In []:	## Name : Patil Kiran Prakash ## Roll no:067
In [1]:	<pre>## Subject:LP-IV(DL) import pandas as pd import numpy as np</pre>
	<pre>import tensorflow as tf import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler</pre>
	<pre>from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, recall_score, accuracy_score, precision_score RANDOM_SEED = 2021 TEST_PCT = 0.3 LABELS = ["Normal", "Fraud"]</pre>
In [2]: In [3]:	<pre>dataset = pd.read_csv("creditcard.csv")</pre>
	<pre>#check for any null values print("Any nulls in the dataset", dataset.isnull().values.any()) print('') print("No. of unique labels", len(dataset['Class'].unique())) print("Label values", dataset.Class.unique())</pre>
	<pre>#0 is for normal credit card transcation #1 is for fraudulent credit card transcation print('') print("Break down of Normal and Fraud Transcations") print(pd.value_counts(dataset['Class'], sort=True))</pre>
	Any nulls in the dataset False No. of unique labels 2 Label values [0 1] Break down of Normal and Fraud Transcations
In [4]:	0 284315 1 492 Name: Class, dtype: int64 #visualizing the imbalanced dataset
	<pre>count_classes = pd.value_counts(dataset['Class'], sort=True) count_classes.plot(kind='bar', rot=0) plt.xticks(range(len(dataset['Class'].unique())), dataset.Class.unique()) plt.title("Frequency by observation number") plt.xlabel("Class") plt.ylabel("Number of Observations")</pre>
Out[4]:	Text(0, 0.5, 'Number of Observations') Frequency by observation number
	250000 -
	200000 - 1500000 - 150000 - 150000 - 150000 - 150000 - 150000 - 150000 - 15000
	100000 -
	50000 -
In [4]:	Class #Save the normal and fradulent transcations in seperate dataframe
	<pre>normal_dataset = dataset[dataset.Class == 0] fraud_dataset = dataset[dataset.Class == 1] #Visualize transcation amounts for normal and fraudulent transcations bins = np.linspace(200,2500,100)</pre>
	<pre>plt.hist(normal_dataset.Amount,bins=bins,alpha=1,density=True,label='Normal') plt.hist(fraud_dataset.Amount,bins=bins,alpha=0.5,density=True,label='Fraud') plt.legend(loc='upper right') plt.title("Transcation Amount vs Percentage of Transcations") plt.xlabel("Transcation Amount (USD)") plt.ylabel("Percentage of Transcations")</pre>
	Transcation Amount vs Percentage of Transcations Normal
	Vije 0.004 - 0.003 - 0
	0.001 - But 0.001 - 0.
In [5]:	0.000 1500 2000 2500 Transcation Amount (USD)
Out[5]:	Time V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6 V7 V8 V9 V21 V22 V23 V24 V25 V26 V27 V28 Amount Class 0 0.0 -1.359807 -0.072781 2.536347 1.378155 -0.338321 0.462388 0.239599 0.098698 0.3637870.018307 0.277838 -0.110474 0.066928 0.128539 -0.189115 0.133558 -0.021053 149.62 0 1 0.0 1.191857 0.266151 0.166480 0.448154 0.060018 -0.082361 -0.078803 0.085102 -0.2554250.225775 -0.638672 0.101288 -0.339846 0.167170 0.125895 -0.008983 0.014724 2.69 0
	2 1.0 -1.358354 -1.340163 1.773209 0.379780 -0.503198 1.800499 0.791461 0.247676 -1.514654 0.247998 0.771679 0.909412 -0.689281 -0.327642 -0.139097 -0.055353 -0.059752 378.66 0 3 1.0 -0.966272 -0.185226 1.792993 -0.863291 -0.010309 1.247203 0.237609 0.377436 -1.387024 -0.108300 0.005274 -0.190321 -1.175575 0.647376 -0.221929 0.062723 0.061458 123.50 0 4 2.0 -1.158233 0.877737 1.548718 0.403034 -0.407193 0.095921 0.592941 -0.270533 0.817739 -0.009431 0.798278 -0.137458 0.141267 -0.206010 0.502292 0.219422 0.215153 69.99 0
	284805 172788.0 -0.240440 0.530483 0.702510 0.689799 -0.377961 0.623708 -0.686180 0.679145 0.392087 0.265245 0.800049 -0.163298 0.123205 -0.569159 0.546668 0.108821 0.104533 10.00 0 284806 172792.0 -0.533413 -0.189733 0.703337 -0.506271 -0.012546 -0.649617 1.577006 -0.414650 0.486180 0.261057 0.643078 0.376777 0.008797 -0.473649 -0.818267 -0.002415 0.013649 217.00 0 284807 rows × 31 columns
In [6]:	<pre>sc = StandardScaler() dataset['Time'] = sc.fit_transform(dataset['Time'].values.reshape(-1,1)) dataset['Amount'] = sc.fit_transform(dataset['Amount'].values.reshape(-1,1))</pre>
In [7]:	<pre>raw_data = dataset.values #The last element contains if the transcation is normal which is represented by 0 and if fraud then 1 labels = raw_data[:,-1]</pre>
	<pre>#The other data points are the electrocadriogram data data = raw_data[:,0:-1] train_data, test_data, train_labels, test_labels = train_test_split(data, labels, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 2021)</pre>
In [8]:	<pre>min_val = tf.reduce_min(train_data) max_val = tf.reduce_max(train_data) train_data = (train_data - min_val) / (max_val - min_val) test_data = (test_data - min_val) / (max_val - min_val)</pre>
T. [0].	train_data = tf.cast(train_data, tf.float32) test_data = tf.cast(test_data, tf.float32)
In [9]:	<pre>train_labels = train_labels.astype(bool) test_labels = test_labels.astype(bool) #Creating normal and fraud datasets normal_train_data = train_data[~train_labels] normal_train_data = train_data[tast_labels]</pre>
	<pre>normal_test_data = test_data[~test_labels] fraud_train_data = train_data[train_labels] fraud_test_data = test_data[test_labels] print("No. of records in Fraud Train Data=",len(fraud_train_data)) print("No. of records in Normal Train Data=",len(normal_train_data))</pre>
	print("No. of records in Fraud Test Data=",len(fraud_test_data)) print("No. of records in Normal Test Data=",len(normal_test_data)) No. of records in Fraud Train Data= 389 No. of records in Normal Train Data= 227456 No. of records in Fraud Test Data= 103
In [10]:	No. of records in Normal Test Data= 103 No. of records in Normal Test Data= 56859 nb_epoch = 50 batch_size = 64 input_dim = normal_train_data.shape[1]
	<pre>#num of columns,30 encoding_dim = 14 hidden_dim1 = int(encoding_dim / 2) hidden_dim2 = 4 learning_rate = 1e-7</pre>
In [11]:	<pre>#input layer input_layer = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(input_dim,)) #Encoder</pre>
	<pre>encoder = tf.keras.layers.Dense(encoding_dim,activation="tanh",activity_regularizer = tf.keras.regularizers.12(learning_rate))(input_layer) encoder = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2)(encoder) encoder = tf.keras.layers.Dense(hidden_dim1,activation='relu')(encoder) encoder = tf.keras.layers.Dense(hidden_dim2,activation=tf.nn.leaky_relu)(encoder)</pre>
	<pre>#Decoder decoder = tf.keras.layers.Dense(hidden_dim1, activation='relu')(encoder) decoder = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2)(decoder) decoder = tf.keras.layers.Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(decoder) decoder = tf.keras.layers.Dense(input_dim, activation='tanh')(decoder)</pre>
	<pre>#Autoencoder autoencoder = tf.keras.Model(inputs = input_layer,outputs = decoder) autoencoder.summary()</pre> Model: "model"
	Layer (type) Output Shape Param # ====================================
	dropout (Dropout) (None, 14) 0 dense_1 (Dense) (None, 7) 105 dense_2 (Dense) (None, 4) 32
	dense_3 (Dense) (None, 7) 35 dropout_1 (Dropout) (None, 7) 0 dense_4 (Dense) (None, 14) 112
	dense_5 (Dense) (None, 30) 450 ===================================
In [12]:	<pre>cp = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath="autoencoder_fraud.h5", mode='min', monitor='val_loss', verbose=2, save_best_only=True) #Define our early stopping early_stop = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(</pre>
	min_delta=0.0001, patience=10, verbose=11, mode='min', restore_best_weights=True
In [13]:	<pre>autoencoder.compile(metrics=['accuracy'],loss= 'mean_squared_error',optimizer='adam')</pre>
In [14]:	<pre>history = autoencoder.fit(normal_train_data, normal_train_data, epochs = nb_epoch,</pre>
	Epoch 1/50 3543/3554 [===================================
	3545/3554 [===================================
	3554/3554 [===================================
	Epoch 5/50 3549/3554 [===================================
	3554/3554 [===================================
	3529/3554 [===================================
	3554/3554 [===================================
T∽ ^C	3526/3554 [===================================
In [15]:	<pre>plt.plot(history['loss'], linewidth = 2, label = 'Train') plt.plot(history['val_loss'], linewidth = 2, label = 'Test') plt.legend(loc='upper right') plt.title('Model Loss') plt.ylabel('Loss') plt.xlabel('Epoch')</pre>
	<pre>#plt.ylim(ymin=0.70, ymax=1) plt.show()</pre>
	0.0030 - Train Test
	0.0020 - S 0.0015 - 0.0010 -
	0.0005 - 0.0000 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -
In [16]:	test_x_predictions = autoencoder.predict(test_data) mse = np.mean(np.power(test_data - test_x_predictions, 2),axis = 1) error_df = pd.DataFrame({'Reconstruction_error':mse,
In [17]:	1781/1781 [====================================
	<pre>fig.ax = plt.subplots() for name, group in groups: ax.plot(group.index, group.Reconstruction_error, marker='o', ms = 3.5, linestyle='',</pre>
	<pre>ax.hlines(threshold_fixed,ax.get_xlim()[0],ax.get_xlim()[1],colors="r",zorder=100,label="Threshold") ax.legend() plt.title("Reconstructions error for normal and fraud data") plt.ylabel("Reconstruction error") plt.xlabel("Data point index") plt.show()</pre>
	Reconstructions error for normal and fraud data 50 - Normal Fraud Fraud Threshold
	Seconstruction and a seconstru
	0 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 60000
In [19]:	threshold_fixed = 52 pred_y = [1 if e > threshold_fixed else 0 for e in
	<pre>error_df.Reconstruction_error.values] error_df['pred'] = pred_y conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(error_df.True_class,pred_y) plt.figure(figsize = (4,4))</pre>
	<pre>sns.heatmap(conf_matrix,xticklabels = LABELS,yticklabels = LABELS,annot = True,fmt="d") plt.title("Confusion matrix") plt.ylabel("True class") plt.xlabel("Predicted class") plt.show()</pre>
	<pre>#Print Accuracy, Precision and Recall print("Accuracy :", accuracy_score(error_df['True_class'], error_df['pred'])) print("Recall :", recall_score(error_df['True_class'], error_df['pred'])) print("Precision :", precision_score(error_df['True_class'], error_df['pred']))</pre>
	Confusion matrix - 50000
	Sel
	- 30000 - 20000 - 103 0
	Normal Fraud
	Predicted class Accuracy: 0.9981917769741231 Recall: 0.0 Precision: 0.0 C:\Users\Manish\.conda\envs\tensorflow\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics_classification.py:1318: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no pr
	edicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior. _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))