

CSE C10 Data Intensive Computing Project

Phase 1

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Motivation

Investors of all stripes have become interested in the cryptocurrency craze during the past few years. Additionally, it has drawn the interest of scammers. Most cryptocurrency scams try to deceive their victim into sending money to a hacked digital wallet. These targets are probably being persuaded by the enormous returns promised by the attackers through the use of specialized social engineering techniques like romance scams, email phishing, and even Ponzi schemes.

We plan to use the method of supervised and unsupervised learnings, in order to construct different types of classifiers to detect fraudulent Ethereum transactions, in order to put our security analyst talents to use in tackling real-world issues.

Dataset Overview

The Ethereum Fraud Detection Dataset, an open-source, labeled dataset from Kaggle, contains over 10,000 samples. The dataset is hugely imbalanced.

Link to data source: [Ethereum Fraud Detection Dataset | Kaggle](#)

Columns Review

We do have a total of 51 columns in the dataset, the detailed description of the columns is given below:

Index: the index number of a row

Address: the address of the ethereum account

FLAG: whether the transaction is fraud or not

Avg min between sent txn: Average time between sent transactions for account in minutes

Avgminbetweenreceivedtxn: Average time between received transactions for account in minutes

TimeDiffbetweenfirstand_last(Mins): Time difference between the first and last transaction

Sent_txn: Total number of sent normal transactions

Received_tnx: Total number of received normal transactions

NumberofCreated_Contracts: Total Number of created contract transactions

UniqueReceivedFrom_Addresses: Total Unique addresses from which account received transactions

UniqueSentTo_Addresses20: Total Unique addresses from which account sent transactions

MinValueReceived: Minimum value in Ether ever received

MaxValueReceived: Maximum value in Ether ever received

AvgValueReceived5Average value in Ether ever received

MinValSent: Minimum value of Ether ever sent

MaxValSent: Maximum value of Ether ever sent

AvgValSent: Average value of Ether ever sent

MinValueSentToContract: Minimum value of Ether sent to a contract

MaxValueSentToContract: Maximum value of Ether sent to a contract

AvgValueSentToContract: Average value of Ether sent to contracts

TotalTransactions(IncludingTnxtoCreate_Contract): Total number of transactions

TotalEtherSent:Total Ether sent for account address

TotalEtherReceived: Total Ether received for account address

TotalEtherSent_Contracts: Total Ether sent to Contract addresses

TotalEtherBalance: Total Ether Balance following enacted transactions

TotalERC20Tnxs: Total number of ERC20 token transfer transactions

ERC20TotalEther_Received: Total ERC20 token received transactions in Ether

ERC20TotalEther_Sent: Total ERC20token sent transactions in Ether

ERC20TotalEtherSentContract: Total ERC20 token transfer to other contracts in Ether

ERC20UniqSent_Addr: Number of ERC20 token transactions sent to Unique account addresses

ERC20UniqRec_Addr: Number of ERC20 token transactions received from Unique addresses

ERC20UniqRecContractAddr: Number of ERC20 token transactions received from Unique contract addresses

ERC20AvgTimeBetweenSent_Tnx: Average time between ERC20 token sent transactions in minutes

ERC20AvgTimeBetweenRec_Tnx: Average time between ERC20 token received transactions in minutes

ERC20AvgTimeBetweenContract_Tnx: Average time ERC20 token between sent token transactions

ERC20MinVal_Rec: Minimum value in Ether received from ERC20 token transactions for account

ERC20MaxVal_Rec: Maximum value in Ether received from ERC20 token transactions for account

ERC20AvgVal_Rec: Average value in Ether received from ERC20 token transactions for account

ERC20MinVal_Sent: Minimum value in Ether sent from ERC20 token transactions for account

ERC20MaxVal_Sent: Maximum value in Ether sent from ERC20 token transactions for account

ERC20AvgVal_Sent: Average value in Ether sent from ERC20 token transactions for account

ERC20UniqSentTokenName: Number of Unique ERC20 tokens transferred

ERC20UniqRecTokenName: Number of Unique ERC20 tokens received

ERC20MostSentTokenType: Most sent token for account via ERC20 transaction

ERC20MostRecTokenType: Most received token for account via ERC20 transactions

Questions

1. Finding the transactions which cause high disturbance and removing them.
2. Finding the duration of each transaction to find when exactly fraud happens!

Importing required libraries and dataset

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

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
data = pd.read_csv('transaction_dataset.csv')
```

Columns of the dataset

```
data.columns
```

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'Index', 'Address', 'FLAG', 'Avg min between sent tnx',
      'Avg min between received tnx',
      'Time Diff between first and last (Mins)', 'Sent tnx', 'Received Tnx',
      'Number of Created Contracts', 'Unique Received From Addresses',
      'Unique Sent To Addresses', 'min value received', 'max value received ',
      'avg val received', 'min val sent', 'max val sent', 'avg val sent',
      'min value sent to contract', 'max val sent to contract',
      'avg value sent to contract',
      'total transactions (including tnx to create contract',
      'total Ether sent', 'total ether received',
      'total ether sent contracts', 'total ether balance',
      ' Total ERC20 txns', ' ERC20 total Ether received',
      ' ERC20 total ether sent', ' ERC20 total Ether sent contract',
      ' ERC20 uniq sent addr', ' ERC20 uniq rec addr',
      ' ERC20 uniq sent addr.1', ' ERC20 uniq rec contract addr',
      ' ERC20 avg time between sent tnx', ' ERC20 avg time between rec tnx',
      ' ERC20 avg time between rec 2 tnx',
      ' ERC20 avg time between contract tnx', ' ERC20 min val rec',
      ' ERC20 max val rec', ' ERC20 avg val rec', ' ERC20 min val sent',
      ' ERC20 max val sent', ' ERC20 avg val sent',
      ' ERC20 min val sent contract', ' ERC20 max val sent contract',
      ' ERC20 avg val sent contract', ' ERC20 uniq sent token name',
      ' ERC20 uniq rec token name', ' ERC20 most sent token type',
      ' ERC20_most_rec_token_type'],
      dtype='object')
```

Dropping Address and Index as they are reputative

```
data.drop(['Unnamed: 0', 'Address', 'Index'], axis = 1, inplace = True)
```

Information about the columns

```
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 9841 entries, 0 to 9840
```

```
Data columns (total 48 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	FLAG	9841 non-null	int64
1	Avg min between sent tnx	9841 non-null	float64
2	Avg min between received tnx	9841 non-null	float64
3	Time Diff between first and last (Mins)	9841 non-null	float64
4	Sent tnx	9841 non-null	int64
5	Received Tnx	9841 non-null	int64
6	Number of Created Contracts	9841 non-null	int64
7	Unique Received From Addresses	9841 non-null	int64
8	Unique Sent To Addresses	9841 non-null	int64
9	min value received	9841 non-null	float64
10	max value received	9841 non-null	float64
11	avg val received	9841 non-null	float64
12	min val sent	9841 non-null	float64
13	max val sent	9841 non-null	float64
14	avg val sent	9841 non-null	float64
15	min value sent to contract	9841 non-null	float64
16	max val sent to contract	9841 non-null	float64
17	avg value sent to contract	9841 non-null	float64
18	total transactions (including tnx to create contract	9841 non-null	int64
19	total Ether sent	9841 non-null	float64
20	total ether received	9841 non-null	float64
21	total ether sent contracts	9841 non-null	float64
22	total ether balance	9841 non-null	float64
23	Total ERC20 txns	9012 non-null	float64
24	ERC20 total Ether received	9012 non-null	float64
25	ERC20 total ether sent	9012 non-null	float64
26	ERC20 total Ether sent contract	9012 non-null	float64
27	ERC20 uniq sent addr	9012 non-null	float64
28	ERC20 uniq rec addr	9012 non-null	float64
29	ERC20 uniq sent addr.1	9012 non-null	float64

```

30  ERC20 uniq rec contract addr          9012 non-null float64
31  ERC20 avg time between sent tnx       9012 non-null float64
32  ERC20 avg time between rec tnx        9012 non-null float64
33  ERC20 avg time between rec 2 tnx      9012 non-null float64
34  ERC20 avg time between contract tnx   9012 non-null float64
35  ERC20 min val rec                     9012 non-null float64
36  ERC20 max val rec                     9012 non-null float64
37  ERC20 avg val rec                     9012 non-null float64
38  ERC20 min val sent                    9012 non-null float64
39  ERC20 max val sent                    9012 non-null float64
40  ERC20 avg val sent                    9012 non-null float64
41  ERC20 min val sent contract           9012 non-null float64
42  ERC20 max val sent contract           9012 non-null float64
43  ERC20 avg val sent contract           9012 non-null float64
44  ERC20 uniq sent token name            9012 non-null float64
45  ERC20 uniq rec token name             9012 non-null float64
46  ERC20 most sent token type            9000 non-null object
47  ERC20_most_rec_token_type             8990 non-null object
dtypes: float64(39), int64(7), object(2)
memory usage: 3.6+ MB

```

Inference: It is clearly evident that there are some missing values in the dataset.

Applying median to fill the null values

```

data[data.columns] = data[data.columns].apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')
data.fillna(data.median(), inplace = True)

```

Inference: We can replace the missing values using mean and median. Here I have chosen median because it sorts all the values and replace the missing data with the mid value, while coming to the mean, it is vastly affected by outliers!! So, to replace missing values, median is the preferable method.

Crosschecking the missing data

```
data.isna().sum()
```

FLAG	0
Avg min between sent tnx	0
Avg min between received tnx	0
Time Diff between first and last (Mins)	0
Sent tnx	0
Received Tnx	0
Number of Created Contracts	0
Unique Received From Addresses	0
Unique Sent To Addresses	0
min value received	0
max value received	0
avg val received	0
min val sent	0
max val sent	0
avg val sent	0
min value sent to contract	0
max val sent to contract	0
avg value sent to contract	0
total transactions (including tnx to create contract	0
total Ether sent	0
total ether received	0
total ether sent contracts	0
total ether balance	0
Total ERC20 txns	0
ERC20 total Ether received	0
ERC20 total ether sent	0
ERC20 total Ether sent contract	0
ERC20 uniq sent addr	0
ERC20 uniq rec addr	0
ERC20 uniq sent addr.1	0
ERC20 uniq rec contract addr	0
ERC20 avg time between sent tn:	0
ERC20 avg time between rec tnx	0
ERC20 avg time between rec 2 t: x	0
ERC20 avg time between contract tnx	0

ERC20	min	val	rec	0
ERC20	max	val	rec	0
ERC20	avg	val	rec	0
ERC20	min	val	sent	0
ERC20	max	val	sent	0
ERC20	avg	val	sent	0
ERC20	min	val	sent contract	0
ERC20	max	val	sent contract	0
ERC20	avg	val	sent contract	0
ERC20	uniq	sent	token name	0
ERC20	uniq	rec	token name	0

dtype: int64

Now, we can say that there are no more missing data in the dataset.

Calculating the variance to know the degree of spread in the dataset.

```
data.var()
```

FLAG	1.724110e-01
Avg min between sent txn	4.616718e+08
Avg min between received txn	5.327656e+08
Time Diff between first and last (Mins)	1.042889e+11
Sent txn	5.733918e+05
Received Txn	8.851734e+05
Number of Created Contracts	2.000685e+04
Unique Received From Addresses	8.917457e+04
Unique Sent To Addresses	6.960121e+04
min value received	1.062298e+05
max value received	1.692294e+08
avg val received	8.323238e+06
min val sent	1.921264e+04
max val sent	4.394646e+07
avg val sent	5.715935e+04
min value sent to contract	5.080371e-08
max val sent to contract	2.660652e-07
avg value sent to contract	1.046096e-07
total transactions (including txn to create contract	1.828997e+06
total Ether sent	1.283952e+11
total ether received	1.326451e+11
total ether sent contracts	2.660625e-07
total ether balance	5.877009e+10
Total ERC20 txns	1.835047e+05
ERC20 total Ether received	1.017063e+20
ERC20 total ether sent	1.275951e+18
ERC20 total Ether sent contract	3.439675e+07
ERC20 uniq sent addr	1.014723e+04
ERC20 uniq rec addr	6.133643e+03
ERC20 uniq sent addr.1	3.953491e-03
ERC20 uniq rec contract addr	2.735599e+02
ERC20 min val rec	2.610488e+08
ERC20 max val rec	1.016835e+20
ERC20 avg val rec	4.198599e+16
ERC20 min val sent	1.016499e+12
ERC20 max val sent	1.274901e+18
ERC20 avg val sent	3.203738e+17
ERC20 uniq sent token name	4.168819e+01
ERC20 uniq rec token name	2.558699e+02

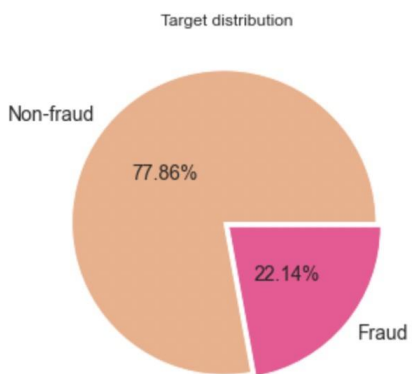
dtype: float64

Our entire dataset is dependent on the Flag column of the dataset to ensure the transaction is fraud or not. So, Here is the Pie chart showing the fraud and other transactions.

```
print(data['FLAG'].value_counts())

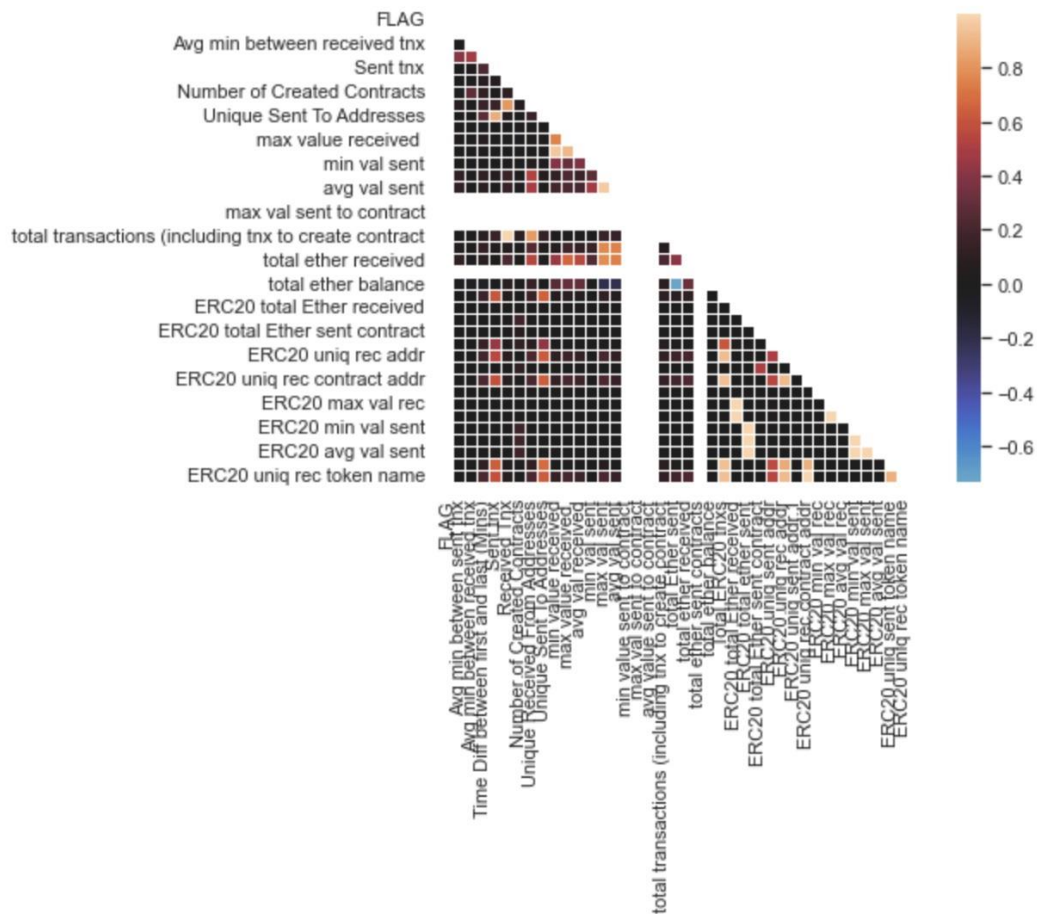
pie, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=[10,5])
labels = ['Non-fraud', 'Fraud']
colors = ['#f2ae88', '#f64e93']
plt.pie(x = data['FLAG'].value_counts(), autopct='%.2f%%',
        explode=[0.02]*2, labels=labels, pctdistance=0.5, textprops={'fontsize': 14}, colors = colors)
plt.title('Target distribution')
plt.show()
```

```
0    7662
1    2179
Name: FLAG, dtype: int64
```



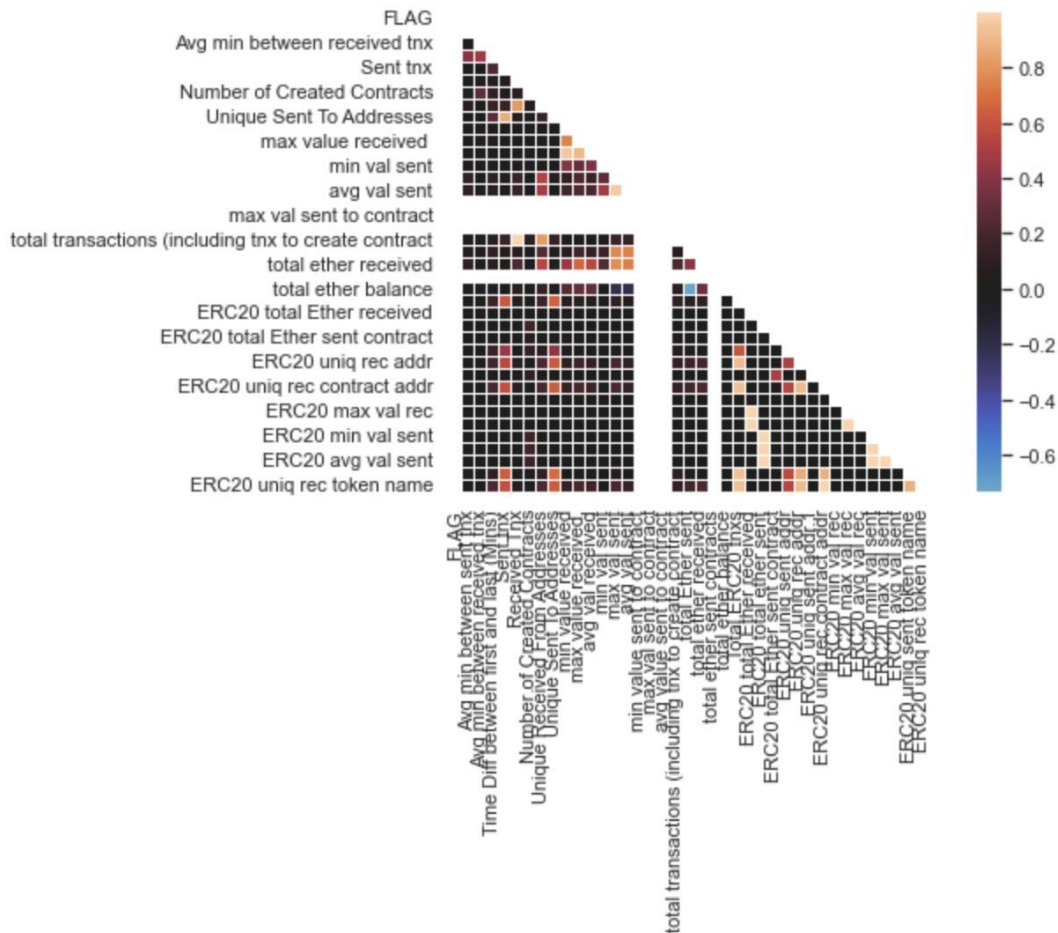
Finding the correlation of the fraudulent transactions!!

```
data_fraud = data[data['FLAG']==1]
corr = data_fraud.corr()
mask = np.zeros_like(corr)
mask[np.triu_indices_from(mask)]=True
with sns.axes_style('white'):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5))
    sns.heatmap(corr, mask=mask, annot=False, center=0, linewidths=0.8, square=True)
```



Finding the correlation of non-fraudulent transactions!!

```
data_not_fraud = data[data['FLAG']==0]
corr = data_fraud.corr()
mask = np.zeros_like(corr)
mask[np.triu_indices_from(mask)]=True
with sns.axes_style('white'):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5))
    sns.heatmap(corr, mask=mask, annot=False, center=0, linewidths=0.8, square=True)
```



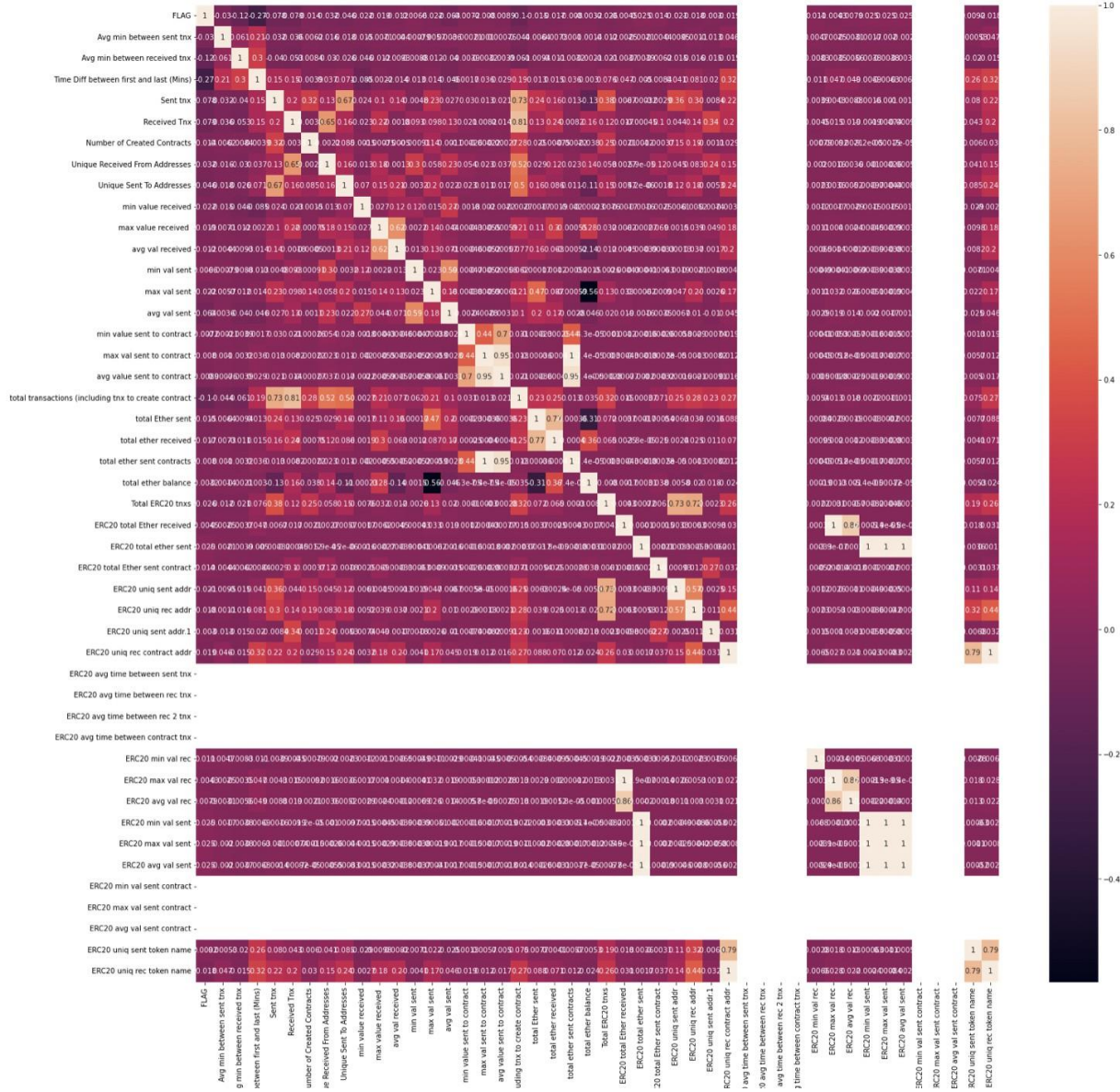
Correlation of entire dataset (screenshot captured only 1/10th part)

```
corr = data.corr()
corr.style.background_gradient()
```

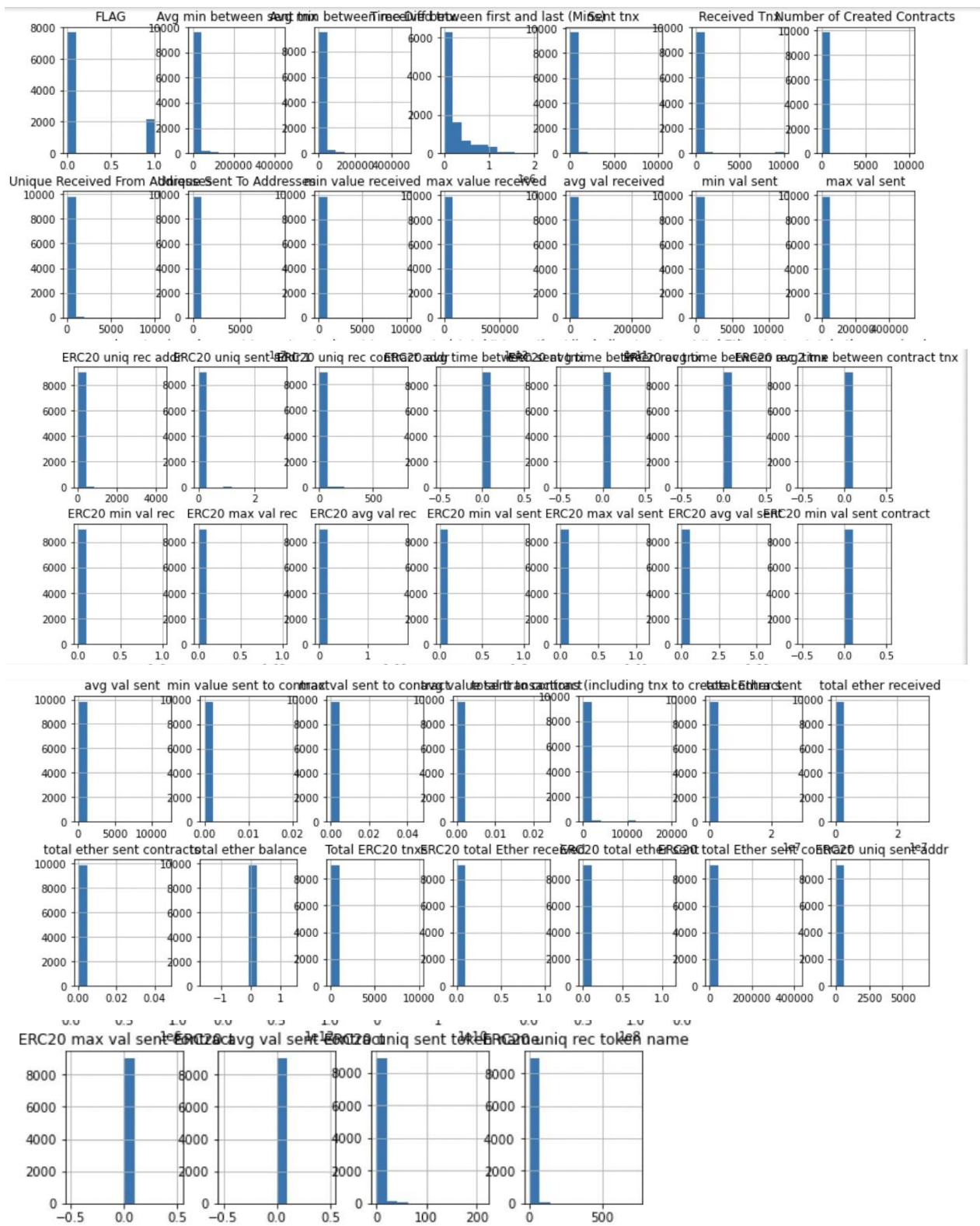
	FLAG	Avg min between sent tnx	Avg min between received tnx	Time Diff between first and last (Mins)	Sent tnx	Received Tnx	Number of Created Contracts	Unique Received From Addresses	Unique Sent To Addresses	min value received	max value received
FLAG	1.000000	-0.029754	-0.118533	-0.269354	-0.078006	-0.079316	-0.013711	-0.031941	-0.045584	-0.021641	-0.019259
Avg min between sent tnx	-0.029754	1.000000	0.060979	0.214722	-0.032289	-0.035735	-0.006186	-0.015912	-0.017688	-0.014886	-0.007104
Avg min between received tnx	-0.118533	0.060979	1.000000	0.303897	-0.040419	-0.053478	-0.008378	-0.029571	-0.025747	-0.045753	-0.011575
Time Diff between first and last (Mins)	-0.269354	0.214722	0.303897	1.000000	0.154480	0.148376	-0.003881	0.037043	0.071140	-0.084996	-0.002240

Heat map - to show the relationship between the variables

```
plt.figure(figsize=(25,25))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot = True)
plt.show()
```



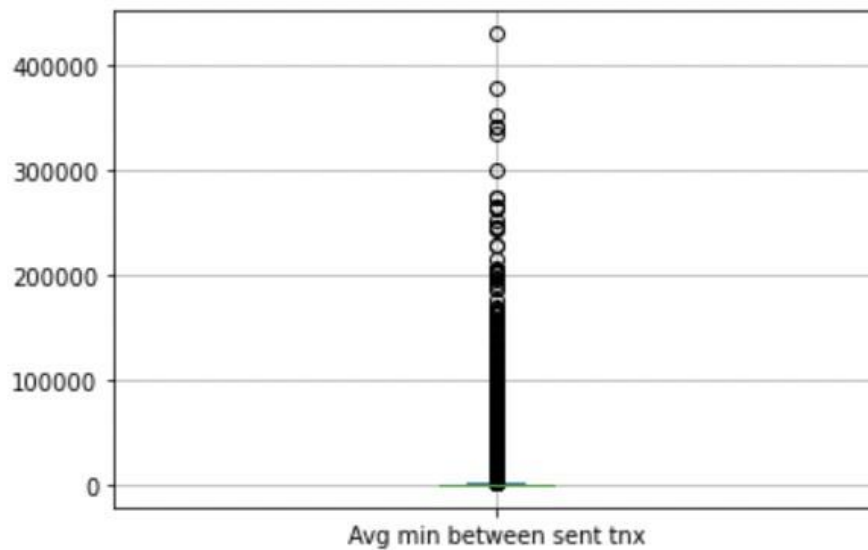
Histograms - to illustrate major features of the distribution



Box plot visulatization

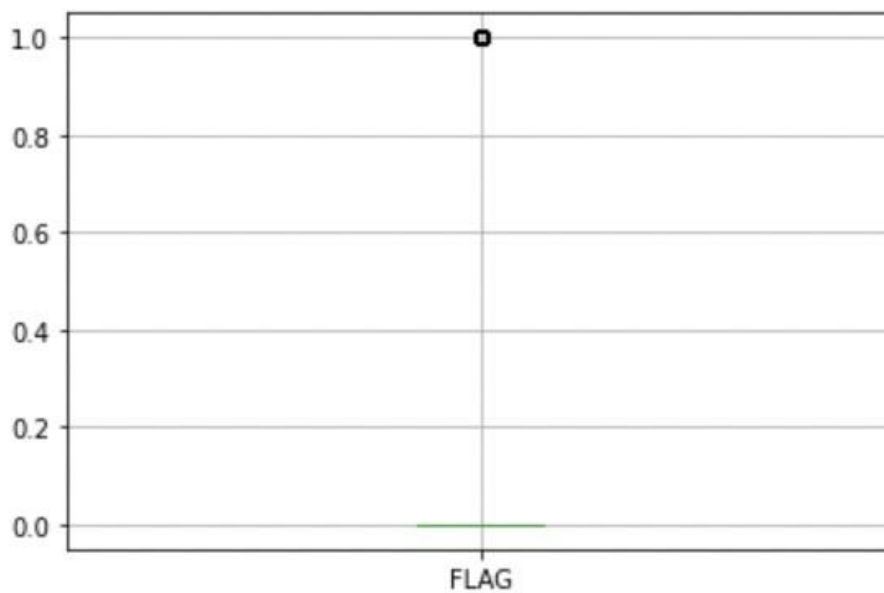
```
data['Avg min between sent tnx'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>



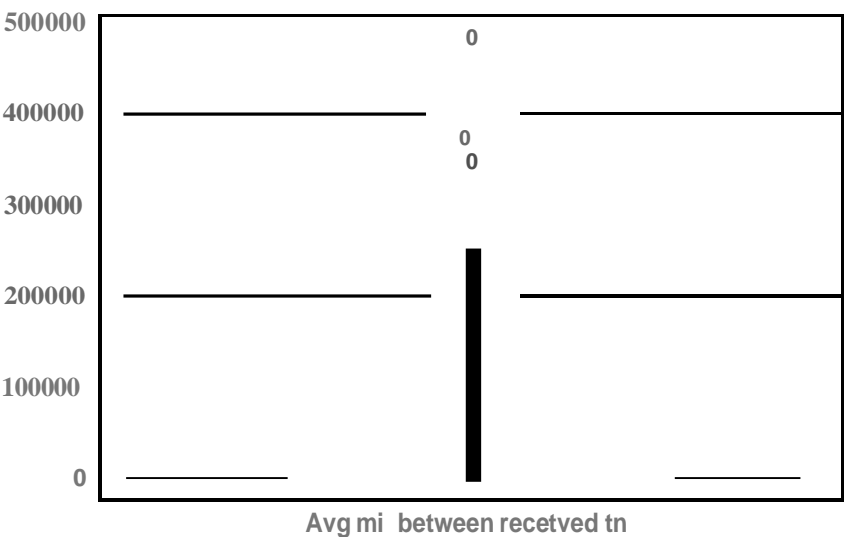
```
data['FLAG'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>



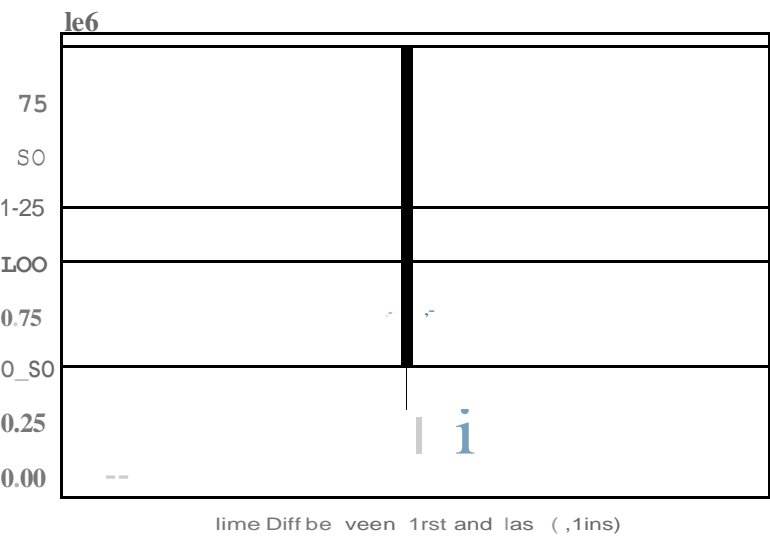
```
data['Avg min between received tnx'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>



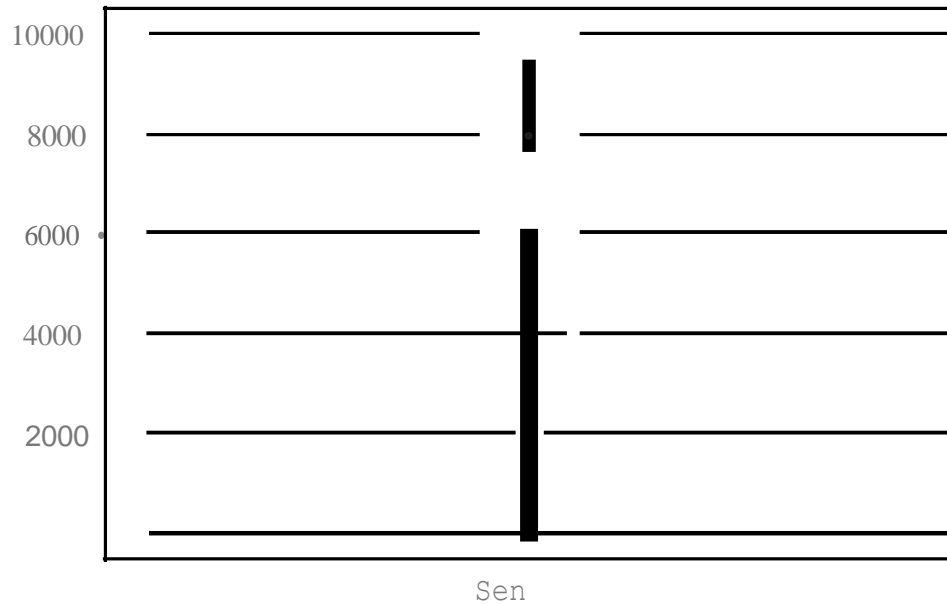
```
data['Time Diff between first and last (Mins)'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>



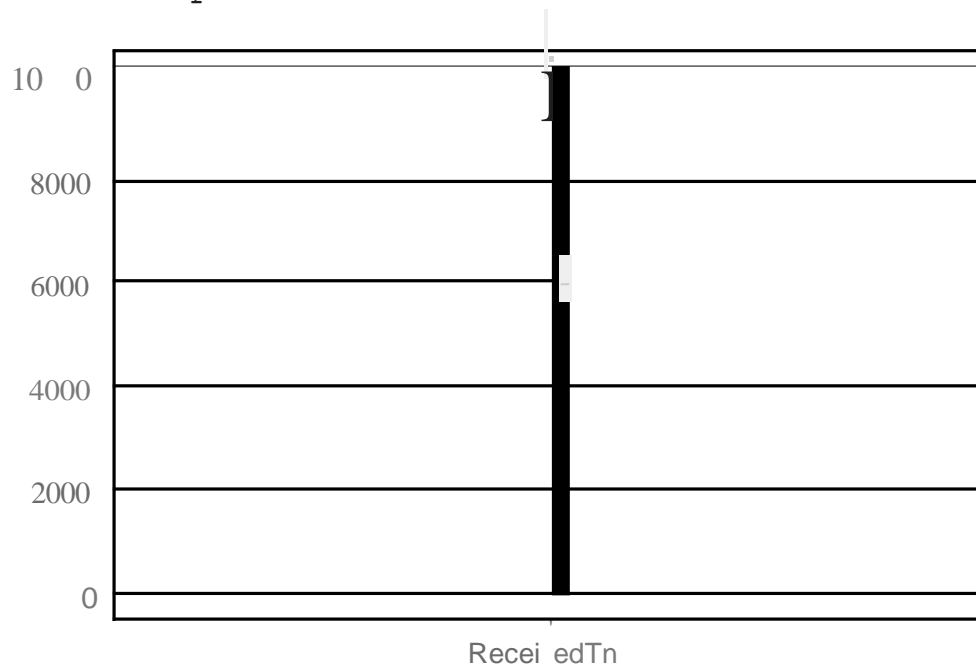
```
data['Sent tnx'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

```
<AxesSubplot:>
```



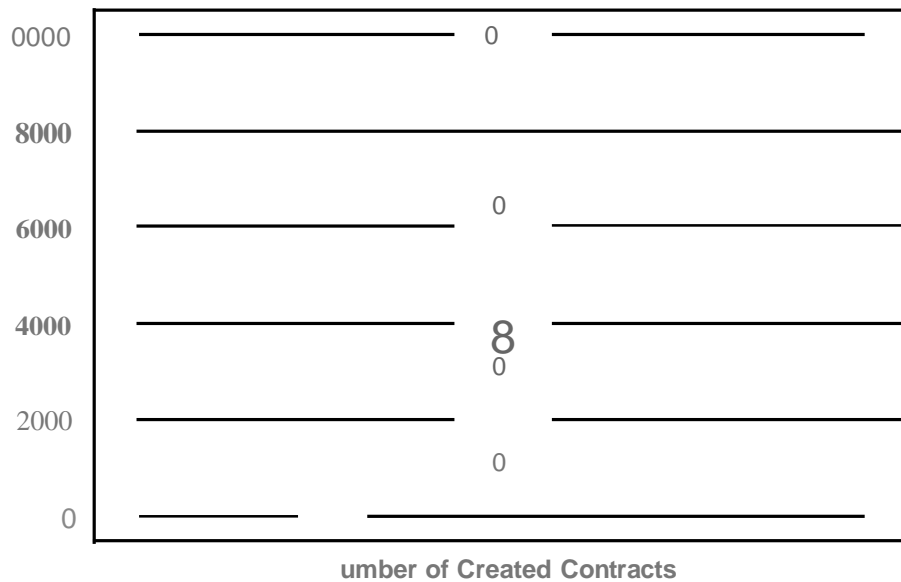
```
data['Received Tnx'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

```
<AxesSubplot:>
```



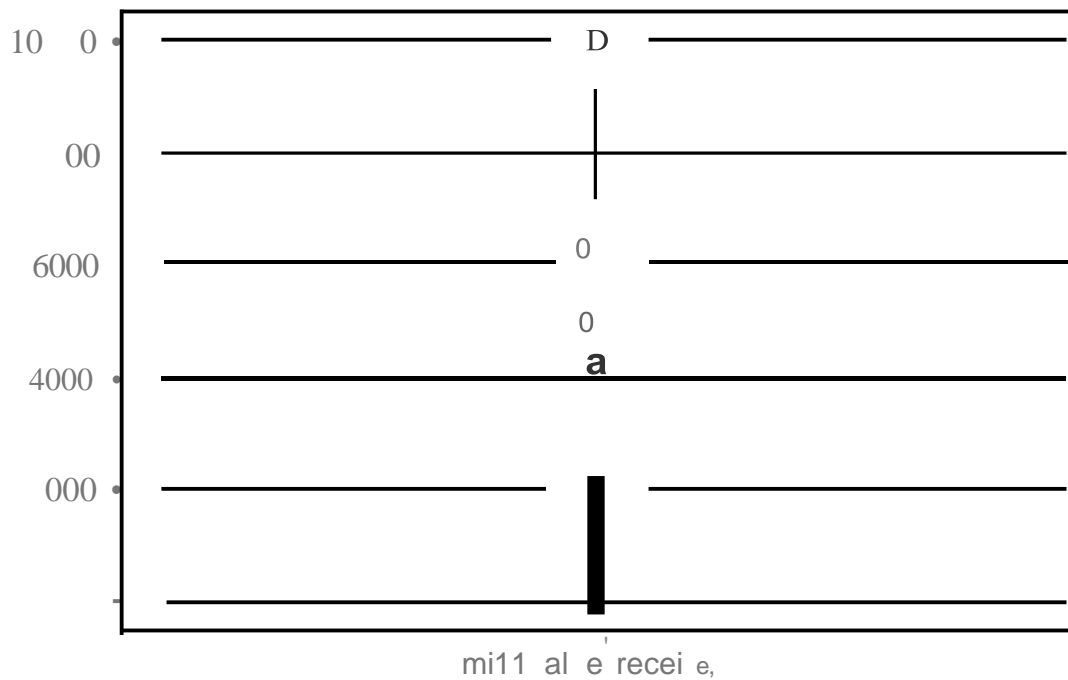
```
data['Number of Created Contracts'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

```
<AxesSubplot:>
```



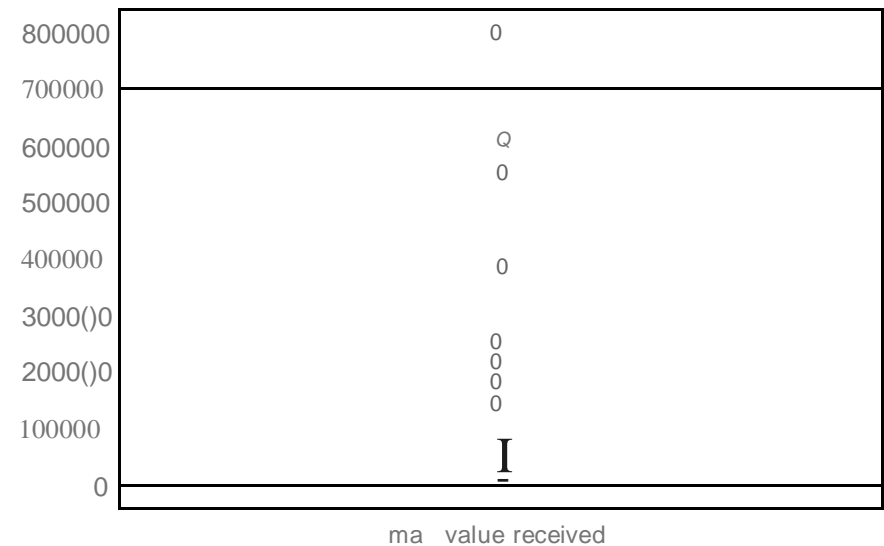
```
data['min value received'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

```
<AxesSubplot:>
```



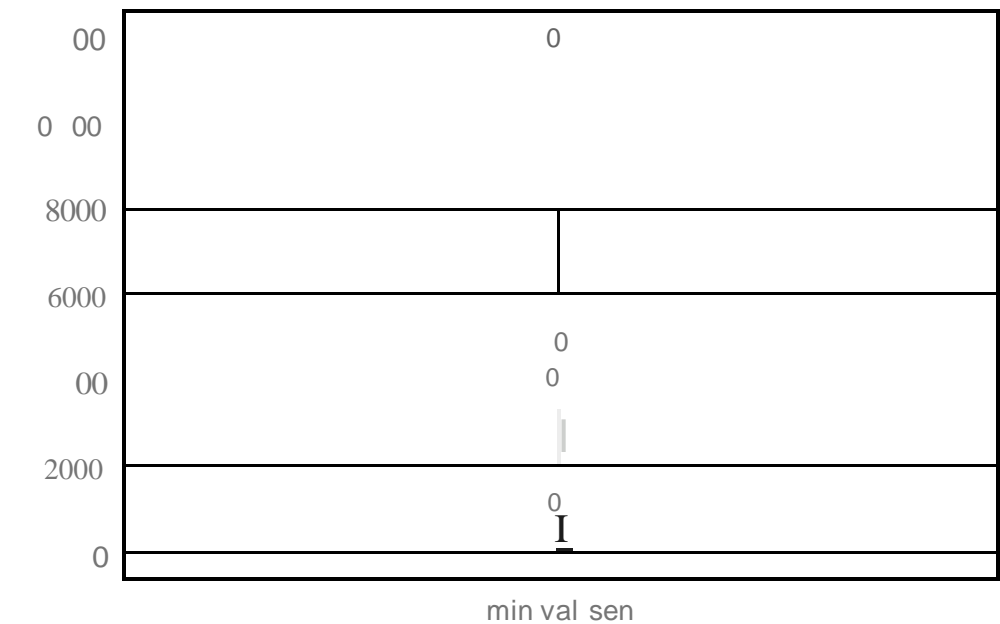
```
data['max value received'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>



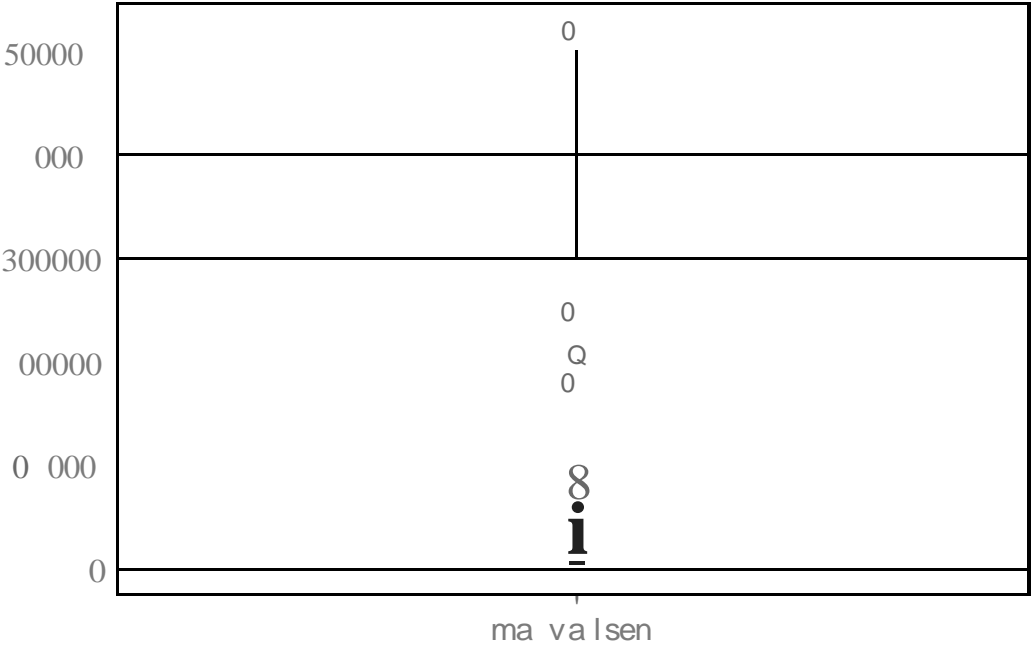
```
data['min val sent'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>



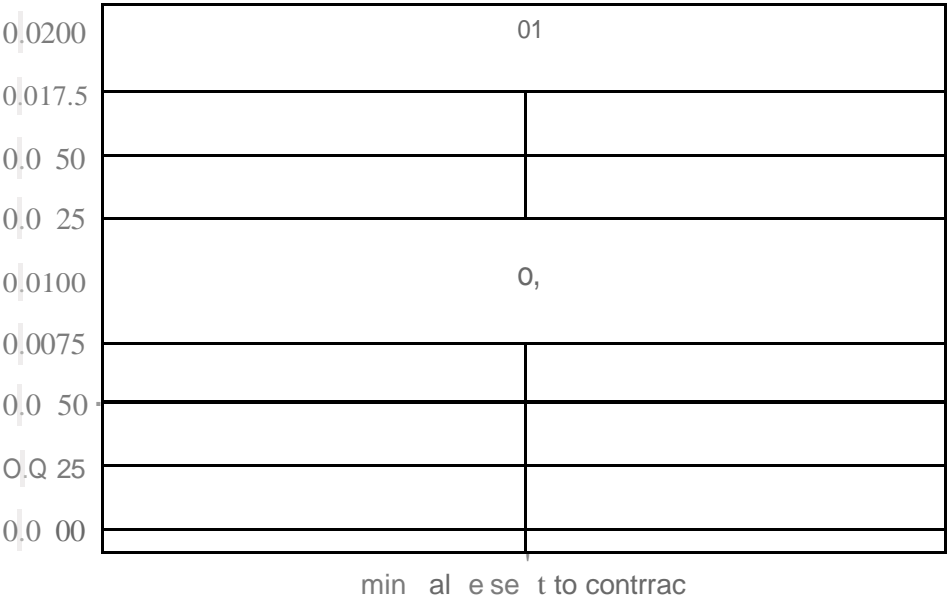
```
data['max val sent'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>

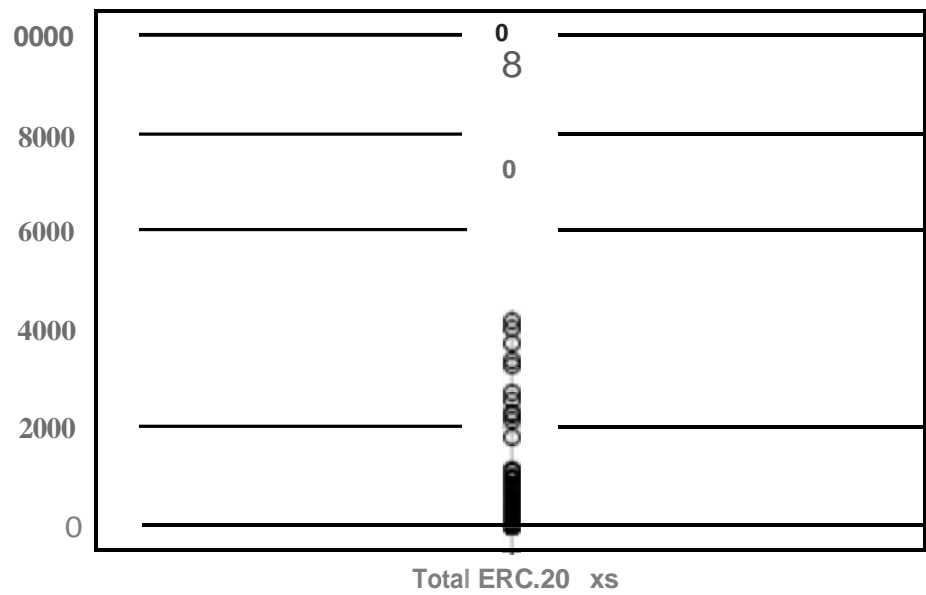


```
data['min value sent to contract'].plot.box(grid = True)
```

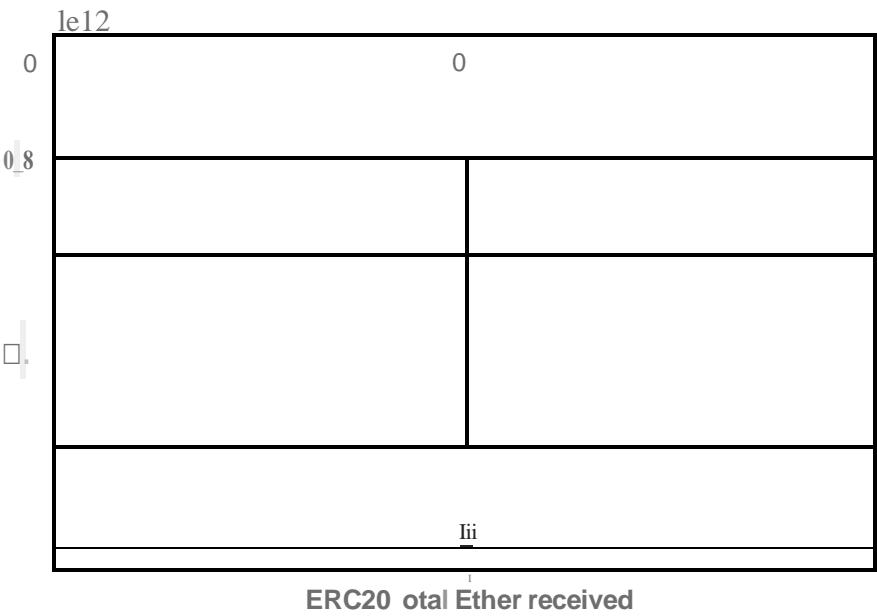
<AxesSubplot:>



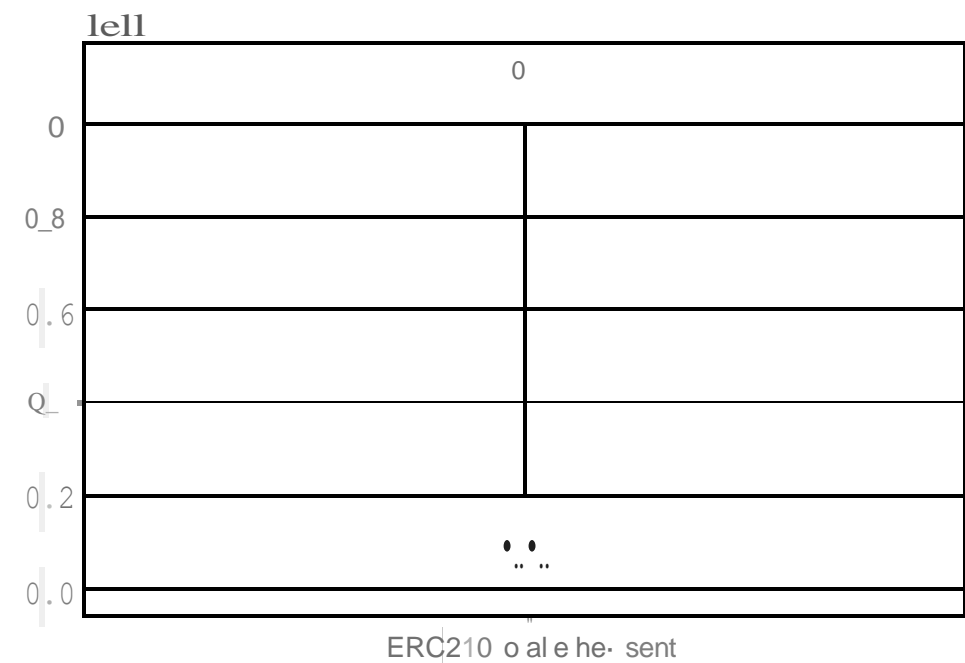
```
data[•Total ERC20 txns¹].plot.box{grid = True}  
<AxesSubplot:>
```



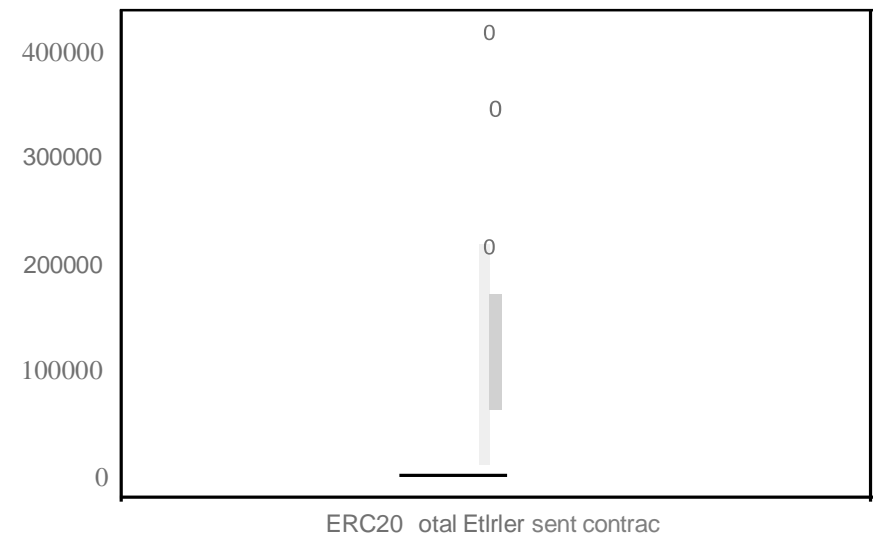
```
data[•ERC20 total Ether received¹].plot.box(grid = True)  
<AxesSubplot:>
```



```
data[• ERC20 total ether sent¹].plot.box(grid = True)
<AxesSubplot:>
```

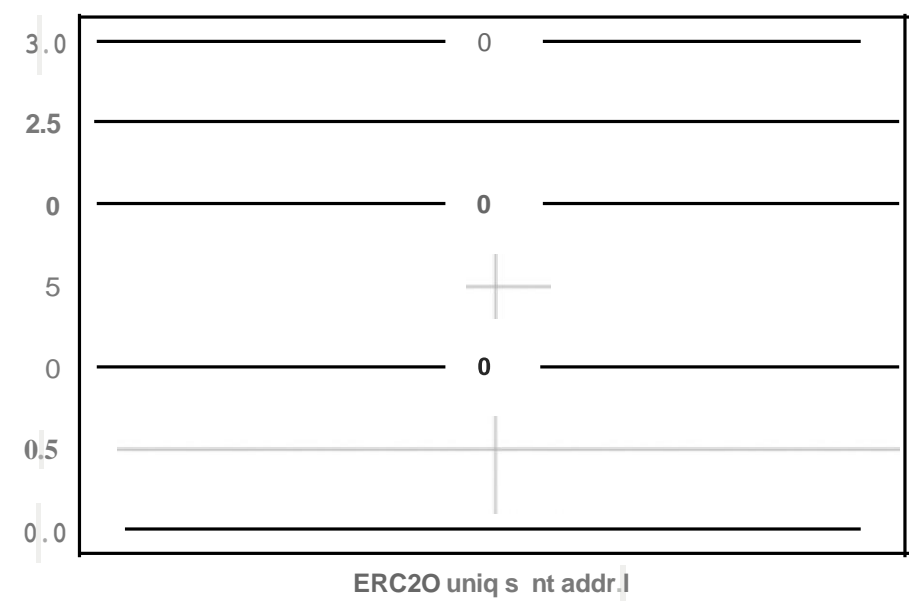


```
data[• ERC20 total Ether sent contract¹].plot.box(grid = True)
<AxesSubplot:>
```



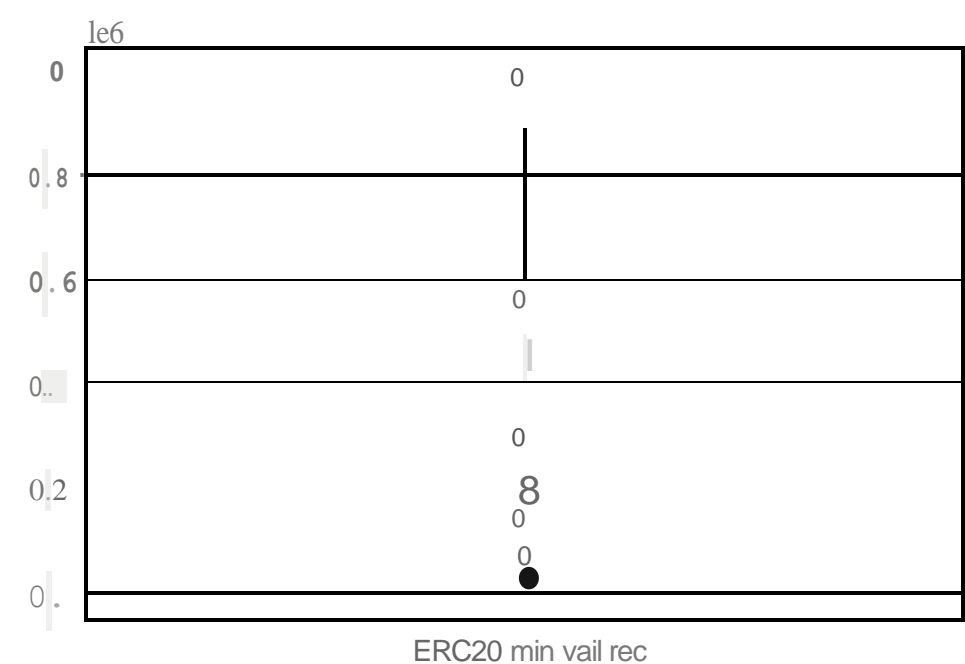

```
data[• ERC20 uniq sent addr.11].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>



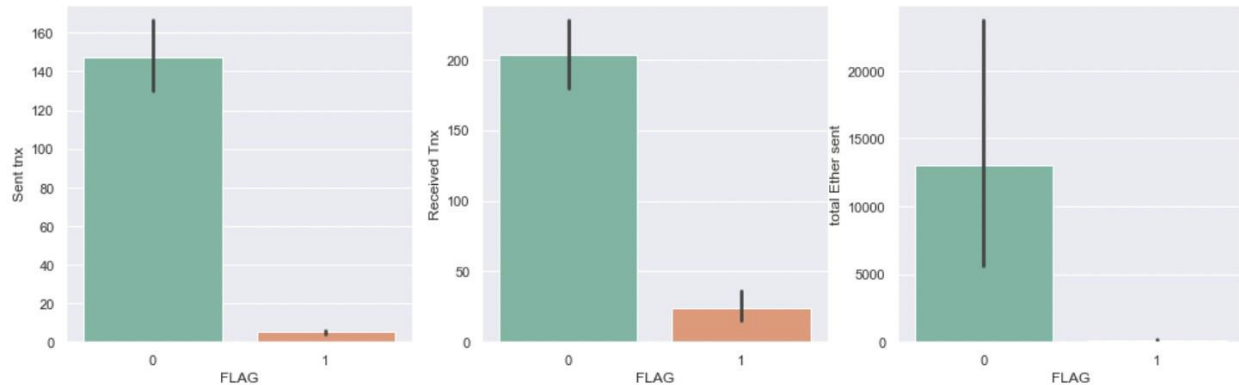
```
data[• ERC20 min val rec1].plot.box(grid = True)
```

<AxesSubplot:>



Bar graph

```
plt.figure(figsize=(17,5))
plt.subplot(1,3,1)
sns.barplot(y = 'Sent tnx', x='FLAG', palette='Set2', data = data)
plt.subplot(1,3,2)
sns.barplot(y = 'Received Tnx', x='FLAG', palette='Set2', data = data)
plt.subplot(1,3,3)
sns.barplot(y = 'total Ether sent', x='FLAG', palette='Set2', data = data)
plt.show()
```



Inference: We know that maximum of the fraud happens only during the transactions. So, we can visualize the FLAG column with respect to transaction details.