

Importing Necessary Libraries

```
In [57]: import sys
import numpy
import pandas
import matplotlib
import seaborn
import scipy

print('Python: {}'.format(sys.version))
print('Numpy: {}'.format(numpy.__version__))
print('Pandas: {}'.format(pandas.__version__))
print('Matplotlib: {}'.format(matplotlib.__version__))
print('Seaborn: {}'.format(seaborn.__version__))
print('Scipy: {}'.format(scipy.__version__))
```

Python: 3.9.13 (main, Aug 25 2022, 23:51:50) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)]
Numpy: 1.21.6
Pandas: 1.4.4
Matplotlib: 3.7.2
Seaborn: 0.11.2
Scipy: 1.9.1

import the necessary packages

```
In [58]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

loading the data set

```
In [59]: data = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/sykam/OneDrive/Desktop/final.csv")
```

```
In [60]: print(data.columns)
```

```
Index(['Time', 'V1', 'V2', 'V3', 'V4', 'V5', 'V6', 'V7', 'V8', 'V9', 'V10',
      'V11', 'V12', 'V13', 'V14', 'V15', 'V16', 'V17', 'V18', 'V19', 'V20',
      'V21', 'V22', 'V23', 'V24', 'V25', 'V26', 'V27', 'V28', 'Amount',
      'Class'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
In [61]: data = data.sample(frac=0.1, random_state = 1)
print(data.shape)
print(data.describe())
```

(28481, 31)

	Time	V1	V2	V3
V4 \				
count	28481.000000	28481.000000	28481.000000	28481.000000
8481.000000				2
mean	94705.035216	-0.001143	-0.018290	0.000795
0.000350				
std	47584.727034	1.994661	1.709050	1.522313
1.420003				
min	0.000000	-40.470142	-63.344698	-31.813586
-5.266509				
25%	53924.000000	-0.908809	-0.610322	-0.892884
-0.847370				
50%	84551.000000	0.031139	0.051775	0.178943
-0.017692				
75%	139392.000000	1.320048	0.792685	1.035197
0.737312				
max	172784.000000	2.411499	17.418649	4.069865
16.715537				

	V5	V6	V7	V8
V9 \				
count	28481.000000	28481.000000	28481.000000	28481.000000
481.000000				28
mean	-0.015666	0.003634	-0.008523	-0.003040
0.014536				
std	1.395552	1.334985	1.237249	1.204102
1.098006				
min	-42.147898	-19.996349	-22.291962	-33.785407
-8.739670				
25%	-0.703986	-0.765807	-0.562033	-0.208445
-0.632488				
50%	-0.068037	-0.269071	0.028378	0.024696
-0.037100				
75%	0.603574	0.398839	0.559428	0.326057
0.621093				
max	28.762671	22.529298	36.677268	19.587773
8.141560				

	...	V21	V22	V23	V2
4 \					
count	...	28481.000000	28481.000000	28481.000000	28481.000000
0					
mean	...	0.004740	0.006719	-0.000494	-0.00262
6					
std	...	0.744743	0.728209	0.645945	0.60396
8					
min	...	-16.640785	-10.933144	-30.269720	-2.75226
3					
25%	...	-0.224842	-0.535877	-0.163047	-0.36058
2					
50%	...	-0.029075	0.014337	-0.012678	0.03838
3					
75%	...	0.189068	0.533936	0.148065	0.43485
1					

```

max      ...      22.588989      6.090514      15.626067      3.94452
0

Amount \
count 28481.000000 28481.000000 28481.000000 28481.000000 28
481.000000
mean -0.000917 0.004762 -0.001689 -0.004154
89.957884
std 0.520679 0.488171 0.418304 0.321646
270.894630
min -7.025783 -2.534330 -8.260909 -9.617915
0.000000
25% -0.319611 -0.328476 -0.071712 -0.053379
5.980000
50% 0.015231 -0.049750 0.000914 0.010753
22.350000
75% 0.351466 0.253580 0.090329 0.076267
78.930000
max 5.541598 3.118588 11.135740 15.373170 19
656.530000

Class
count 28481.000000
mean 0.001720
std 0.041443
min 0.000000
25% 0.000000
50% 0.000000
75% 0.000000
max 1.000000

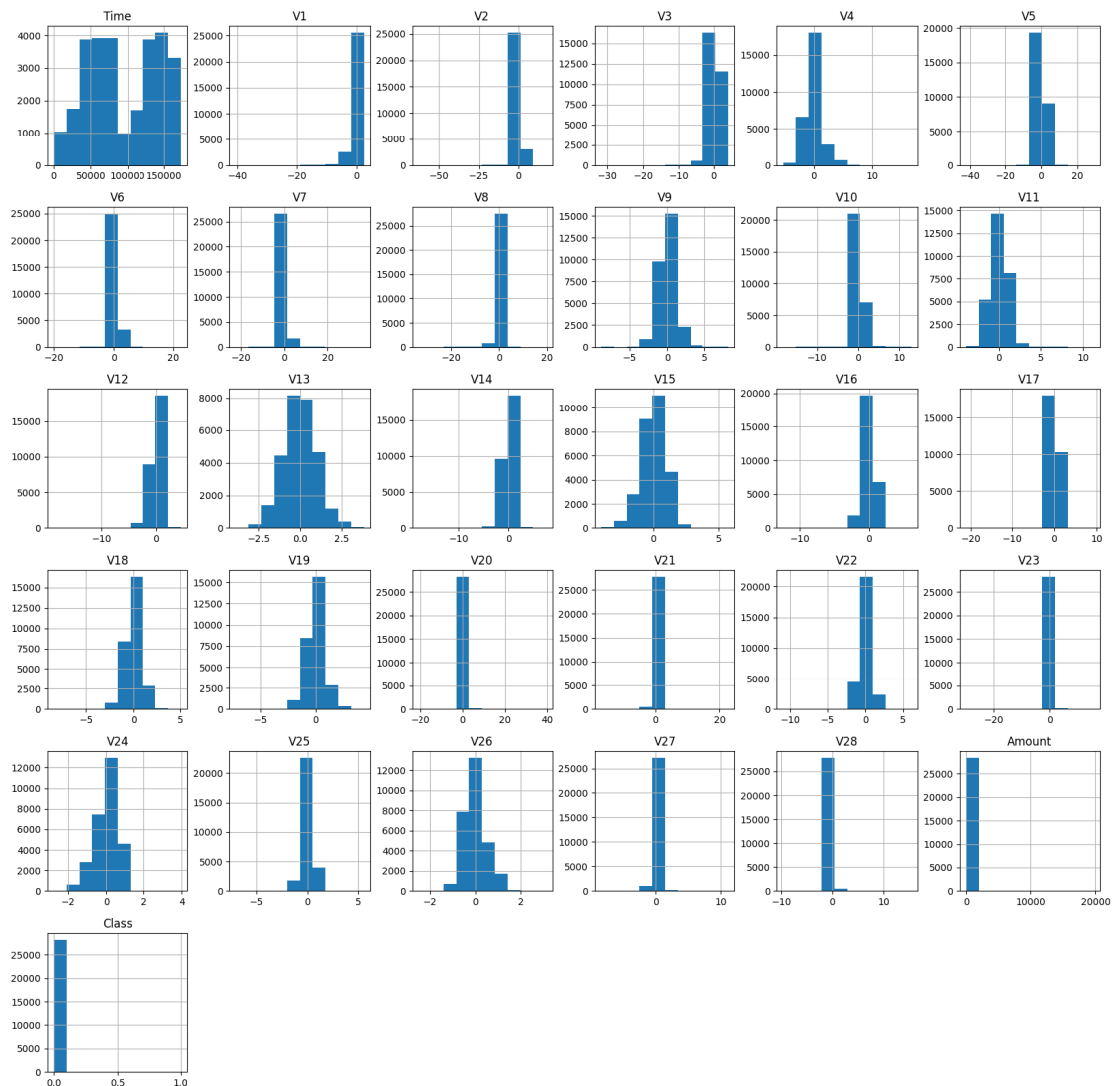
```

[8 rows x 31 columns]

Plot histograms of each parameter

In [62]:

```
data.hist(figsize = (20, 20))  
plt.show()
```



Determine number of fraud cases in dataset

In [63]:

```
Fraud = data[data['Class'] == 1]  
Valid = data[data['Class'] == 0]  
  
outlier_fraction = len(Fraud)/float(len(Valid))  
print(outlier_fraction)  
  
print('Fraud Cases: {}'.format(len(data[data['Class'] == 1])))  
print('Valid Transactions: {}'.format(len(data[data['Class'] == 0])))
```

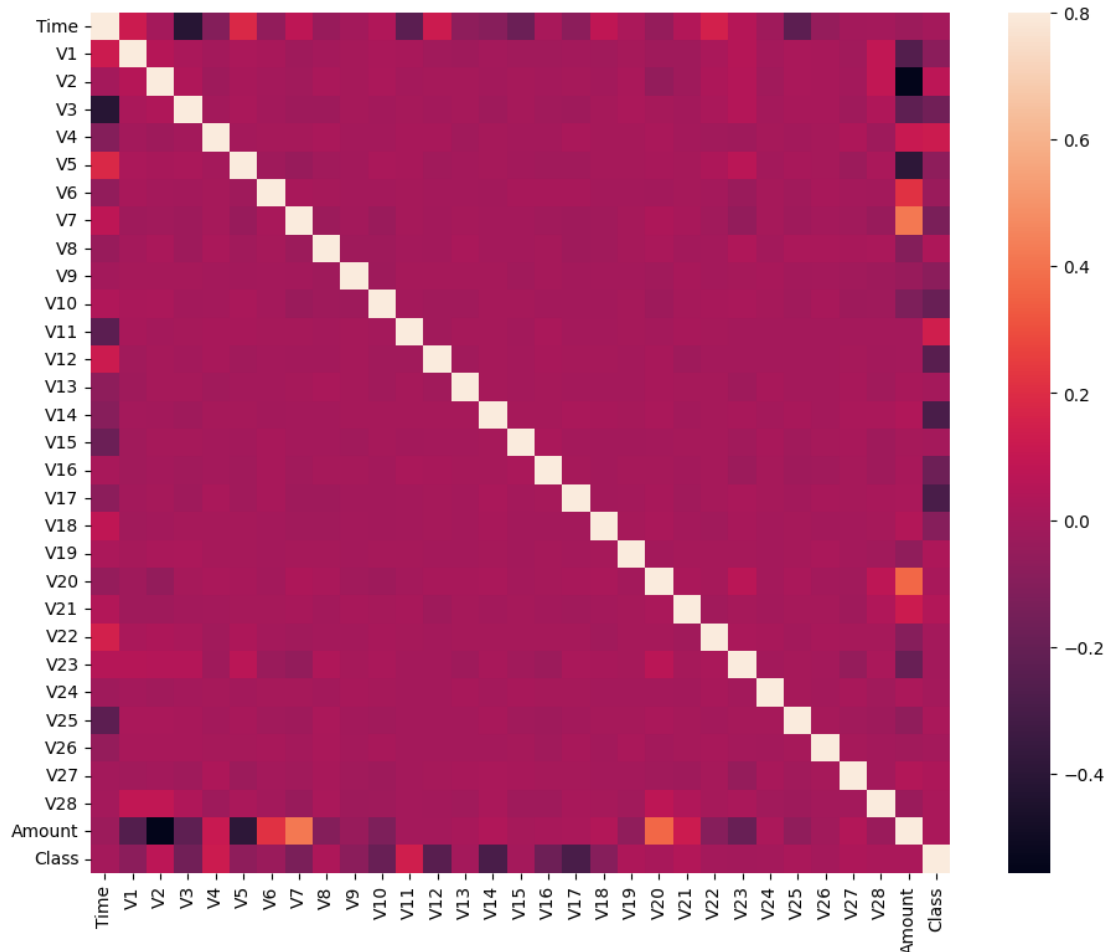
0.0017234102419808666

Fraud Cases: 49

Valid Transactions: 28432

Correlation matrix

```
In [64]: corrmatrix = data.corr()  
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (12, 9))  
  
sns.heatmap(corrmatrix, vmax = .8, square = True)  
plt.show()
```



```
In [65]: columns = data.columns.tolist()  
  
columns = [c for c in columns if c not in ["Class"]]  
  
target = "Class"  
  
X = data[columns]  
Y = data[target]  
  
print(X.shape)  
print(Y.shape)
```

```
(28481, 30)  
(28481,)
```

```
In [66]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
from sklearn.ensemble import IsolationForest
from sklearn.neighbors import LocalOutlierFactor
state = 1

classifiers = {
    "Isolation Forest": IsolationForest(max_samples=len(X),
                                         contamination=outlier_fraction,
                                         random_state=state),
    "Local Outlier Factor": LocalOutlierFactor(
        n_neighbors=20,
        contamination=outlier_fraction)}
```

fitting the model

```

In [67]: plt.figure(figsize=(9, 7))
n_outliers = len(Fraud)

for i, (clf_name, clf) in enumerate(classifiers.items()):

    if clf_name == "Local Outlier Factor":
        y_pred = clf.fit_predict(X)
        scores_pred = clf.negative_outlier_factor_
    else:
        clf.fit(X)
        scores_pred = clf.decision_function(X)
        y_pred = clf.predict(X)

    y_pred[y_pred == 1] = 0
    y_pred[y_pred == -1] = 1

    n_errors = (y_pred != Y).sum()

    print('{}: {}'.format(clf_name, n_errors))
    print(accuracy_score(Y, y_pred))
    print(classification_report(Y, y_pred))

```

M:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:450: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but IsolationForest was fitted with feature names

warnings.warn(

Isolation Forest: 71

0.99750711000316

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	28432
1	0.28	0.29	0.28	49
accuracy			1.00	28481
macro avg	0.64	0.64	0.64	28481
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	28481

Local Outlier Factor: 97

0.9965942207085425

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	28432
1	0.02	0.02	0.02	49
accuracy			1.00	28481
macro avg	0.51	0.51	0.51	28481
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	28481

<Figure size 900x700 with 0 Axes>

```
In [89]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/sykam/OneDrive/Desktop/final.csv")
df
```

Out[89]:

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
0	0.0	-1.359807	-0.072781	2.536347	1.378155	-0.338321	0.462388
1	0.0	1.191857	0.266151	0.166480	0.448154	0.060018	-0.082361
2	1.0	-1.358354	-1.340163	1.773209	0.379780	-0.503198	1.800499
3	1.0	-0.966272	-0.185226	1.792993	-0.863291	-0.010309	1.247203
4	2.0	-1.158233	0.877737	1.548718	0.403034	-0.407193	0.095921
...
284802	172786.0	-11.881118	10.071785	-9.834783	-2.066656	-5.364473	-2.606837
284803	172787.0	-0.732789	-0.055080	2.035030	-0.738589	0.868229	1.058415
284804	172788.0	1.919565	-0.301254	-3.249640	-0.557828	2.630515	3.031260
284805	172788.0	-0.240440	0.530483	0.702510	0.689799	-0.377961	0.623708
284806	172792.0	-0.533413	-0.189733	0.703337	-0.506271	-0.012546	-0.649617

284807 rows × 31 columns



```
In [90]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le=LabelEncoder()
trans=['V1','V2','V3','V4','V5','V6']
for i in trans:
    df[i]=le.fit_transform(df[i])
df
```

Out[90]:

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9
.0	44927	120597	270845	243075	105666	211699	0.239599	0.098698	0.363787
.0	190302	160387	134831	182517	151838	161419	-0.078803	0.085102	-0.255425
.0	44981	28959	251912	175551	87587	253504	0.791461	0.247676	-1.514654
.0	67133	107604	252745	68888	143697	244159	0.237609	0.377436	-1.387024
.0	55017	212076	240739	177853	97920	181128	0.592941	-0.270533	0.817739
...
.0	581	275585	270	16342	836	1621	-4.918215	7.305334	1.914428
.0	86023	122769	260716	79677	225505	238989	0.024330	0.294869	0.584800
.0	236103	96081	5048	97733	268447	261576	-0.296827	0.708417	0.432454
.0	128555	182902	180278	202316	101183	221235	-0.686180	0.679145	0.392087
.0	103428	107100	180354	102691	143454	84662	1.577006	-0.414650	0.486180

31 columns



```
In [91]: xdata=data.iloc[:,1:7]
ydata=data.iloc[:,30]
```

In [92]: df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 284807 entries, 0 to 284806
Data columns (total 31 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Time        284807 non-null float64
1   V1          284807 non-null int64
2   V2          284807 non-null int64
3   V3          284807 non-null int64
4   V4          284807 non-null int64
5   V5          284807 non-null int64
6   V6          284807 non-null int64
7   V7          284807 non-null float64
8   V8          284807 non-null float64
9   V9          284807 non-null float64
10  V10         284807 non-null float64
11  V11         284807 non-null float64
12  V12         284807 non-null float64
13  V13         284807 non-null float64
14  V14         284807 non-null float64
15  V15         284807 non-null float64
16  V16         284807 non-null float64
17  V17         284807 non-null float64
18  V18         284807 non-null float64
19  V19         284807 non-null float64
20  V20         284807 non-null float64
21  V21         284807 non-null float64
22  V22         284807 non-null float64
23  V23         284807 non-null float64
24  V24         284807 non-null float64
25  V25         284807 non-null float64
26  V26         284807 non-null float64
27  V27         284807 non-null float64
28  V28         284807 non-null float64
29  Amount      284807 non-null float64
30  Class       284807 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(24), int64(7)
memory usage: 67.4 MB
```

```
In [93]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(xdata, ydata, te
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
clf = LinearRegression()
```

```
In [94]: clf.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[94]: LinearRegression()
```

```
In [95]: y_pred=clf.predict(x_test)
y_pred
```

```
Out[95]: array([-0.00492341, -0.01526546,  0.00358697, ...,  0.00278612,
               0.00568916, -0.00406908])
```

```
In [96]: k=y_pred
```

```
In [97]: y_pred=[]
for i in range(len(k)):
    y_pred.append(int(k[i]))
y_pred
```

```
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0,
0
```

```
In [98]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_pred,y_test)
```

```
Out[98]: 0.998404085541015
```

```
In [99]: clf.predict([[44981,28959,251912,175551,87587,253504]])
```

```
M:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:450: UserWarning: X
does not have valid feature names, but LinearRegression was fitte
d with feature names
  warnings.warn(
```

```
Out[99]: array([-964.54548725])
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [100]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
knn.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[100]: KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
```

```
In [101]: knn.score(x_test,y_test)
k=knn.predict(x_test)
k
```

M:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

M:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

```
Out[101]: array([0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [102]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(k,y_test)
```

```
Out[102]: 0.998723268432812
```

```
In [116]: knn.predict([[ -0.5894,1.5000, -0.50008, -0.90008, -0.500000,0.51210]])
```

M:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:450: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but KNeighborsClassifier was fitted with feature names

```
warnings.warn(
```

M:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

```
Out[116]: array([0], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [119]: import pickle
path="C:/Users/sykam/OneDrive/Desktop/New folder/ssai.sav"
bo=pickle.dump(knn,open(path,'wb'))
```

```
In [ ]:
```