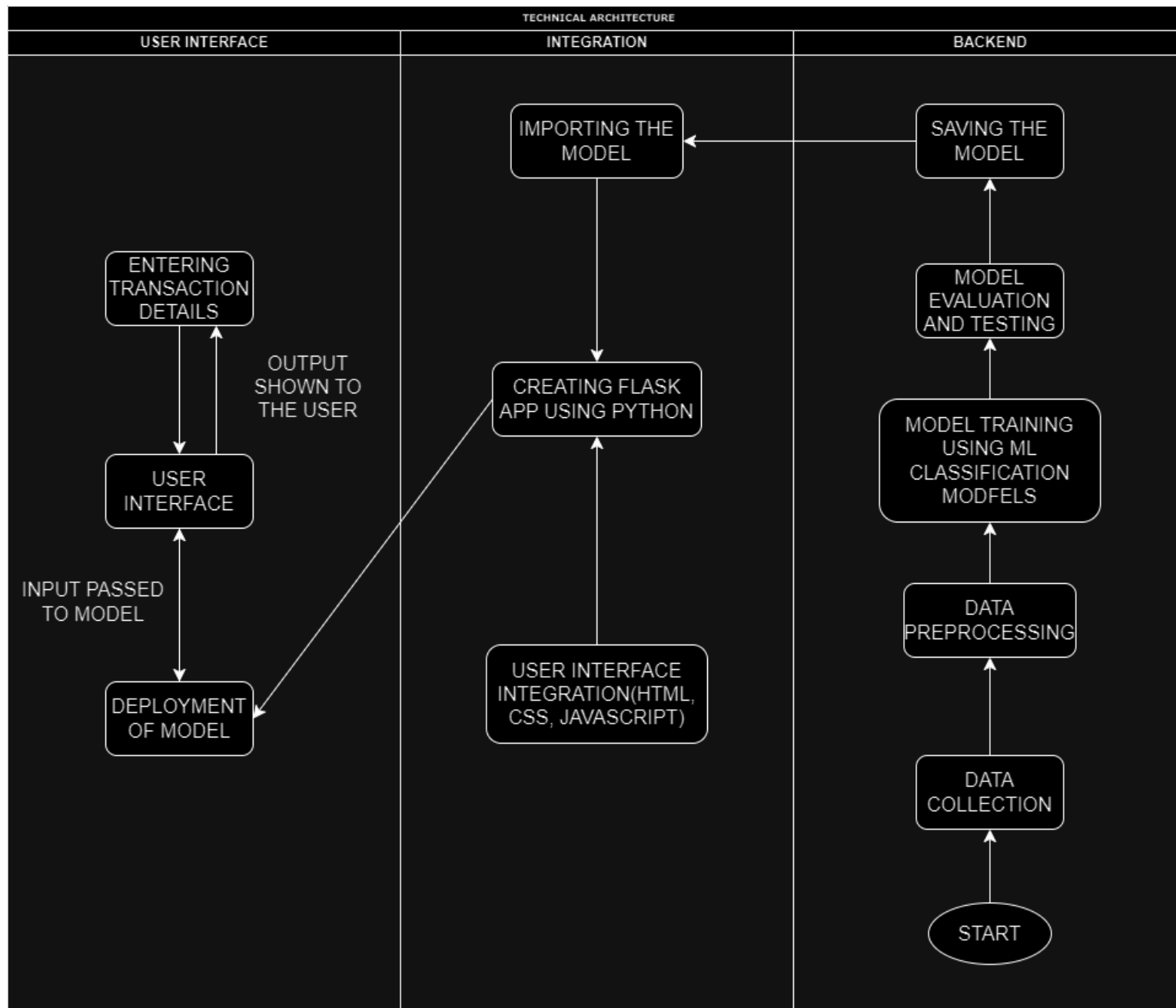
Date	26 October 2023
Team ID	Team-592416
Project Name	Project - Online Payments Fraud Detection Using ML
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

**Technical Architecture:**

The Deliverable shall include the architectural diagram as below and the information as per the table1 & table 2

**Guidelines:**

1. Include all the processes (As an application logic / Technology Block)
2. Provide infrastructural demarcation (Local / Cloud)
3. Indicate external interfaces (third party API's etc.)
4. Indicate Data Storage components / services
5. Indicate interface to machine learning models (if applicable)



**Table-1 : Components & Technologies:**

S.No	Component	Description	Technology
1.	User Interface	How user interacts with application e.g. Web UI, Mobile App, Chatbot etc.	HTML, CSS, JavaScript
2.	Data Collection	Gathering the Transaction details	Kaggle
3.	Data Preprocessing	Feature Scaling, Normalization, data splitting, Data Visualization,etc.	Seaborn, Matplotlib, Scikit-learn, Numpy, Pandas
4.	Application Logic	Core Application Logic	Python (Flask)
5.	Database	Storing Transaction Data	Relational: PostgreSQL or NoSQL: MongoDB
6.	File Storage	Storing and Analyzing Data	Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage
7.	Deployment	Creating API or application for predicting the decisions	Flask API
7.	Machine Learning Model	Fraud Detection Models	Decision Tree, Random Forest Classifier, SVM, XGBoost, Extra Tree Classifier
8.	Evaluation	Model Evaluation on validation and testing model using dataset	Accuracy Score, Confusion Matrix, Classification Report
9.	Infrastructure	Application Deployment on Cloud	Local: On-Premises Servers or Cloud: AWS, Azure, Google Cloud and Scaling Kubernetes, Docker

**Table-2: Application Characteristics:**

S.No	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1.	Open-Source Frameworks	Utilizing open-source frameworks and tools	Python Flask, Bootstrap
2.	Scalable Architecture	Embracing a scalable microservices	Microservices architecture using Docker and Kubernetes, Load balancing using Nginx
3.	Availability	Ensuring high availability through redundancy	Load balancers for even traffic distribution, redundant servers for failover, global server redundancy for uninterrupted service
4.	Performance	Optimizing performance through caching and CDN integration	Caching with Redis for rapid data retrieval, Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) for faster content delivery, Performance monitoring and optimization for handling a specified number of requests per second