

```
import kagglehub
path = kagglehub.dataset_download("crisbaltudela/credit-card-transaction-1

n outdated `kagglehub` version (installed: 0.3.13), please consider upgrading
e.com/api/v1/datasets/download/crisbaltudela/credit-card-transaction-legiti
0<00:00, 82.5MB/s]Extracting files...
```

```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()
```

fraud_detection.csv

fraud_detection.csv(text/csv) - 324710 bytes, last modified: 1/30/2026 - 100% done
 Saving fraud_detection.csv to fraud_detection.csv

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder
from sklearn.ensemble import IsolationForest
```

✓ New section

```
#Step 2. Load data
df = pd.read_csv("/content/fraud_detection.csv")
df.head()
#Step 3. Basic checks
df.shape
print(df.columns)
#df['TransactionID'].value_counts() # This line caused the error. After insp

Index(['TransactionID', 'AccountID', 'TransactionAmount', 'TransactionDate',
      'TransactionType', 'Location', 'DeviceID', 'IP Address', 'MerchantID',
      'Channel', 'CustomerAge', 'CustomerOccupation', 'TransactionDuration',
      'LoginAttempts', 'AccountBalance', 'PreviousTransactionDate',
      'is_outlier'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
# 3. Missing value percentage
missing_pct = df.isnull().mean() * 100
print("\nMissing Value Percentage (%):")
print(missing_pct)
```

[Show hidden output](#)

```
cat_cols = [
    'TransactionType', 'Location', 'DeviceID',
    'MerchantID', 'Channel', 'CustomerOccupation'
]

le = LabelEncoder()
for col in cat_cols:
    df[col] = le.fit_transform(df[col])
```

```
print(df.columns)
```

```
Index(['TransactionID', 'AccountID', 'TransactionAmount', 'TransactionDate',
      'TransactionType', 'Location', 'DeviceID', 'IP Address', 'MerchantID',
      'Channel', 'CustomerAge', 'CustomerOccupation', 'TransactionDuration',
      'LoginAttempts', 'AccountBalance', 'PreviousTransactionDate'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
df['TransactionDate'] = pd.to_datetime(df['TransactionDate'])
df['PreviousTransactionDate'] = pd.to_datetime(df['PreviousTransactionDate'])

df['DaysSinceLastTransaction'] = (
    df['TransactionDate'] - df['PreviousTransactionDate']
).dt.days
```

```
df.drop(['TransactionDate', 'PreviousTransactionDate'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
info = df.info()
head = df.head()
```

[Show hidden output](#)

```
scaler = StandardScaler()

# Identify columns that are not suitable for numerical scaling
# These include identifier columns (TransactionID, AccountID, IP Address) and
columns_to_exclude = ['TransactionID', 'AccountID', 'IP Address', 'is_outlier']
```

```
# Create a subset of the DataFrame containing only the columns to be scaled
df_to_scale = df.drop(columns=columns_to_exclude)

df_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df_to_scale)
```

```
iso = IsolationForest(
    n_estimators=200,
    contamination=0.01,    # assume 1% fraud
    random_state=42
)

df['Anomaly'] = iso.fit_predict(df_scaled)
```

```
df['FraudFlag'] = df['Anomaly'].map({1: 0, -1: 1})
df['FraudFlag'].value_counts()
```

	count
FraudFlag	
0	2486
1	26

dtype: int64

```
from sklearn.neighbors import LocalOutlierFactor

lof = LocalOutlierFactor(contamination=0.01)
df['Fraud_LOF'] = lof.fit_predict(df_scaled)
```

```
iso = IsolationForest(
    n_estimators=200,
    contamination=0.01,    # assume 1% fraud
    random_state=42
)

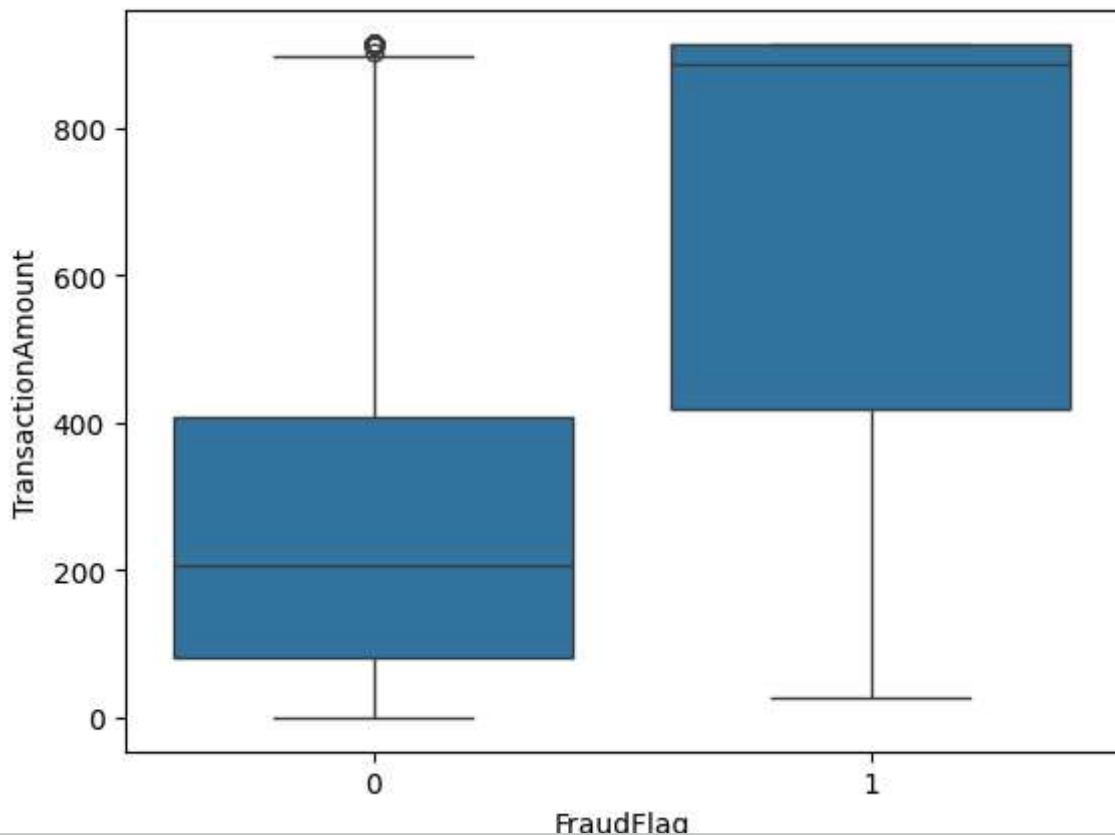
df['Anomaly'] = iso.fit_predict(df_scaled)
```

```
df['FraudFlag'] = df['Anomaly'].map({1: 0, -1: 1})
df['FraudFlag'].value_counts()
```

count	
FraudFlag	
0	2486
1	26

dtype: int64

```
sns.boxplot(x='FraudFlag', y='TransactionAmount', data=df)
plt.show()
```



```
# 2. Descriptive statistics
print("\nDescriptive Statistics:")
print(df.describe(include="all"))
```

```
Descriptive Statistics:
      TransactionID  AccountID  TransactionAmount  TransactionDate \
count           2512         2512           2512.000000           2512
unique           2512          495                NaN           2405
top      TX002496    AC004600                NaN  11/20/2023 16:29
freq              1          12                NaN              3
mean              NaN          NaN           297.593778           NaN
std              NaN          NaN           291.946243           NaN
min              NaN          NaN              0.260000           NaN
25%              NaN          NaN           81.885000           NaN
```

50%	NaN	NaN	211.140000	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN	414.527500	NaN
max	NaN	NaN	1919.110000	NaN

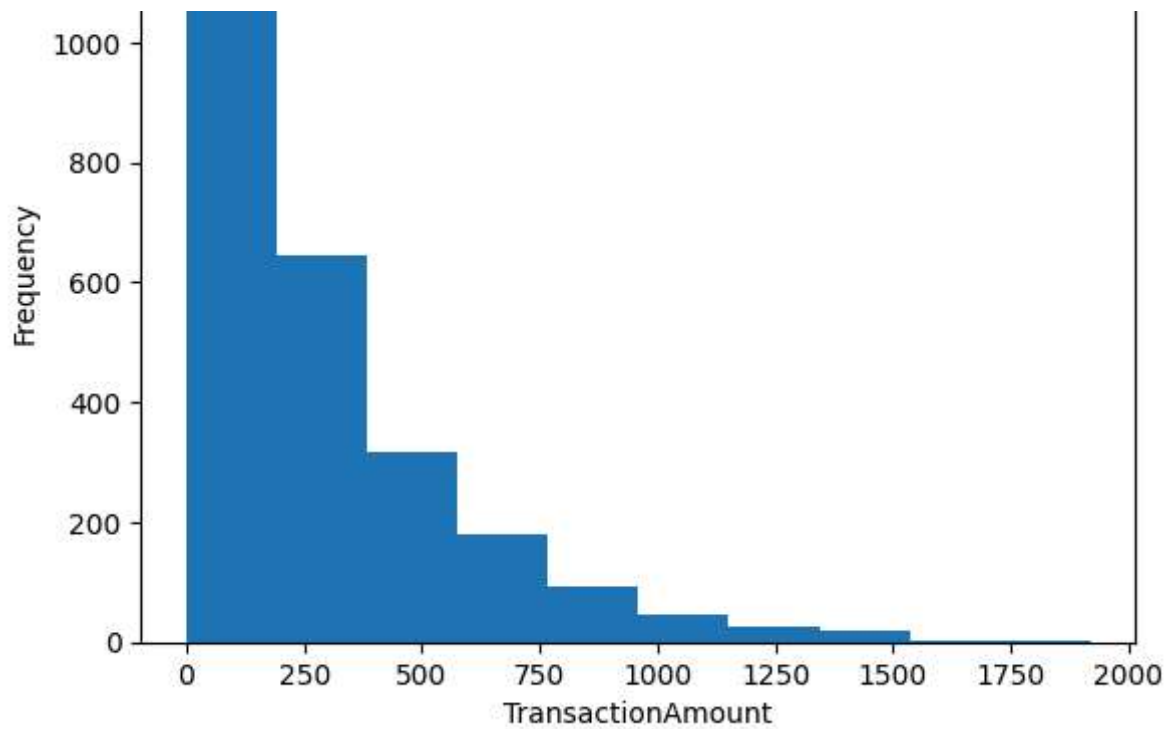
	TransactionType	Location	DeviceID	IP Address	MerchantID \
count	2512	2512	2512	2512	2512
unique	2	43	681	592	100
top	Debit	Fort Worth	D000548	200.136.146.93	M026
freq	1944	70	9	13	45
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
std	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Channel	CustomerAge	CustomerOccupation	TransactionDuration \
count	2512	2512.000000	2512	2512.000000
unique	3	NaN	4	NaN
top	Branch	NaN	Student	NaN
freq	868	NaN	657	NaN
mean	NaN	44.673965	NaN	119.643312
std	NaN	17.792198	NaN	69.963757
min	NaN	18.000000	NaN	10.000000
25%	NaN	27.000000	NaN	63.000000
50%	NaN	45.000000	NaN	112.500000
75%	NaN	59.000000	NaN	161.000000
max	NaN	80.000000	NaN	300.000000

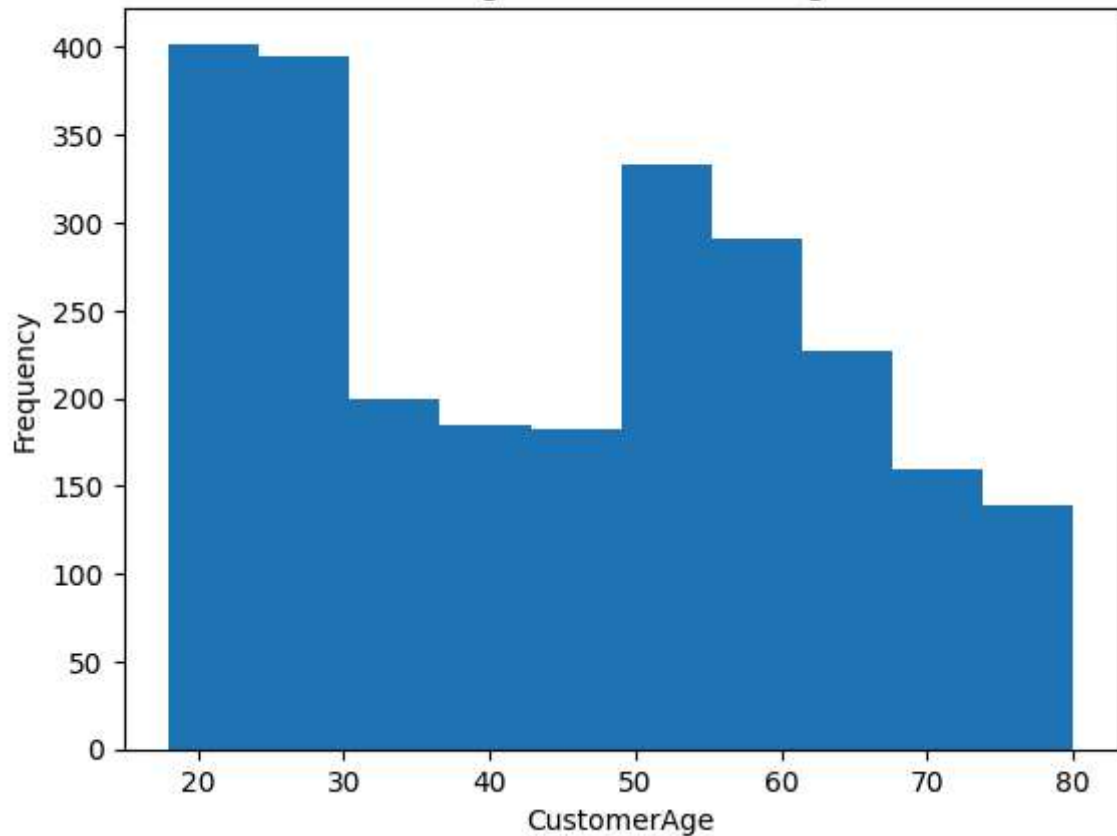
	LoginAttempts	AccountBalance	PreviousTransactionDate
count	2512.000000	2512.000000	2512
unique	NaN	NaN	7
top	NaN	NaN	11/4/2024 8:07
freq	NaN	NaN	435
mean	1.124602	5114.302966	NaN
std	0.602662	3900.942499	NaN
min	1.000000	101.250000	NaN
25%	1.000000	1504.370000	NaN
50%	1.000000	4735.510000	NaN
75%	1.000000	7678.820000	NaN
max	5.000000	14977.990000	NaN

```
# 4. Plot distributions (numeric columns only)
numeric_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=np.number).columns

for col in numeric_cols:
    plt.figure()
    plt.hist(df[col].dropna())
    plt.title(f"Histogram of {col}")
    plt.xlabel(col)
    plt.ylabel("Frequency")
    plt.show()
```

Histogram of CustomerAge



Histogram of TransactionDuration



