



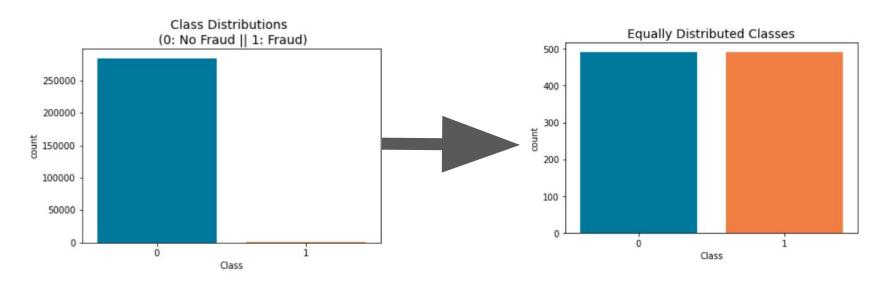
Credit Card Fraud Detection

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Context

- It's important to make sure people don't get charged for items they did not purchase
- We will use an unbalanced dataset available on Kaggle
- We want to implement and compare different machine learning models:
 - Logistic Regression
 - Support Vector Machines
 - Naive Bayes
 - Neural Networks

Dataset Preparation

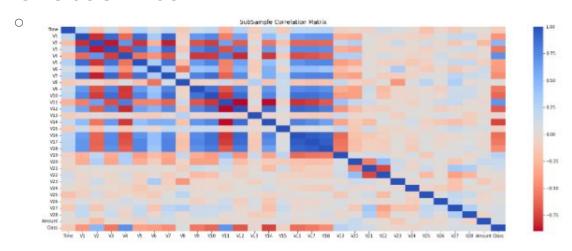


284,315 non-fraud & 492 Fraud

492 non-fraud & 492 Fraud

Dataset Preparation

- Random Under-Sampling
 - Randomly choose 492 non-fraud cases and use the 492 fraud ones.
- Correlation Matrix



Dataset Preparation

Anomaly Detection

- Interquartile Range Method = Q3 Q1
- lower limit = Q1 1.5*IQR
- \circ upper limit = Q3 + 1.5*IQR
- Everything above the upper limit or below the lower limit will be considered an outlier and thus will be removed

Models

- We tested every model with:
 - Base model
 - Hyperparameter tuning
 - K-Fold Cross-Validation on the hypertuned model.

The results vary for each different model used.

Model Testing

```
def train and analyze(model, X train, y train, X test, y test):
 model.fit(X train, y train)
 print(f"> Model: {model. class }\n")
X test prediction = model.predict(X test)
test data accuracy = accuracy score(X test prediction, y test)
f1 = f1 score(y test, X test prediction)
print()
print("---- Model Analysis ----")
print('Accuracy: ', test data accuracy)
 print('F1 Score: ', f1)
 print()
 print("Confusion Matrix: ")
cm = confusion matrix(y test, model.predict(X test))
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 8))
 ax.imshow(cm)
 ax.grid(False)
 ax.xaxis.set(ticks=(0, 1), ticklabels=('Predicted 0s', 'Predicted 1s'))
 ax.yaxis.set(ticks=(0, 1), ticklabels=('Actual 0s', 'Actual 1s'))
 ax.set vlim(1.5, -0.5)
for i in range(2):
    for j in range(2):
         ax.text(j, i, cm[i, j], ha='center', va='center', color='red')
 plt.show()
 print()
 print("---- Classification Report ----")
 print(classification report(y test, model.predict(X test)))
```

Hyper-Parameter Finding

```
def hyperparameters(model, params, X, y):
 Find hyperparameters for a model
 print("> Hyper Parameter Tuning")
 print("Finding Best Params for Model ", model. class )
 model = GridSearchCV(model, params, scoring="accuracy")
 model.fit(X, y)
 print(" Best Params: ")
 print(model.best params )
 return model.best params
```

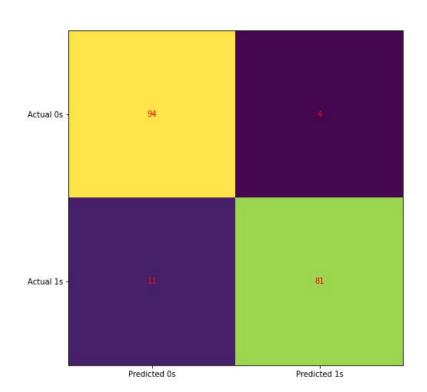
Cross Validation Score And K-Fold Best Estimator

• With K=10

```
def kfold(model, k, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
kf = KFold(n_splits=k, shuffle=True)
scores = cross_validate(model, X_train, y_train, scoring="accuracy", cv=k, return_estimator=True)
return scores["estimator"][np.argmax(scores["test_score"])]
```

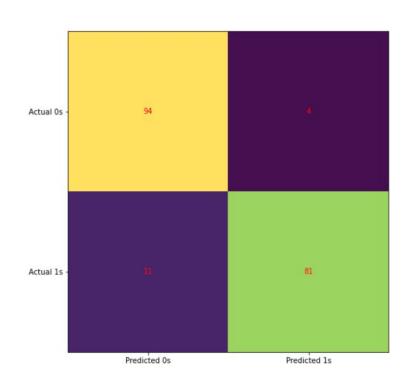
Logistic Regression

	Base	HyperTuned	K-fold CV
Accuracy	0.921	0.921	0.921
F1 Score	0.915	0.915	0.915



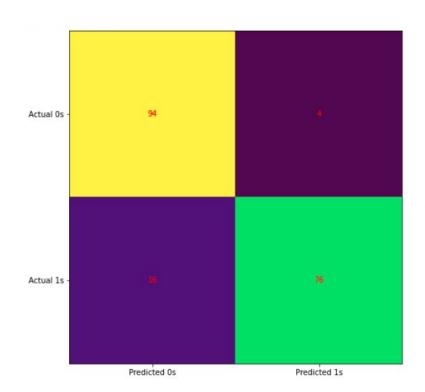
Support Vector Machines

	Base	HyperTuned	K-fold CV
Accuracy	0.911	0.915	0.915
F1 Score	0.907	0.912	0.912



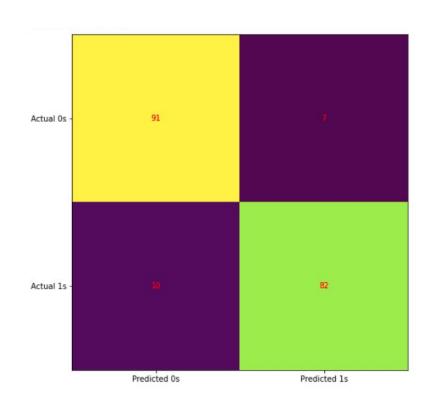
Naive Bayes

	Base	HyperTuned	K-fold CV
Accuracy	0.895	0.895	0.895
F1 Score	0.884	0.884	0.884

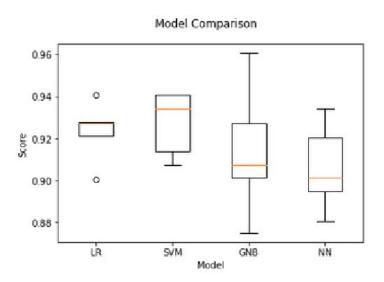


Neural Networks

	Base	HyperTuned	K-fold CV
Accuracy	0.900	0.910	0.911
F1 Score	0.895	0.901	0.910



Model Comparison



Comparison With Other Works

• Credit Fraud - Dealing with Imbalanced Datasets, *Janio Martinez Bachmann*

Credit card dataset: SVM Classification, Pierre-Alexis LE BORGNE

Automated Hyperparameter Tuning, Pavan Sanagapati