



**ANNAMACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCES**

**UTUKUR, C. K. DINNE (V&M), KADAPA, YSR DIST.**

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# **DETECTING FRAUDULENT CREDIT CARD TRANSACTIONS USING ENSEMBLE METHODS**

*submitted by*

P. Swathi	(21HM1A05A4)
K. Ajith Kumar	(21HM1A0574)
S. Shaikshavali	(22HM5A0510)
P. Jyoshna	(21HM1A05A7)

*Under the Esteemed Guidance of*

Miss T. Anusha , M.tech.,  
Assistant professor,  
CSE Department

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# ABSTRACT

Detecting fraudulent credit card transactions is a major challenge for banks. Hackers can impersonate cardholders and conduct fraud. It explores ensemble learning methods to detect fraud using the Sparkov synthetic dataset and a real european consumer dataset. XGBoost, random forests, and naive Bayes classifiers are applied and evaluated. Performance is measured using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.

# INTRODUCTION

A credit card is a financial tool that allows users to make purchases, pay bills, and withdraw cash on credit. It is widely used for shopping, online transactions, travel bookings, bill payments, and emergency expenses.

# EXISTING SYSTEM

Banks use statistical methods like probability distributions and box plots to detect unusual transactions.

Decision trees and random forests help classify transactions as fraud or genuine. However, these methods rely on known fraud patterns, making it difficult to detect new fraud techniques. It also struggles with real-time fraud detection and have a high false positive rate, leading to many legitimate transactions being flagged as fraud.

# DISADVANTAGES

- Low Accuracy
- Complexity of Data
- Data Requirement
- Incorrect Labeling

# PROPOSED SYSTEM

Ensemble methods can be used to learn from both real and synthetic datasets. It used to detect fraud using the Sparkov synthetic dataset and a real european consumer dataset. Instead of relying on predefined fraud patterns, it identifies new threats using XGBoost and Random Forest for classification, Autoencoders and Isolation Forest for anomaly detection. This system ensures real-time transaction monitoring and strengthens security.

# ADVANTAGES

- Improved fraud detection
- Real-time fraud prevention
- Reduced financial losses
- Enhanced transaction security
- Adaptive to new fraud techniques

# SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

## SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Operating system : Windows 7 Ultimate.
- Front-End : Python.
- Back-End : Django-ORM
- Designing : HTML, CSS, Javascript.
- Data Base : MySQL (WAMP Server).

## HARDWARE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

- Processor : Pentium –IV
- RAM : 4 GB (min)
- Hard Disk : 20 GB
- Key Board : Standard Windows Keyboard
- Monitor : SVGA

# ALGORITHMS

## ➤ **Naive Bayes:**

Naive Bayes is a probabilistic classification algorithm based on Bayes' Theorem, assuming that features are independent. It works well with small and large datasets.

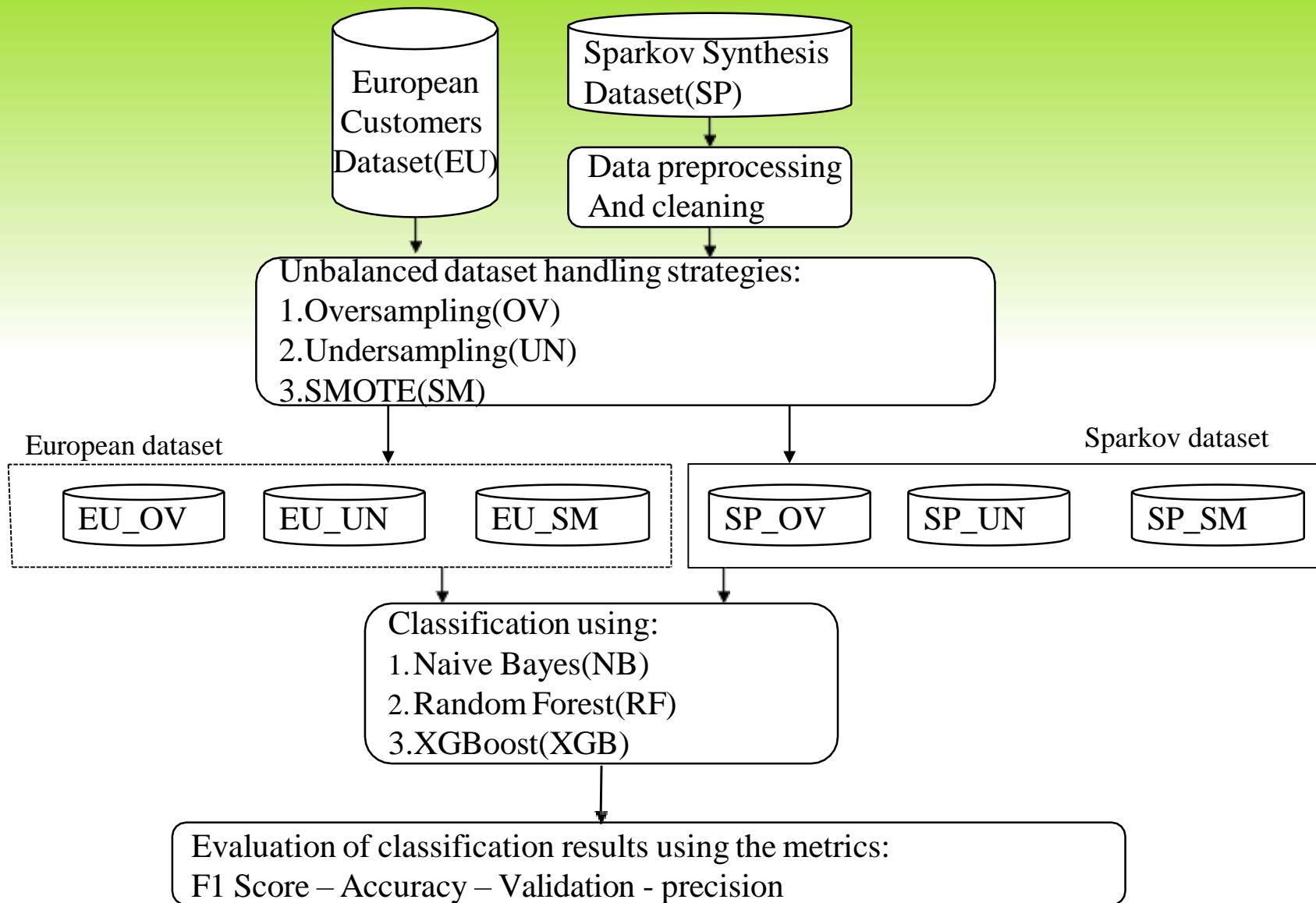
## ➤ **Random Forest:**

It's a type of ensemble learning method. A random forest (RF) is a collection of decision trees that are used to make predictions.

## ➤ **XGBoost:**

XGBoost is a robust machine-learning algorithm that can help you understand your data and make better decisions. XGBoost is an implementation of gradient-boosting decision trees.

# ARCHITECTURE



# MODULES

## USER MODULE

- Users log in to access the system.
- Upload datasets and apply algorithms for processing.

### Operations:

- Login & Authentication
- Upload Dataset
- Apply Algorithm
- Predict Results
- View Results

## **SYSTEM MODULE**

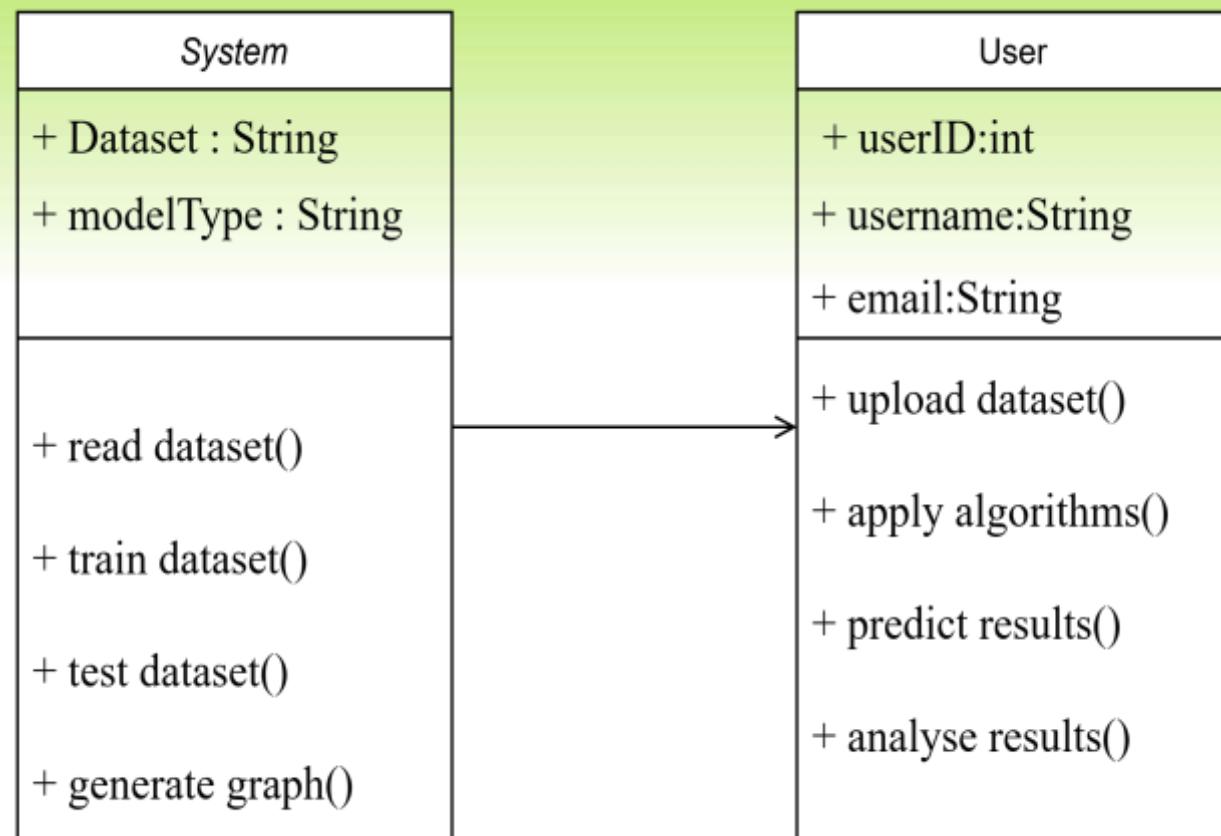
- Processes the dataset by training and testing it.
- Generates predictions and displays analysis results.

### **Operations:**

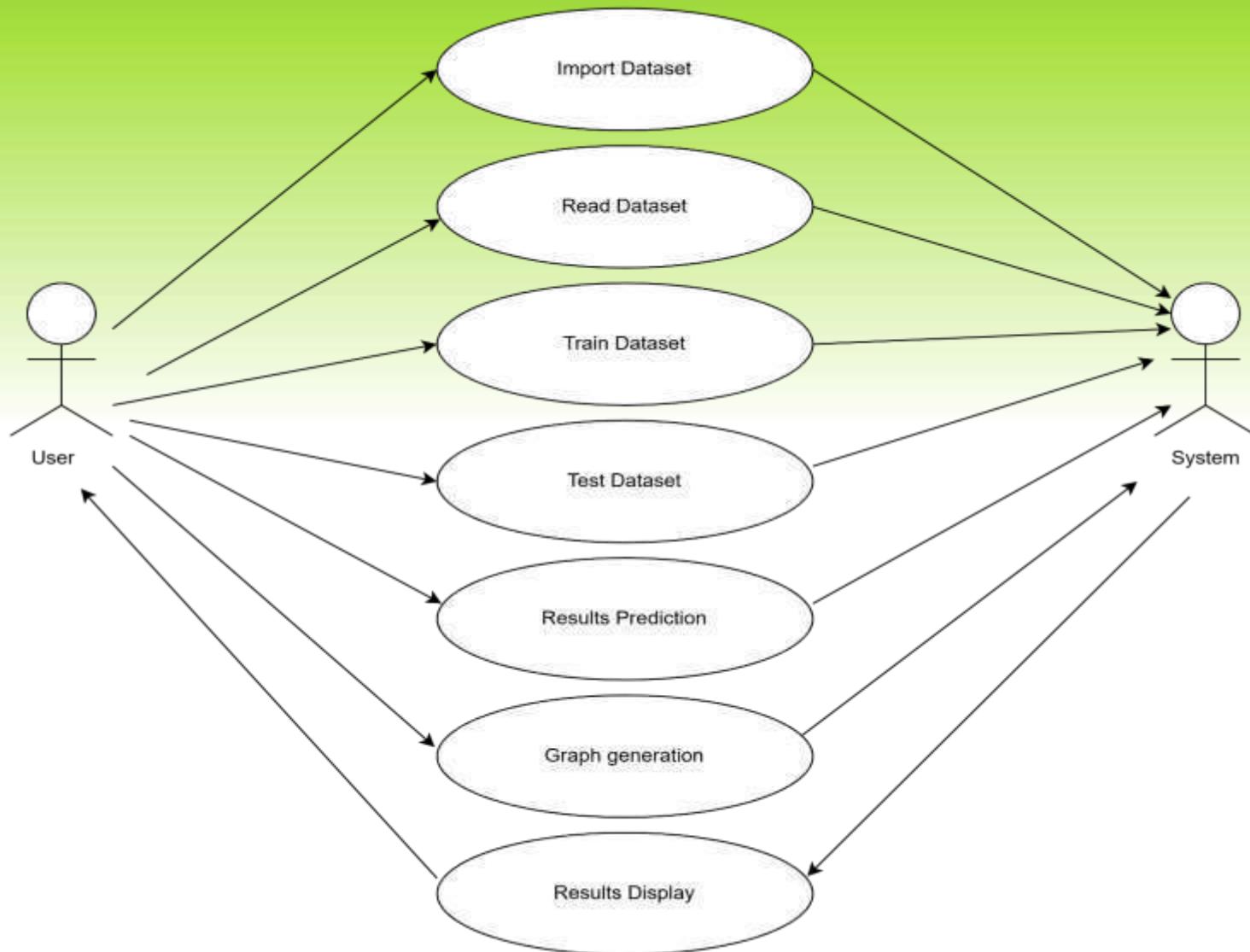
- Read Dataset
- Train Dataset
- Test Dataset
- Predict Results
- Display Results

# UML DIAGRAMS

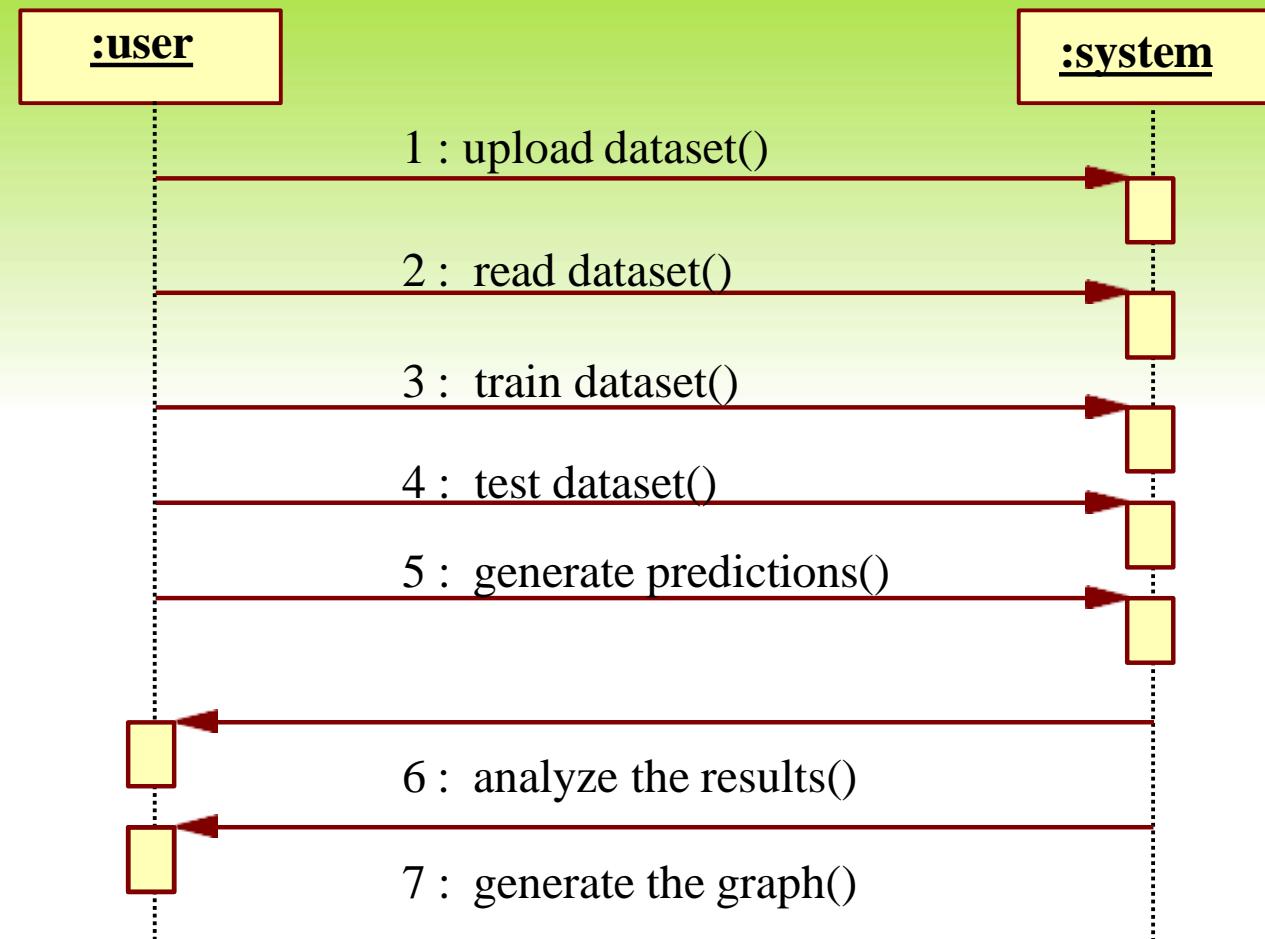
## CLASS DIAGRAM



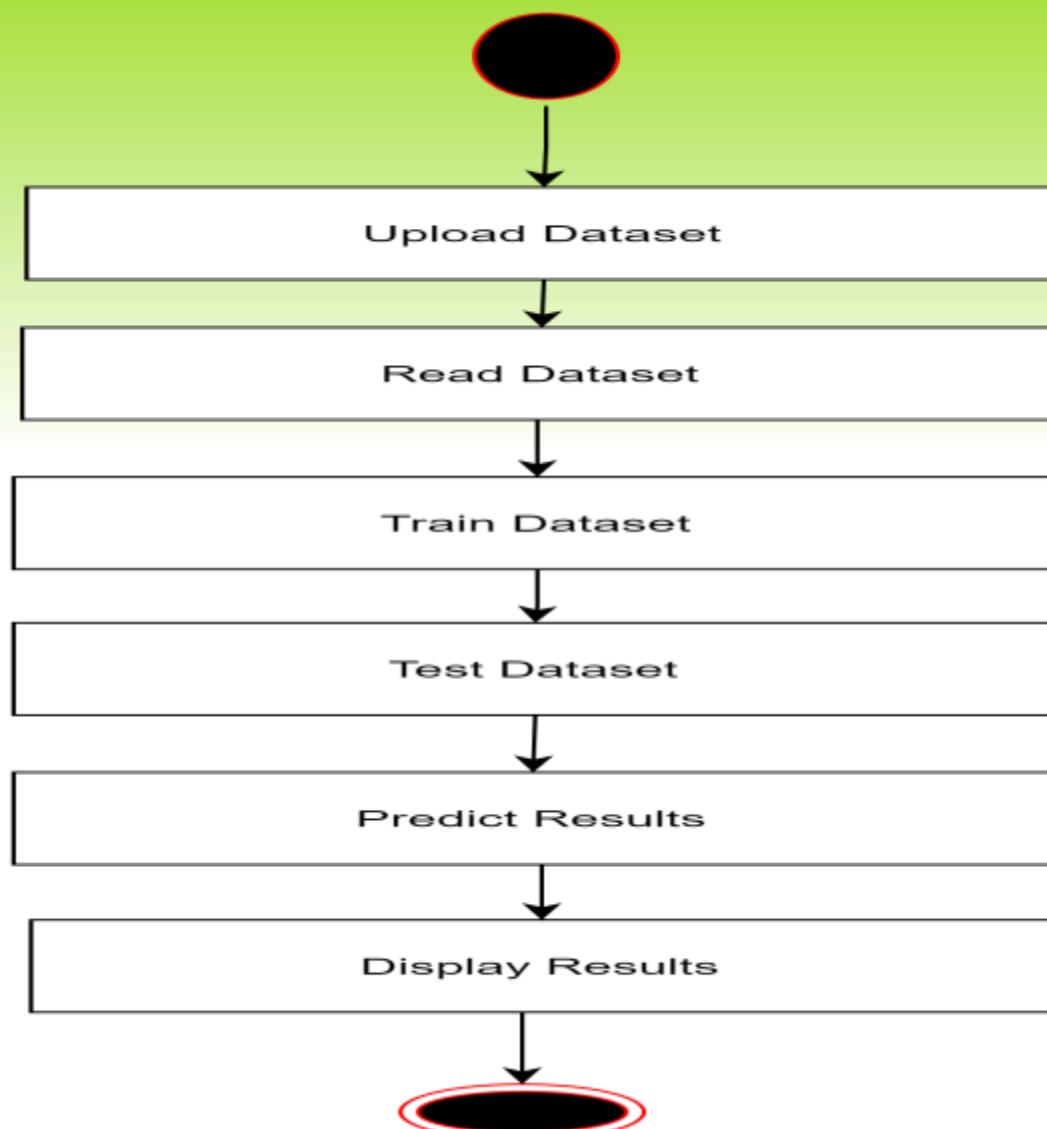
# USE CASE DIAGRAM



# SEQUENCE DIAGRAM



# ACTIVITY DIAGRAM



# TESTING

## ➤ Unit Testing

Verifies the correct functioning of individual components such as data preprocessing, feature extraction, and fraud classification.

## ➤ Integration Testing

Ensures seamless interaction between dataset handling, model training, and fraud prediction modules.

## ➤ Performance Testing

Evaluates accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 Score while testing efficiency on large datasets and real-time transactions.

## ➤ **Output Testing**

Checks if the model correctly classifies fraudulent and non-fraudulent transactions by comparing predictions with actual labels.

## ➤ **Regression Testing**

Ensures that model updates or optimizations do not introduce errors or degrade performance over time.

# SCREENSHOTS

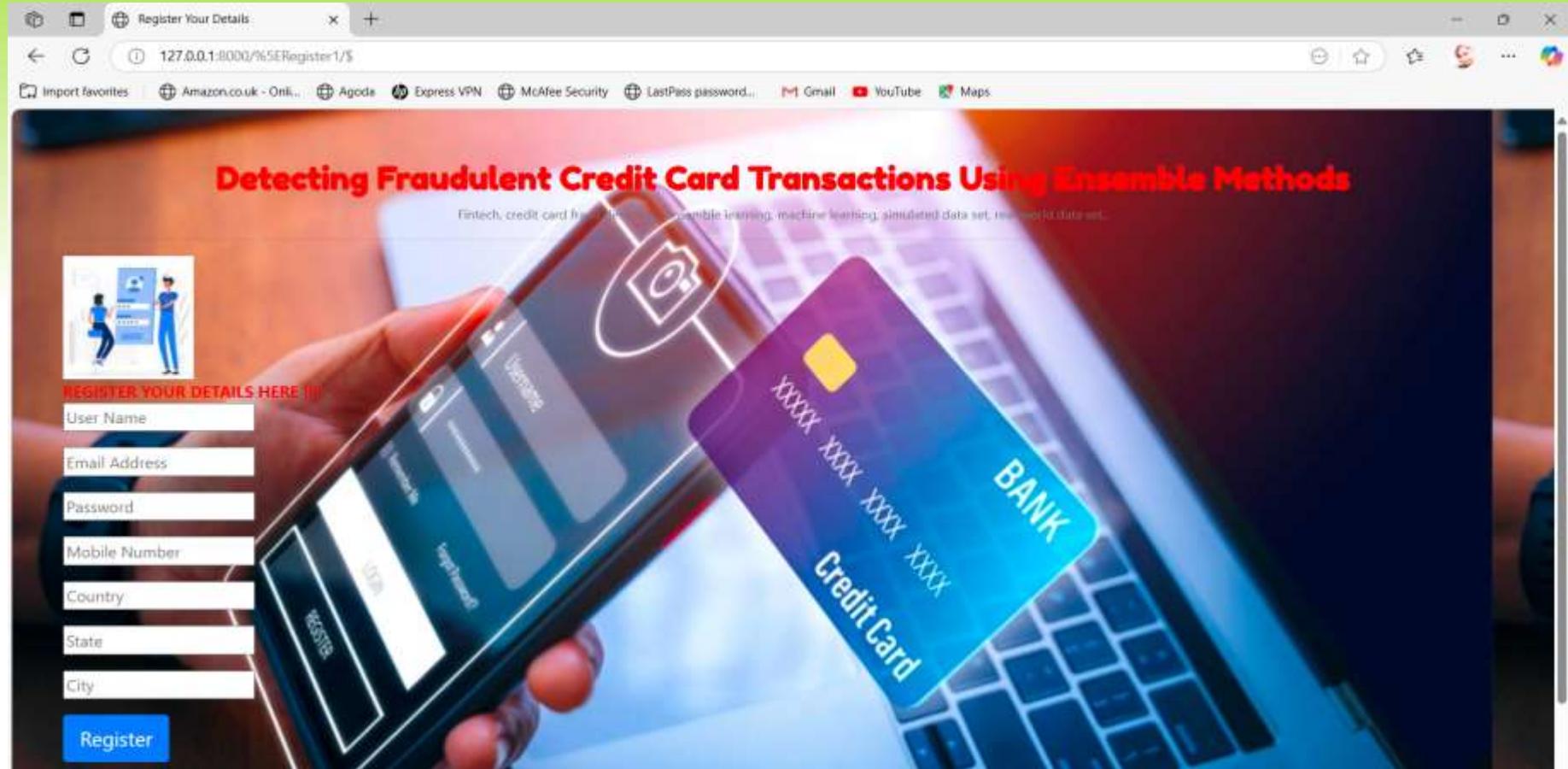
## HOME



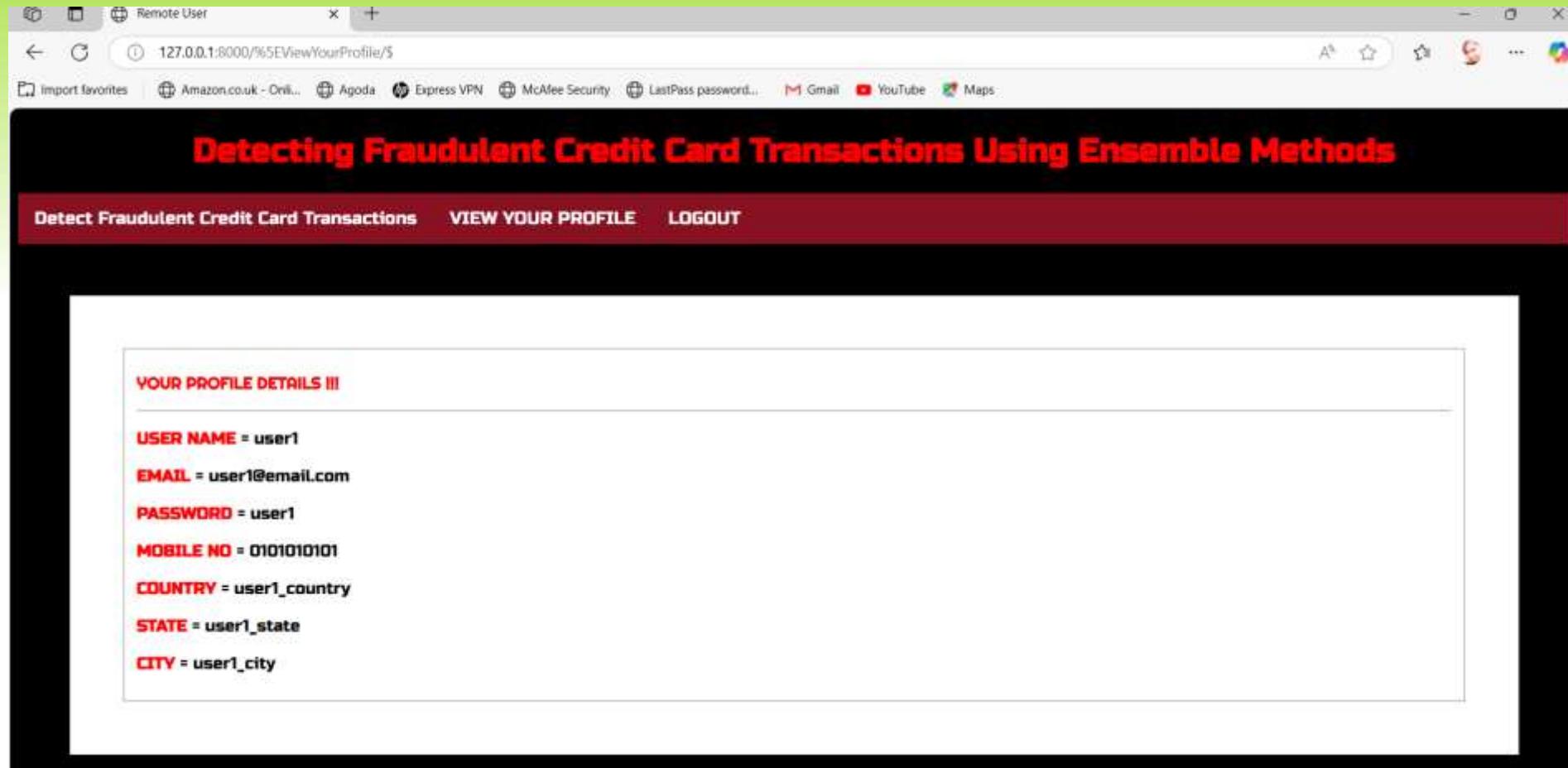
# USER LOGIN



# USER REGISTRATION



# USER CREDENTIALS



# PREDICTION OF FRAUD

Remote User

127.0.0.1:8000/95EDetection\_Of\_Fraudulent\_CreditCard\_Transaction/

Import Favorites Amazon.co.uk - Onli... Agenda Express VPN McAfee Security LastPass password... Gmail YouTube Maps

Detection Of Credit Card Transaction Type !!!

ENTER ALL DATASETS DETAILS HERE !!!

Enter Fld	<input type="text"/>	Enter Trans_Data	<input type="text"/>
Enter CC_No	<input type="text"/>	Enter CC_type	<input type="text"/>
Enter Trans_Type	<input type="text"/>	Enter Amount	<input type="text"/>
Enter Firstname	<input type="text"/>	Enter Lastname	<input type="text"/>
Enter Sender	<input type="text"/>	Enter Age	<input type="text"/>
Enter Iat	<input type="text"/>	Enter Ion	<input type="text"/>
Enter TransId	<input type="text"/>		

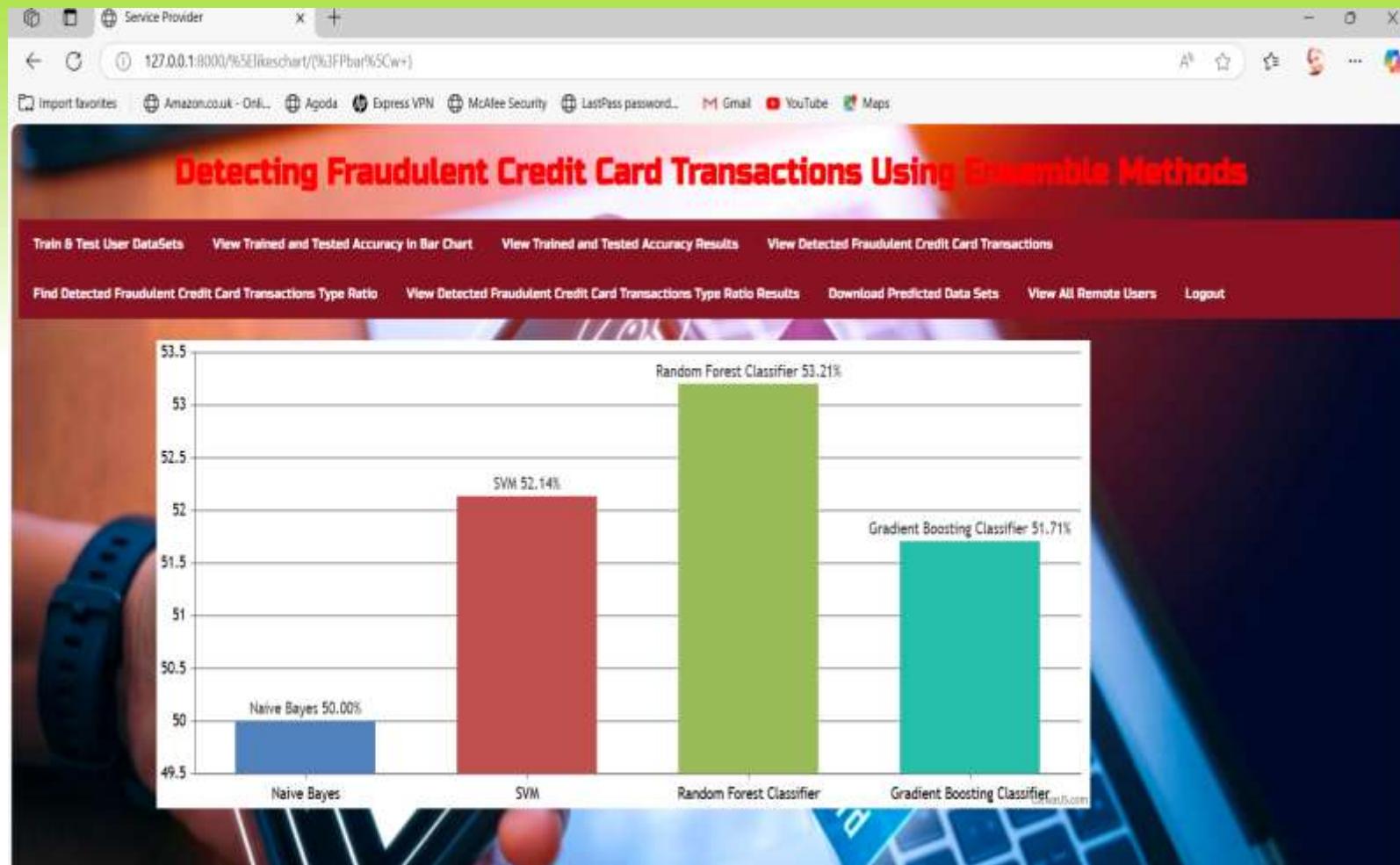
Detection Of Credit Card Transaction Type = **Fraudulent Not Found**



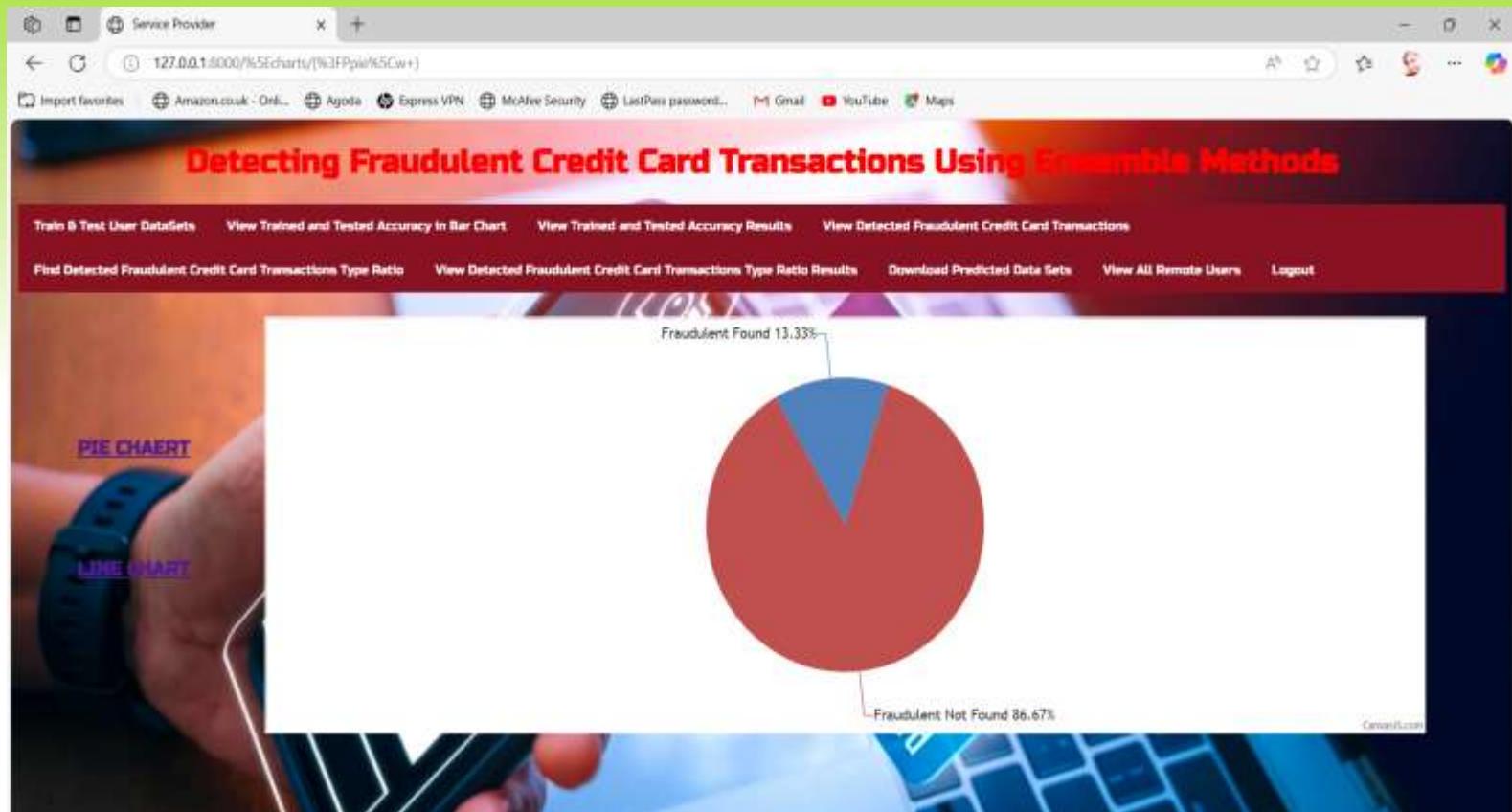
# ADMIN LOGIN



# ACCURACY RESULTS BAR CHART



# PIE CHART



# LINE CHART



# FRAUD DETECTION DETAILS

The screenshot displays a web-based application interface for detecting fraudulent credit card transactions. The main title is "Detecting Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Using Ensemble Methods". Below the title, there are several navigation links: "Train & Test User DataSets", "View Trained and Tested Accuracy in Bar Chart", "View Trained and Tested Accuracy Results", "View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions", "Find Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio", "View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio Results", "Download Predicted Data Sets", "View All Remote Users", and "Logout". The central content area is titled "View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type !!!" and contains a table with the following data:

Id	Transc_Date	CC_No	CC_type	Transc_Type	Amount	Firstname	Lastname	Gender
10.42.0.151-10.42.0.1-5732-53-17	21-04-22	45128300000000000000	First Wealth Credit Card	entertainment	2407.246035	Monica	Cohen	Female
175.100.207.231-10.42.0.211-80-37025-6	14-02-23	601139000000000000	Single Currency Card	home	311.963409	Natalie	Watson	Female
10.42.0.211-23.206.173.182-55689-80-6	16-01-22	44577300000000000000	EaseMyTrip	personal_care	100.302262	Stanley	Mayo	Male
184.86.36.20-10.42.0.151-443-33700-6	10-09-21	36000000000000000000	EaseMyTrip	entertainment	140.983193	David	Everett	Male
5748394587438954389	02-03-2025	7859364829284893	MasterCard	Shopping	8000	Swathi	Pandre	Female

# FRAUD DETECTION DETAILS

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Service Provider" with the URL [127.0.0.1:9000/SEVine\\_Detected\\_CreditCard\\_Transactions\\_Type\\_Ratio/](http://127.0.0.1:9000/SEVine_Detected_CreditCard_Transactions_Type_Ratio/). The page has a red header with the title "Detecting Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Using Ensemble Methods". Below the header is a navigation bar with links: "Train & Test User DataSets", "View Trained and Tested Accuracy in Bar Chart", "View Trained and Tested Accuracy Results", "View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions", "Find Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio", "View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio Results", "Download Predicted Data Sets", "View All Remote Users", and "Logout". The main content area contains a table titled "Find Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio". The table has two rows:

Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type	Ratio
Fraudulent Found	13 . 33333333333334
Fraudulent Not Found	86 . 66666666666667

# FRAUD DETECTION RATIO

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Service Provider
- Address Bar:** 127.0.0.1:8000/65EView\_Detected\_Of\_Fraudulent\_CreditCard\_Transactions\_Type\_Ratio/\$
- Toolbar:** Import favorites, Amazon.co.uk - Omni..., Agoda, Express VPN, McAfee Security, LastPass password..., Gmail, YouTube, Maps
- Header:** Detecting Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Using Ensemble Methods
- Navigation:** Train & Test User DataSets, View Trained and Tested Accuracy in Bar Chart, View Trained and Tested Accuracy Results, View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions, Find Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio, View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio Results, Download Predicted Data Sets, View All Remote Users, Logout
- Content:** A table titled "Find Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio" showing the following data:

Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type	Ratio
Fraudulent Found	13.333333333333334
Fraudulent Not Found	86.66666666666667

# VIEW ALL REMOTE USERS

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Service Provider" with the URL "127.0.0.1:6000/View\_Remote\_Users/3". The page has a red header bar with the title "Detecting Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Using Ensemble Methods". Below the header are several navigation links: "Train & Test User DataSets", "View Trained and Tested Accuracy In Bar Chart", "View Trained and Tested Accuracy Results", "View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions", "Find Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio", "View Detected Fraudulent Credit Card Transactions Type Ratio Results", "Download Predicted Data Sets", "View All Remote Users", and "Logout". The main content area contains a table with the heading "VIEW ALL REMOTE USERS !!!". The table has columns: "USER NAME", "EMAIL", "Mob No", "Country", "State", and "City". The data rows are:

USER NAME	EMAIL	Mob No	Country	State	City
Ragava	Ragava123@gmail.com	9535866270	India	Karnataka	Bangalore
Manjunath	tmksmanju14@gmail.com	9535866270	India	Karnataka	Bangalore
user1	user1@email.com	0101010101	user1_country	user1_state	user1_city
swathi	ab@gmail.com	1234	India	AP	kadapa
anu	anu@gmail.com	1234	india	AP	Kadapa

# CONCLUSION

Ensemble methods like XGBoost and bagging outperform traditional classifiers in detecting fraudulent credit card transactions. However, they tend to overfit real datasets, reducing their generalizability. The strong performance on real data indicates that transaction approval follows a structured pattern that models can easily learn.

# FUTURE WORK

Future research should focus on increasing data diversity and introducing randomness in authentication to prevent overfitting. Improving simulated data generation will help models generalize better across different fraud patterns. Enhancing model explainability using techniques like SHAP or LIME will provide better transparency in fraud detection.

# REFERENCES

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