```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import sklearn
import seaborn as sns
LABELS=["Normal",'Fraud']
```

data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\creditcard.csv.zip")
data

₹		Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	,
	0	0.0	-1.359807	-0.072781	2.536347	1.378155	-0.338321	0.462388	0.2395
	1	0.0	1.191857	0.266151	0.166480	0.448154	0.060018	-0.082361	-0.0788
	2	1.0	-1.358354	-1.340163	1.773209	0.379780	-0.503198	1.800499	0.7914
	3	1.0	-0.966272	-0.185226	1.792993	-0.863291	-0.010309	1.247203	0.2376
	4	2.0	-1.158233	0.877737	1.548718	0.403034	-0.407193	0.095921	0.5929
	284802	172786.0	-11.881118	10.071785	-9.834783	-2.066656	-5.364473	-2.606837	-4.9182
	284803	172787.0	-0.732789	-0.055080	2.035030	-0.738589	0.868229	1.058415	0.0243
	284804	172788.0	1.919565	-0.301254	-3.249640	-0.557828	2.630515	3.031260	-0.2968
	284805	172788.0	-0.240440	0.530483	0.702510	0.689799	-0.377961	0.623708	-0.6861
	284806	172792.0	-0.533413	-0.189733	0.703337	-0.506271	-0.012546	-0.649617	1.5770

284807 rows × 31 columns

data.info()

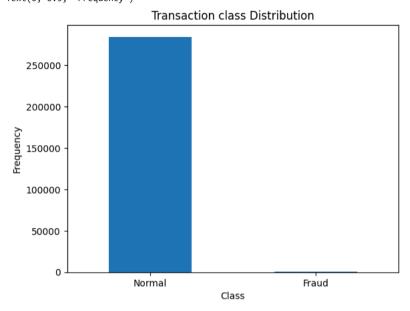
```
14 V14
              284807 non-null float64
 15 V15
               284807 non-null float64
 16 V16
              284807 non-null float64
 17 V17 284807 non-null float64
18 V18 284807 non-null float64
19 V19 284807 non-null float64
20 V20 284807 non-null float64
              284807 non-null float64
 21 V21
 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
28 V28
                 284807 non-null float64
                 284807 non-null float64
 29 Amount 284807 non-null float64
 30 Class
                 284807 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(30), int64(1)
memory usage: 67.4 MB
```

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

```
→ Time
    V1
               0
    V2
               0
    V3
               0
    V4
               0
    V5
    V6
               0
    V7
               0
    V8
               0
    V9
               0
               0
    V10
    V11
               0
    V12
               0
    V13
               0
    V14
               0
    V15
               0
    V16
    V17
               0
    V18
               0
    V19
               0
    V20
               0
    V21
    V22
               0
    V23
               0
    V24
               0
    V25
               0
               0
    V26
    V27
               0
    V28
               0
    Amount
               0
    Class
               0
    dtype: int64
```

```
count_class=pd.value_counts(data['Class'],sort=True)
count_class.plot(kind='bar',rot=0)
plt.title("Transaction class Distribution")
```

```
plt.xticks(range(2),LABELS)
plt.xlabel("Class")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
```



```
fraud=data[data['Class']==1]
normal=data[data['Class']==0]
print(fraud.shape,normal.shape)
```

→ (492, 31) (284315, 31)

fraud.Amount.describe()

count 492.000000 122.211321 mean std 256.683288 0.000000 min 25% 1.000000 50% 9.250000 75% 105.890000 2125.870000 Name: Amount, dtype: float64

normal.Amount.describe()

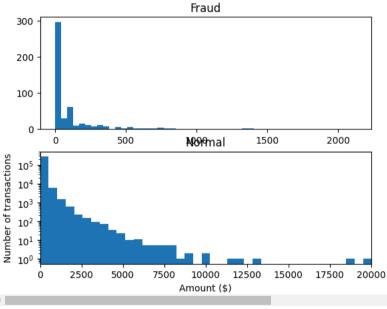
count 284315.000000 mean 88.291022 std 250.105092

```
min 0.000000
25% 5.650000
50% 22.000000
75% 77.050000
max 25691.160000
Name: Amount, dtype: float64
```

```
f,(ax1,ax2)=plt.subplots(2,1)
f.suptitle("Amount per transaction by Class")
bins=50
ax1.hist(fraud.Amount,bins=bins)
ax1.set_title("Fraud")
ax2.hist(normal.Amount,bins=bins)
ax2.set_title("Normal")
plt.xlabel("Normal")
plt.xlabel("Amount ($)")
plt.ylabel("Number of transactions")
plt.xlim(0,20000)
plt.yscale('log')
plt.show()
```

→

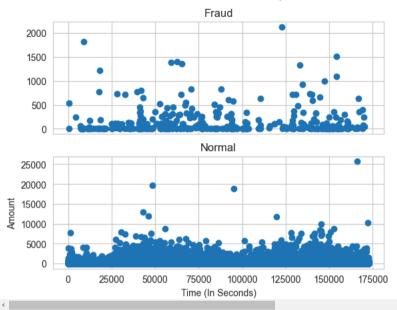
Amount per transaction by Class



```
f,(ax1,ax2)=plt.subplots(2,1,sharex=True)
f.suptitle("Time of Transaction VS Amount by class")
ax1.scatter(fraud.Time,fraud.Amount)
ax1.set_title("Fraud")
ax2.scatter(normal.Time,normal.Amount)
ax2.set_title("Normal")
plt.xlabel("Time (In Seconds)")
plt.ylabel("Amount")
plt.show()
```



Time of Transaction VS Amount by class



data1=data.sample(frac=0.1,random_state=1)
data1.shape

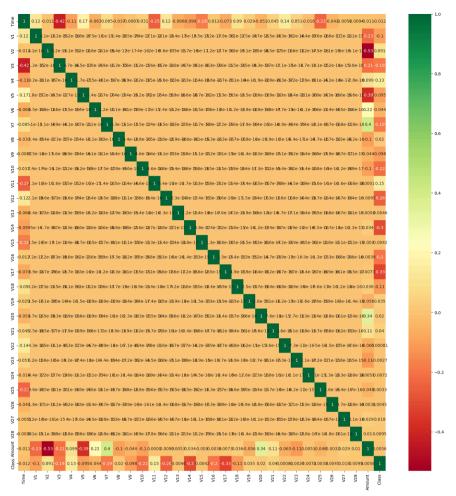
→ (28481, 31)

#To detemine the no.of fraud and valid transactions
fraud_Cases=data1[data1['Class']==1]
valid_Cases=data1[data1['Class']==0]
print("Fraud Cases:",len(fraud_Cases))
print("Valid Cases:",len(valid_Cases))

Fraud Cases: 49
Valid Cases: 28432

#Correlation with respective to class variable
correat=data1.corr()
corr_features=correat.index
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
s=sns.heatmap(data[corr_features].corr(),annot=True,cmap="RdYlGn")





```
legit= data1[data1["Class"] == 0]
fraud =data1[data1["Class"] == 1]
print("legit: ", legit.shape)
print("fraud: ", fraud.shape)
→ legit: (28432, 31)
    fraud: (49, 31)
print(legit["Amount"].describe())
→ count 28432.000000
              89.813898
    mean
             270.636594
     std
    min
               0.000000
     25%
                5.990000
     50%
               22.380000
    75%
               78.820000
            19656.530000
    max
    Name: Amount, dtype: float64
print(fraud["Amount"].describe())
             49.000000
    count
            173.505306
    mean
            387.996569
     std
             0.000000
    min
              1.000000
     25%
     50%
               4.900000
     75%
             122.680000
             2125.870000
    max
    Name: Amount, dtype: float64
data1.groupby("Class").mean()
```

•	_	_
-	→	$\overline{}$

Time V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6

Class

0 94715.083849 0.005467 -0.023228 0.010909 -0.006879 -0.011407 0.005578 -0.00

1 88874.367347 -3.836270 2.846880 -5.868173 4.194921 -2.487054 -1.124580 -4.00

2 rows × 30 columns

legit_sample = legit.sample(n=492)

new_dataset = pd.concat([legit_sample,fraud],axis=0)
new_dataset.head(5)

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	T	_

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	v
282557	170985.0	2.126078	-0.712775	-2.333687	-0.959377	0.169801	-1.316296	0.37096
53850	46179.0	0.987681	-1.556111	1.947043	-0.051896	-2.186619	1.163731	-1.82660
121911	76363.0	0.955729	-0.379007	0.817511	1.631598	-0.722025	0.289415	-0.34254
144773	86386.0	-2.096857	1.415074	0.339063	-1.839924	0.478760	1.317507	0.03234
26746	34232.0	-0.152899	-2.013286	-2.362095	0.824978	1.669968	3.479095	0.55413

5 rows × 31 columns

new_dataset.tail(5)



	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	
6882	8808.0	-4.617217	1.695694	-3.114372	4.328199	-1.873257	-0.989908	-4.5772
150647	93824.0	-3.632809	5.437263	-9.136521	10.307226	-5.421830	-2.864815	-10.6340
88876	62330.0	1.140865	1.221317	-1.452955	2.067575	0.854742	-0.981223	0.3257
153885	100501.0	-6.985267	5.151094	-4.599338	4.534479	0.849054	-0.210701	-4.4252
245556	152802.0	1.322724	-0.843911	-2.096888	0.759759	-0.196377	-1.166353	0.4825

5 rows × 31 columns

new_dataset["Class"].value_counts()

→ Class

0 492

. 49

. 49

Name: count, dtype: int64

new_dataset.groupby("Class").mean()

V4

V5

V6

V3

Time

V1

V2

→

```
Class
        0
             93025.428862 -0.019906 -0.112196 0.023096 -0.022500 -0.052871 -0.029908
                                                                                        0.00
             88874.367347 -3.836270
                                     2.846880 -5.868173 4.194921 -2.487054 -1.124580 -4.009
     2 rows × 30 columns
X = new dataset.drop(columns = "Class",axis= 1)
Y= new dataset["Class"]
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(X, Y, test size=0.2, stratify=Y, randc
print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
→ (541, 30) (432, 30) (109, 30)
Model Training
-->Logistic Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
# Create a logistic regression model
model = LogisticRegression()
model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
Traning Logistic Regression with training data
model.fit(X_train,Y_train)
\rightarrow
             LogisticRegression
     LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
Model Evaluation
-->Accuracy on traning data
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
X_train_prediction = model.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)
print("Accuracy on training data", training_data_accuracy)
Accuracy on training data 0.9930555555555556
```

```
Accuracy On test Data
```

```
X_test_prediction = model.predict(X_test)
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)
print("Accuracy on test data", test_data_accuracy)
```

Accuracy on test data 0.9541284403669725

We investigated the data, checking for data unbalancing, visualizing the features and unde We then investigated two predictive models. The data was split in 3 parts, a train set and we only used the train and test set.

We Find the Accuracy Scores on fro both test and train are quite similar. Accuracy is above 94%.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.model selection import train test split, RandomizedSearchCV
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, roc_auc_score
# 3. Set Up Random Forest and RandomizedSearchCV
# Random forest classifier
rf = RandomForestClassifier(random state=42, n jobs=-1)
# Hyperparameter grid for RandomizedSearchCV
param_dist = {
    'n_estimators': [100, 200, 500],
    'max_features': ['sqrt', 'log2'],
    'max depth': [None, 10, 20, 30],
    'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],
    'min samples leaf': [1, 2, 4],
    'bootstrap': [True, False]
}
# Randomized search with cross-validation
random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=rf,
                                   param distributions=param dist,
                                   n iter=100, # Number of parameter combinations to try
                                   scoring='roc_auc',
                                   cv=3, # 3-fold cross-validation
                                   verbose=2,
                                   random state=42,
                                   n jobs=-1)
# 4. Fit the model using RandomizedSearchCV
random_search.fit(X_train, Y_train)
best rf = random search.best estimator
Y_pred = best_rf.predict(X_test)
Y_prob = best_rf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1]
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred))
# Print confusion matrix
```

```
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion matrix(Y test, Y pred))
roc auc = roc auc score(Y test, Y prob)
print(f"AUC-ROC Score: {roc auc}")
print("Best Hyperparameters:\n", random_search.best_params_)
Fitting 3 folds for each of 100 candidates, totalling 300 fits
    Classification Report:
                    precision
                                 recall f1-score
                                                    support
                        0.97
                                  0.99
                                                        99
                a
                                            98
                1
                        0.88
                                  0.70
                                            0.78
                                                        10
                                            0.96
                                                       109
         accuracy
                        0.92
                                  0.84
                                            0.88
                                                       109
        macro avg
    weighted avg
                        0.96
                                  0.96
                                            0.96
                                                       109
    Confusion Matrix:
     [[98 1]
      [ 3 711
    AUC-ROC Score: 0.97878787878788
    Best Hyperparameters:
      {'n estimators': 100, 'min samples split': 10, 'min samples leaf': 4, 'max features':
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.model selection import RandomizedSearchCV
# Random forest classifier
rf = RandomForestClassifier(random state=42, n jobs=-1)
# Hyperparameter grid for RandomizedSearchCV
param dist = {
    'n estimators': [100, 200, 500],
    'max_features': ['sqrt', 'log2'], # Removed 'auto'
    'max_depth': [None, 10, 20, 30],
    'min samples split': [2, 5, 10],
    'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],
   'bootstrap': [True, False]
}
# Randomized search with cross-validation
random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=rf,
                                   param_distributions=param_dist,
                                   n iter=100, # Number of parameter combinations to try
                                   scoring='roc auc',
                                   cv=3, # 3-fold cross-validation
                                   verbose=2, # <-- This prints detailed fitting informat
                                   random state=42,
                                   n jobs=-1)
# Fit the model using RandomizedSearchCV
random_search.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

```
Fitting 3 folds for each of 100 candidates, totalling 300 fits

RandomizedSearchCV (i ?)

best_estimator_: RandomForestClassifier

RandomForestClassifier ?
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model selection import train test split, RandomizedSearchCV
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, roc_auc_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
X scaled = scaler.fit transform(X)
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
param dist = {
    'n neighbors': list(range(1, 31)),
    'weights': ['uniform', 'distance'],
    'metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan', 'minkowski']
random search = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=knn.
                                   param distributions=param dist,
                                   n iter=100,
                                   scoring='roc auc',
                                   cv=3,
                                   verbose=2,
                                   random state=42,
                                   n_jobs=-1)
random_search.fit(X_train, Y_train)
best knn = random search.best estimator
Y pred = best knn.predict(X test)
Y_prob = best_knn.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1]
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred))
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(Y_test, Y_pred))
roc_auc = roc_auc_score(Y_test, Y_prob)
print(f"AUC-ROC Score: {roc auc}")
print("Best Hyperparameters:\n", random_search.best_params_)
```

Fitting 3 folds for each of 100 candidates, totalling 300 fits Classification Report:

```
precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                support
           0
                   0.93
                              1.00
                                        0.96
                                                    99
           1
                   1.00
                              0.20
                                        0.33
                                                    10
                                        0.93
                                                    109
    accuracy
                   0.96
                                        0.65
                                                   100
   macro avg
                              0.60
weighted avg
                   0.93
                              0.93
                                        0.90
                                                    109
```

Confusion Matrix: [[99 0]

[8 2]]

AUC-ROC Score: 0.66464646464647

```
Best Hyperparameters:
    {'weights': 'distance', 'n_neighbors': 17, 'metric': 'manhattan'}
```