

Model Optimization and Tuning Phase Report

Date	June 2025
Team ID	SWTID1749841176
Project Title	Online Payment Fraud Detection using Machine Learning
Maximum Marks	6 Marks

Model Optimization and Tuning Phase:

The Model Optimization and Tuning Phase involves refining machine learning models for peak performance. It includes optimized model code, fine-tuning hyperparameters, comparing performance metrics, and justifying the final model selection for enhanced predictive accuracy and efficiency.

Hyperparameter Tuning Documentation (6 Marks):

Model	Tuned Hyperparameters
Random Forest Classifier	<pre> rfc = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, max_depth=15, min_samples_split=10, n_jobs=-1, random_state=42, verbose=1) rfc.fit(X_train, y_train) y_pred = rfc.predict(X_test) accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred) print("Accuracy:", accuracy) </pre>

Decision Tree Classifier	<pre> from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score import numpy as np dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42) dtc.fit(X_train, y_train) y_test_pred2 = dtc.predict(X_test) accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_test_pred2) print("Accuracy:", accuracy) </pre>
Extra Trees Classifier	<pre> etc = ExtraTreesClassifier(n_estimators=50, # 50 trees (you can push this up to 100 if 3 mins is okay) max_depth=None, # Full depth trees (can limit to speed up slightly) min_samples_split=5, # Reduces overfitting; more general n_jobs=-1, # Use all CPU cores random_state=42, # For reproducibility verbose=1 # To track progress) etc.fit(X_train, y_train) y_test_pred3 = etc.predict(X_test) accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_test_pred3) print("Accuracy:", accuracy) </pre>
Support Vector Machine Classifier	<pre> svc = LinearSVC(C=1.0, max_iter=10000, random_state=42, verbose=1) svc.fit(X_train, y_train) y_test_pred4 = svc.predict(X_test) accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_test_pred4) print("Accuracy:", accuracy) </pre>
XgBoost Classifier	<pre> xgb1 = xgb.XGBClassifier() xgb1.fit(X_train, y_train_encoded) y_test_pred5 = xgb1.predict(X_test) accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test_encoded, y_test_pred5) print("Accuracy:", accuracy) </pre>

Performance Metrics Comparison:

Model	Optimized Metric
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Random Forest Classifier		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	4448056
	1	1.00	0.76	0.87	5778
	accuracy			1.00	4453834
	macro avg	1.00	0.88	0.93	4453834
	weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	4453834
Decision Tree Classifier		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	4448056
	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	5778
	accuracy			1.00	4453834
	macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	4453834
	weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	4453834
Extra Trees Classifier		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	4448056
	1	1.00	0.93	0.97	5778
	accuracy			1.00	4453834
	macro avg	1.00	0.97	0.98	4453834
	weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	4453834
Support Vector Machine Classifier		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.91	0.94	0.92	13123
	1	0.87	0.81	0.84	6588
	accuracy			0.90	19711
	macro avg	0.89	0.88	0.88	19711
	weighted avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	19711

XgBoost Classifier		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	4448056
	1	0.99	0.91	0.94	5778
	accuracy			1.00	4453834
	macro avg	0.99	0.95	0.97	4453834
	weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	4453834

Final Model Selection:

Final Model	Reasoning
Decision Tree Classifier	Decision Tree Classifier, is the best choice because it delivers perfect classification performance while maintaining strong generalization. Decision trees are inherently interpretable, allowing you to understand and explain decisions through clear decision paths. They naturally handle both numerical and categorical features without the need for scaling or complex preprocessing. Additionally, they are capable of capturing complex, nonlinear relationships and feature interactions, making them highly effective across a wide range of problems.