

# Project Development Phase – Online Payments Fraud Detection

## 1. Introduction

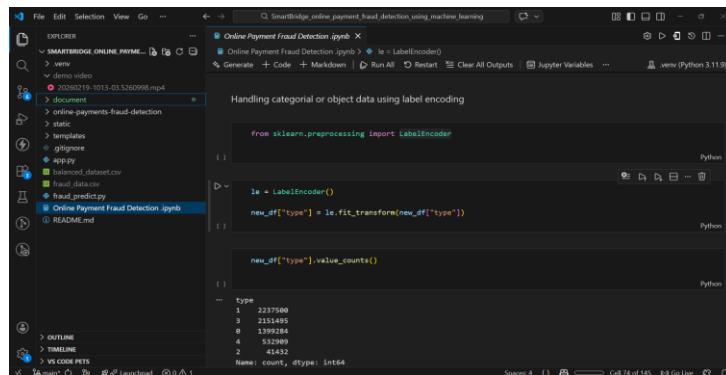
The **Project Development Phase** is the stage where the **concepts, design, and planning** are implemented into a **working system**. This phase includes **model building, training, testing, performance evaluation, and user interface development**.

## 2. Model Building and Training

### 2.1 Data Preprocessing

Before building the model, the data must be prepared:

- **Categorical Encoding:** Transaction type (type) is encoded using **LabelEncoder**.
- **Scaling:** Numerical features like amount, oldbalanceOrig, newbalanceOrig, oldbalanceDest, newbalanceDest are scaled using **StandardScaler**.
- **Handling Outliers:** Detected using IQR method and treated appropriately.



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The code cell contains Python code for encoding categorical data:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
new_df['type'] = le.fit_transform(new_df['type'])

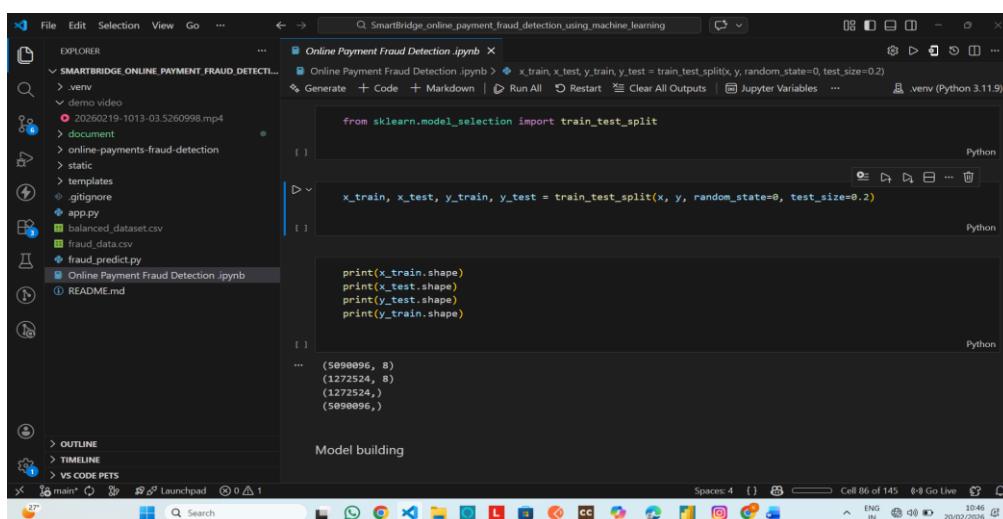
new_df['type'].value_counts()
```

The output shows the value counts for the 'type' column:

| type | count   | dtype |
|------|---------|-------|
| 1    | 2237500 | int64 |
| 3    | 2151495 |       |
| 0    | 1399284 |       |
| 4    | 135399  |       |
| 2    | 41432   |       |

### 2.2 Splitting Dataset

- Split the dataset into **training (80%)** and **testing (20%)** for model evaluation.



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The code cell contains Python code for splitting the dataset:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, random_state=0, test_size=0.2)

print(x_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)
print(y_test.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
```

The output shows the shapes of the split datasets:

```
(5090096, 8)
(1272524, 8)
(1272524,)
(5090096,)
```

## 2.3 Model Training

- **Selected Algorithm:** Random Forest Classifier
- **Training:**

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code and output:

```
rfc.fit(x_train, y_train)

#testing accuracy
y_test_predict1 = rfc.predict(x_test)
test_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_test_predict1)
test_accuracy

... 0.9996416570532265

# training accuracy
y_train_predict1 = rfc.predict(x_train)
train_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_predict1)
train_accuracy

... 0.9999998035480051
```

### Observation:

- The model achieved **high accuracy** in predicting legitimate vs. fraudulent transactions.
- Confusion matrix helps analyze **false positives and false negatives**.

## 3. Performance Testing

Performance testing ensures the model and system **respond quickly and accurately under expected loads**.

### 3.1 Metrics Used

- **Accuracy:** Percentage of correct predictions.
- **Precision:** Correct fraud predictions / Total predicted fraud.
- **Recall:** Correct fraud predictions / Total actual fraud.
- **F1-Score:** Harmonic mean of precision and recall.

**Conclusion:** Model performance is **satisfactory for real-time fraud detection**.

## 4. User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

- **Objective:** Ensure the system meets user expectations and requirements.

- **Process:**
  1. Users enter **transaction details** via the Flask web interface.
  2. The system predicts **fraudulent or legitimate transactions**.
  3. Users verify if results are **consistent with known transaction behavior**.

#### **Criteria for UAT Success:**

- Prediction output is **accurate**.
- Web interface is **user-friendly**.
- Input validation prevents **invalid transaction entries**.

#### **5. Frontend Demonstration and Output**

- **Home Page (home.html):** Form to input transaction details

| <b>Input Field</b> | <b>Description</b>                          |
|--------------------|---|
| Step               | Transaction step/time                       |
| Type               | Transaction type (CASH_IN, CASH_OUT, etc.)  |
| Amount             | Transaction amount                          |
| Old Balance Orig   | Sender account balance before transaction   |
| New Balance Orig   | Sender account balance after transaction    |
| Old Balance Dest   | Receiver account balance before transaction |
| New Balance Dest   | Receiver account balance after transaction  |

- **Submit Button:** Sends data to Flask backend for preprocessing and prediction.
- **Prediction Page (predict.html):** Displays results

#### **Example Output:**

Transaction Prediction: Fraudulent

or

Transaction Prediction: Legitimate

- **Additional Visualization (Optional):**
  - Countplot for transaction type vs. fraud
  - Distribution of transaction

#### **6. Conclusion**

- The **Project Development Phase** successfully implemented:
  - **Machine Learning model** for fraud detection.
  - **Performance testing** to ensure high accuracy and reliability.
  - **User Acceptance Testing** to validate system functionality.
  - **Frontend interface** for real-time prediction and result display.
- The system provides an **end-to-end solution** for detecting online payment fraud efficiently and effectively.