

# Project 1: Credit Card Fraud Detection

## Phase 1: Problem Definition and Design Thinking

In order to effectively test, detect, validate, correct error and monitor control systems against fraudulent activities, businesses entities and organizations rely on specialized data analytics techniques such as data mining, data matching, the sounds like function, regression analysis, clustering analysis etc

### Problem Definition:

The Credit Card Fraud Detection Problem includes modeling past credit card transactions with the knowledge of the ones that turned out to be fraud.

### Design Thinking:

#### **Data Source:**

When we make any transaction while purchasing any product online a good amount of people prefer credit cards. The credit limit in credit cards sometimes helps us me making purchases even if we don't have the amount at that time.

#### **Data Preprocessing:**

Data source resulted from preprocessing affects directly the quality of data mining. The methods are not the same according to particular application fields and industries.

#### **Feature Engineering:**

Create additional features that could enhance fraud detection, such as transaction frequency and amount deviations

#### **Model Selection:**

Choose suitable machine learning algorithms (e.g., Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting) for fraud detection.

#### **Model Training:**

Train the selected model using the preprocessed data.

## IBM –NAAN MUDHALVAN - APPLIED DATA SCIENCE

### Project name: Credit Card Fraud Detection

#### Phase 2: Innovation

#### INTRODUCTION :

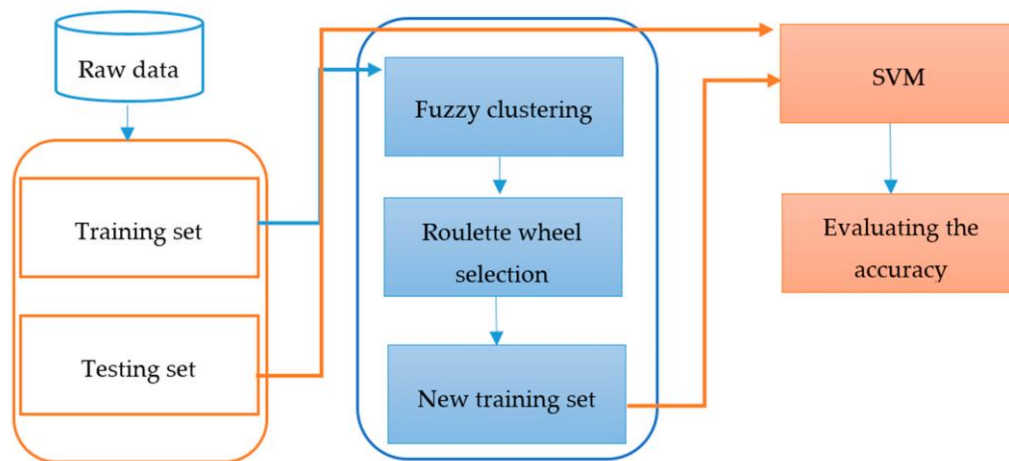
Fraud detection and prevention tools involve risk mitigation by monitoring and reviewing user actions. Device fingerprinting, social media lookup, and data enrichment are part of the fraud detection and transaction fraud detection tools. I hope you got a good intuition about isolation forest algorithm and how it achieves high anomaly detection performance reducing swamping and masking by leveraging the subsampling technique.

- Certainly, advanced techniques like Isolation Forest, One-Class SVM, and ensemble methods can be very effective for improving fraud detection accuracy.
- Isolation Forest is great at isolating anomalies, while One-Class SVM can be used to model the normal behavior and detect deviations. Ensembles, such as Random Forest or boosting, can combine multiple models for enhanced performance.
- If you have specific questions about implementing these techniques or need more information, feel free to ask!
- **Advanced Fraud Detection Techniques**User  
Consider exploring advanced techniques such as anomaly detection algorithms (e.g., Isolation Forest, One-Class SVM) and ensemble methods for improved fraud detection accuracy.
- Certainly, using advanced techniques like Isolation Forest, One-Class SVM, and ensemble methods can enhance fraud detection accuracy. These methods work well for anomaly detection in fraud detection systems.

**Isolation Forest:** It's effective at isolating anomalies by creating a binary tree structure. Anomalies are isolated closer to the root, making them easier to detect.

**One-Class SVM:** This algorithm is suitable for one-class classification, making it useful for detecting anomalies in imbalanced datasets, which is common in fraud detection.

**Ensemble Methods:** Combining multiple models can improve accuracy. Techniques like Random Forest or Gradient Boosting can be used to create an ensemble of models for more robust fraud detection.



### To implement these techniques:

**Data Preprocessing:** Ensure your data is well-preprocessed and features are properly engineered.

**Model Selection:** Choose the appropriate anomaly detection algorithm(s) and ensemble methods for your dataset. Experiment with different algorithms to find the best fit.

**Hyperparameter Tuning:** Fine-tune the hyperparameters for each algorithm to optimize performance.

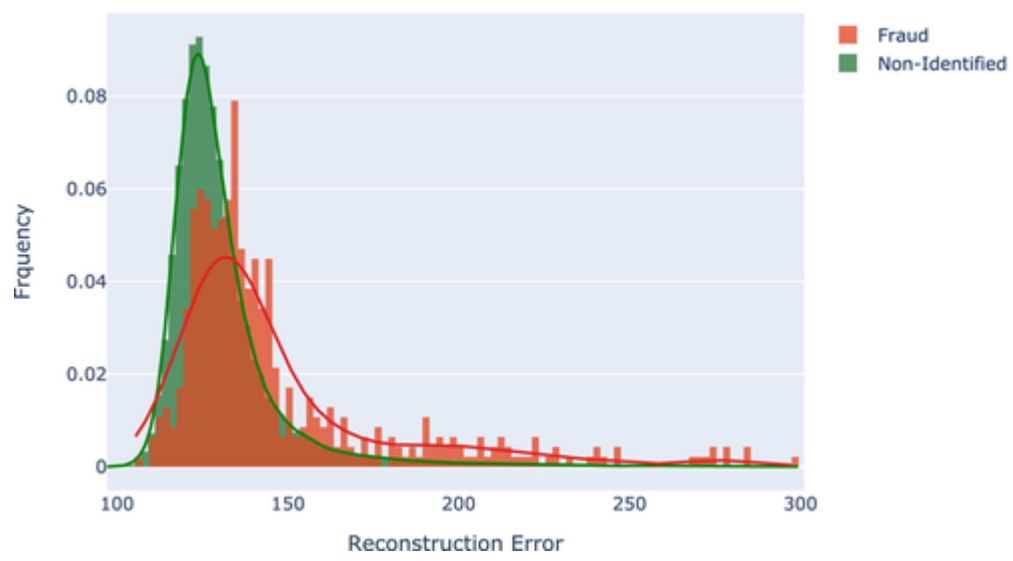
**Cross-Validation:** Use cross-validation to assess the models' generalization and avoid overfitting.

**Monitoring and Updating:** Continuously monitor the performance of your fraud detection system and update it as new data becomes available.

Remember that fraud patterns can change over time, so a robust and adaptable system is essential.

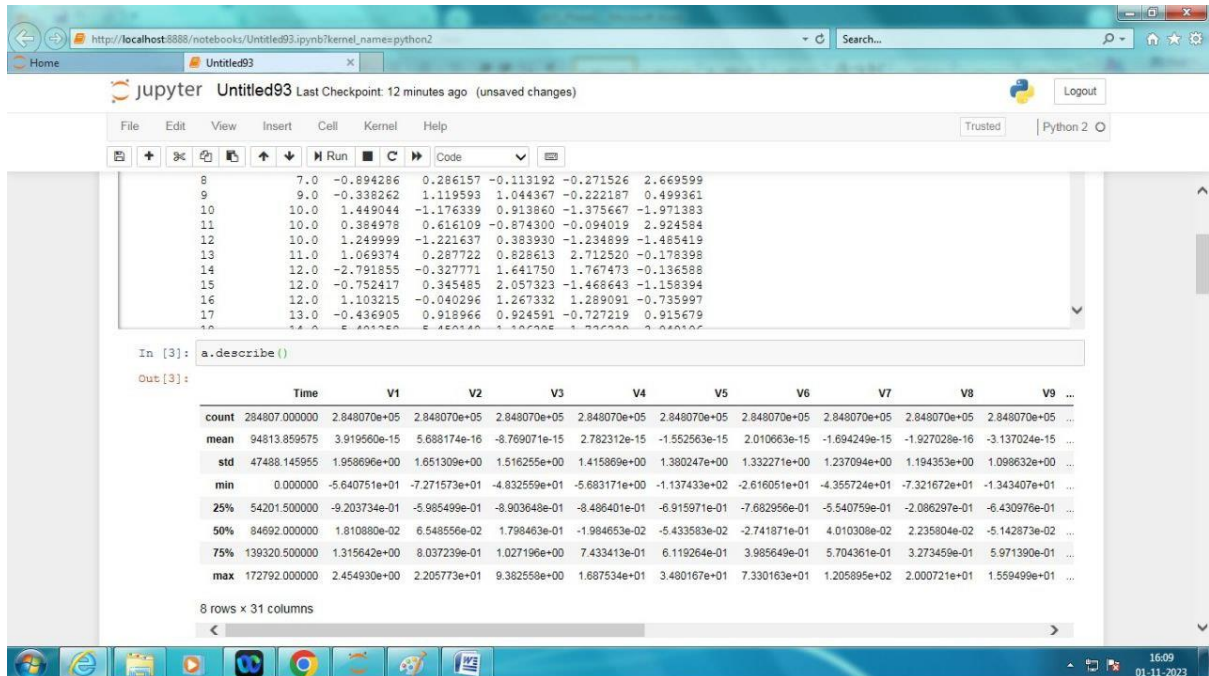
One-class SVM (SGD) – Builds on the one-class SVM algorithm using Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD). Isolation forest – Uses decision trees to continuously split or divide the data to eventually isolate anomalous data points.

AE Reconstruction Error Distribution

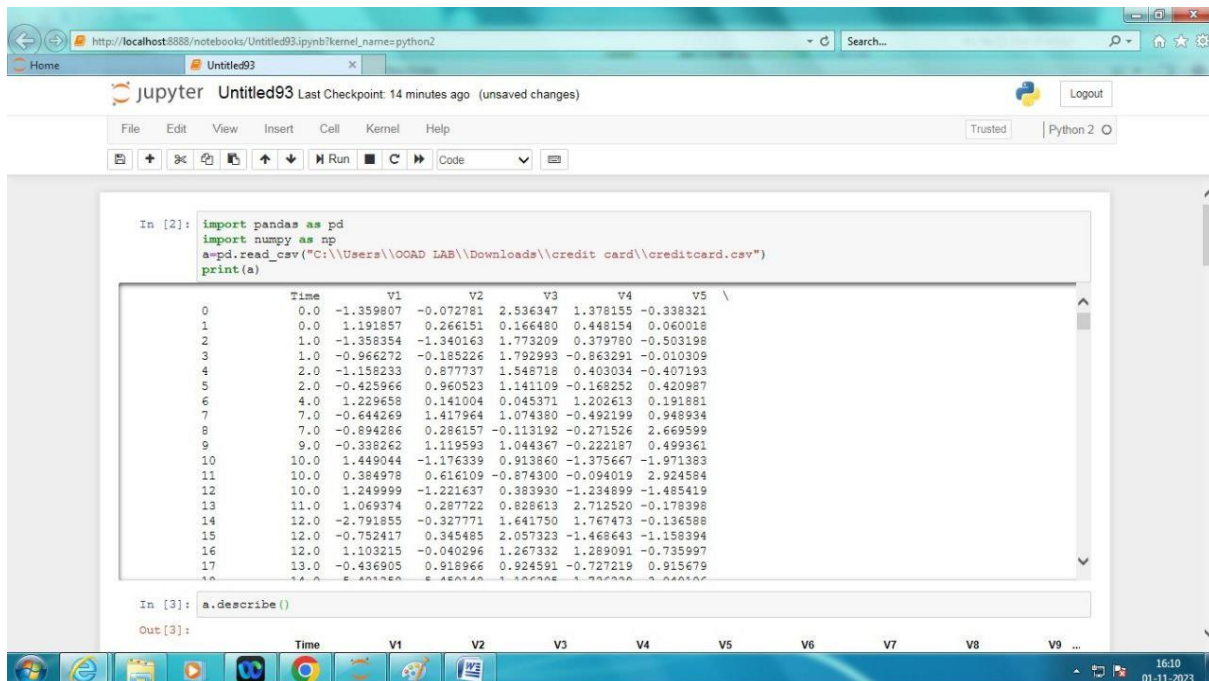


# Phase3:Development part1

## Importing CSV file :



## Preprocessing:



## Preforming various operation:

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/credit%20card%203.ipynb

credit card 3 Last Checkpoint: 3 minutes ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Trusted Python 2

In [8]: `a["V6"].mean()`

Out [8]: 2.010663493875542e-15

In [10]: `a["Time"].mean()`

Out [10]: 94813.85957508067

In [11]: `a.isna()`

Out [11]:

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	...	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	Amount	Class
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
5	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
6	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
7	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
8	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
10	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

16:16 01-11-2023

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/credit%20card%203.ipynb

credit card 3 Last Checkpoint: a minute ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Trusted Python 2

25% 54201.500000 -9.203734e-01 -5.985499e-01 -8.903648e-01 -8.486401e-01 -6.915971e-01 -7.682956e-01 -5.540759e-01 -2.086297e-01 -6.430976e-01 ...

50% 84692.000000 1.810880e-02 6.548556e-02 1.798463e-01 -1.984653e-02 -5.433583e-02 -2.741871e-01 4.010308e-02 2.235804e-02 -5.142873e-02 ...

75% 139320.500000 1.315642e+00 8.037239e-01 1.027196e+00 7.433413e-01 6.119264e-01 3.985649e-01 5.704361e-01 3.273459e-01 5.971390e-01 ...

max 172792.000000 2.454930e+00 2.205773e+01 9.382558e+00 1.687534e+01 3.480167e+01 7.330163e+01 1.205895e+02 2.000721e+01 1.559499e+01 ...

8 rows x 31 columns

In [4]: `a.head(10)`

Out [4]:

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	...	V21	V22	V23	V24	V2
0	0.0	-1.359807	-0.072781	2.536347	1.378155	-0.338321	0.462388	0.239599	0.098698	0.363787	...	-0.018307	0.277838	-0.110474	0.066928	0.12853
1	0.0	1.191857	0.266151	0.166480	0.448154	0.060018	-0.082361	-0.078803	0.085102	-0.255425	...	-0.225775	-0.638672	0.101288	-0.339846	0.16717
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	-0.32764
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	0.64737
4	2.0	-1.158233	0.777737	1.548718	0.403034	-0.407193	0.095921	0.592941	-0.270533	0.817739	...	-0.009431	0.798278	-0.137458	0.141267	-0.20601
5	2.0	-0.425966	0.960523	1.141109	-0.168252	0.420987	-0.029728	0.476201	0.260314	-0.568671	...	-0.208254	-0.559625	-0.026398	-0.371427	-0.23279
6	4.0	1.229658	0.141004	0.045371	1.202613	0.191881	0.272708	-0.005159	0.081213	0.464960	...	-0.167716	-0.270710	-0.154104	-0.780055	0.75013
7	7.0	-0.644269	1.417964	1.074380	-0.492199	0.948934	0.428118	1.120631	-3.807064	0.615375	...	1.943465	-1.015455	0.057504	-0.649709	-0.41526
8	7.0	-0.894286	0.286157	-0.113192	-0.271526	2.669599	3.721818	0.370145	0.851084	-0.392048	...	-0.073425	-0.268092	-0.204233	1.011592	0.37320
9	9.0	-0.338262	1.119593	1.044367	-0.222187	0.499361	-0.246761	0.651583	0.069539	-0.736727	...	-0.246914	-0.633753	-0.120794	-0.385050	-0.06973

10 rows x 31 columns

16:15 01-11-2023

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/credit%20card%203.ipynb

credit card 3

jupyter credit card 3 Last Checkpoint: 2 minutes ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Trusted Python 2

Run

Code

10 rows x 31 columns

```
In [5]: a.tail(10)
```

Out [5]:

	Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	...	V21	V22	V23	V2
284797	172782.0	-0.241923	0.712247	0.399806	-0.463406	0.244531	-1.343668	0.929369	-0.206210	0.106234	...	-0.228876	-0.514376	0.279598	0.37144
284798	172782.0	0.219529	0.881246	-0.635891	0.960928	-0.152971	-1.014307	0.427126	0.121340	-0.285670	...	0.099936	0.337120	0.251791	0.05768
284799	172783.0	-1.775135	-0.004235	1.189786	0.331096	1.196063	5.519980	-1.518185	2.080825	1.159498	...	0.103302	0.654850	-0.348929	0.74532
284800	172784.0	2.039560	-0.175233	-1.196825	0.234580	-0.008713	-0.726571	0.017050	-0.118228	0.435402	...	-0.268048	-0.717211	0.297930	-0.35976
284801	172785.0	0.120316	0.931005	-0.546012	-0.745097	1.130314	-0.235973	0.812722	0.115093	-0.204064	...	-0.314205	-0.808520	0.050343	0.10280
284802	172786.0	-11.881118	10.071785	-9.834783	-2.066656	-5.364473	-2.606837	-4.918215	7.305334	1.914428	...	0.213454	0.111864	1.014480	-0.50934
284803	172787.0	-0.732789	-0.055080	2.035030	-0.738589	0.868229	1.058415	0.024330	0.294869	0.584800	...	0.214205	0.924384	0.012463	-1.01622
284804	172788.0	1.919565	-0.301254	-3.249640	-0.557828	2.630515	3.031260	-0.296627	0.708417	0.432454	...	0.232045	0.579229	-0.037501	0.64013
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	0.12320
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	0.00879

10 rows x 31 columns

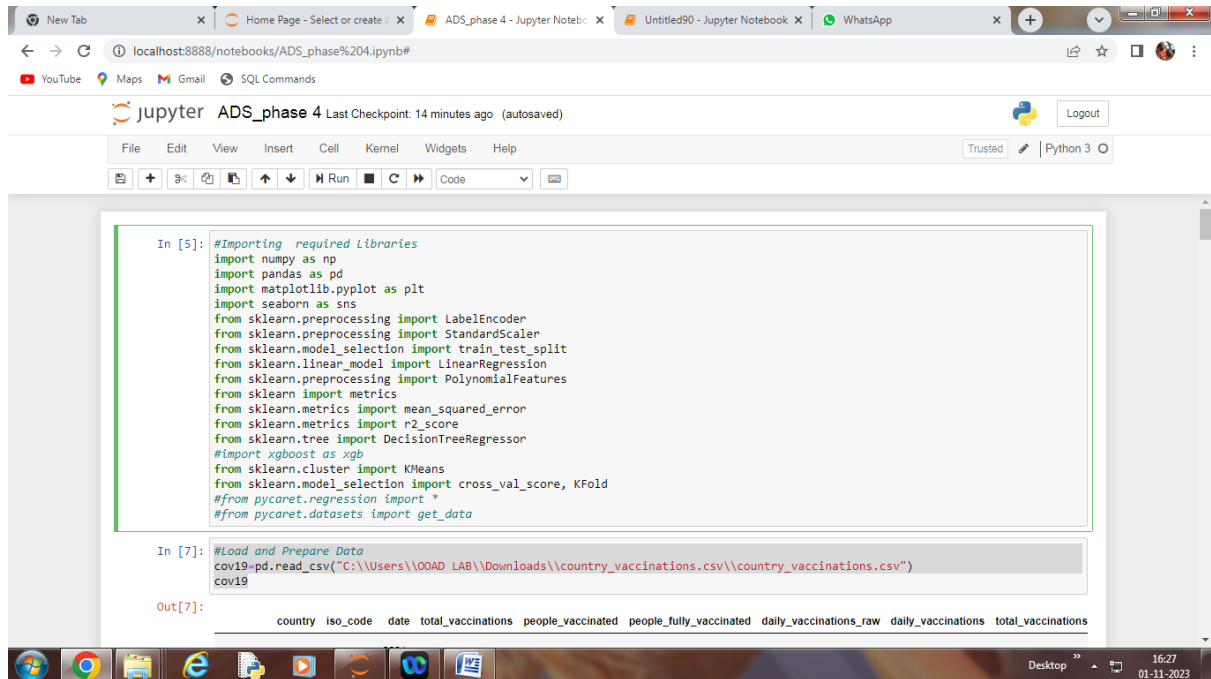
16:15 01-11-2023



# APPLIED DATA SCIENCE PHASE 4

## Project: Covid-19 Vaccines Analysis

### Importing Required Libraries:



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The browser tabs at the top include 'New Tab', 'Home Page - Select or create', 'ADS\_phase 4 - Jupyter Notebo...', 'Untitled90 - Jupyter Notebook', and 'WhatsApp'. The address bar shows 'localhost:8888/notebooks/ADS\_phase%204.ipynb#'. The Jupyter interface has a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar. The notebook title is 'ADS\_phase 4' with a 'Last Checkpoint: 14 minutes ago (autosaved)' status. The code cell 'In [5]:' contains a block of import statements for various Python libraries including numpy, pandas, matplotlib, seaborn, and several sklearn modules. Below this, cell 'In [7]:' shows the loading of a CSV file. The output 'Out[7]:' displays the first few rows of the loaded data as a table.

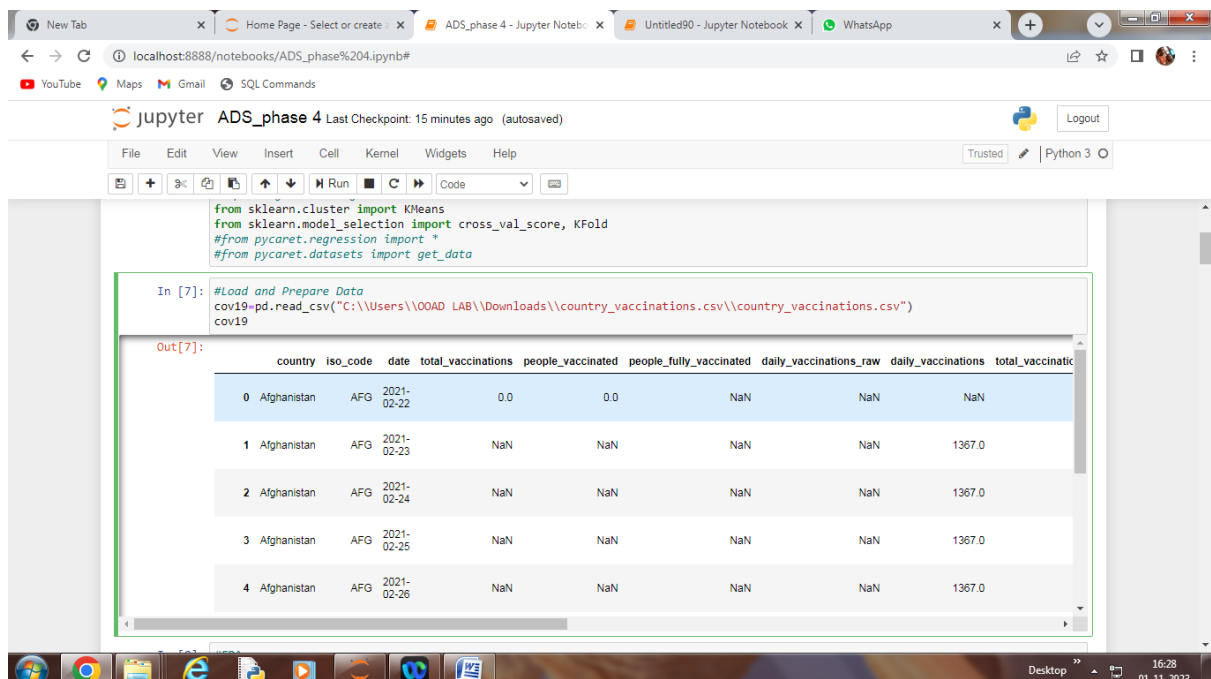
```
In [5]: #Importing required Libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
#Import xgboost as xgb
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score, KFold
#from pycaret.regression import *
#from pycaret.datasets import get_data

In [7]: #Load and Prepare Data
cov19=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\00AD LAB\\Downloads\\country_vaccinations.csv\\country_vaccinations.csv")
cov19

Out[7]:
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinat
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-22	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-23	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-24	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
3	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-25	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
4	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-26	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	

### Load and Prepare Data:



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface, similar to the one above. The browser tabs and address bar are the same. The Jupyter interface shows the same menu bar and toolbar. The notebook title is 'ADS\_phase 4' with a 'Last Checkpoint: 15 minutes ago (autosaved)' status. The code cell 'In [7]:' contains the same import statements as the previous notebook, followed by the loading of the CSV file. The output 'Out[7]:' displays the first few rows of the loaded data as a table.

```
In [7]: #Load and Prepare Data
cov19=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\00AD LAB\\Downloads\\country_vaccinations.csv\\country_vaccinations.csv")
cov19

Out[7]:
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinat
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-22	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-23	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-24	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
3	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-25	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
4	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-26	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	



# EDA:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

```
In [8]: #EDA
cov19.describe()

Out[8]:
```

	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	people_vaccina
count	4.360700e+04	4.129400e+04	3.880200e+04	3.536200e+04	8.621300e+04	43607.000000	
mean	4.592964e+07	1.770508e+07	1.413830e+07	2.705996e+05	1.313055e+05	80.188543	
std	2.246004e+08	7.078731e+07	5.713920e+07	1.212427e+06	7.682388e+05	67.913577	
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000	
25%	5.264100e+05	3.494642e+05	2.439622e+05	4.669000e+03	9.000000e+02	16.050000	
50%	3.590096e+06	2.187310e+06	1.722140e+06	2.530900e+04	7.343000e+03	67.520000	
75%	1.701230e+07	9.152520e+06	7.559870e+06	1.234925e+05	4.409800e+04	132.735000	
max	3.263129e+09	1.275541e+09	1.240777e+09	2.474100e+07	2.242429e+07	345.370000	

```
In [9]: cov19.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 86512 entries, 0 to 86511
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

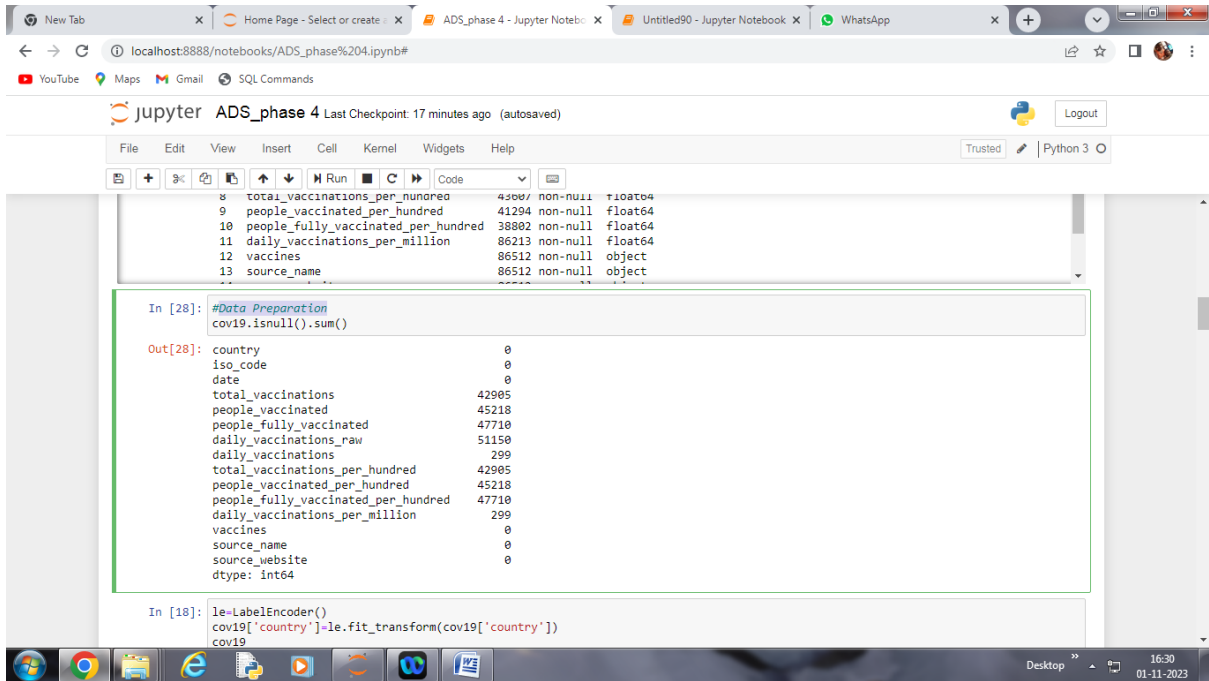
```
In [9]: cov19.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 86512 entries, 0 to 86511
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   country                               86512 non-null  object
1   iso_code                              86512 non-null  object
2   date                                  86512 non-null  object
3   total_vaccinations                    43607 non-null  float64
4   people_vaccinated                     41294 non-null  float64
5   people_fully_vaccinated                38802 non-null  float64
6   daily_vaccinations_raw                 35362 non-null  float64
7   daily_vaccinations                    86213 non-null  float64
8   total_vaccinations_per_hundred        43607 non-null  float64
9   people_vaccinated_per_hundred          41294 non-null  float64
10  people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred    38802 non-null  float64
11  daily_vaccinations_per_million         86213 non-null  float64
12  vaccines                               86512 non-null  object
13  source_name                            86512 non-null  object

In [28]: #Data Preparation
cov19.isnull().sum()

Out[28]: country          0
iso_code                  0
date                      0
```

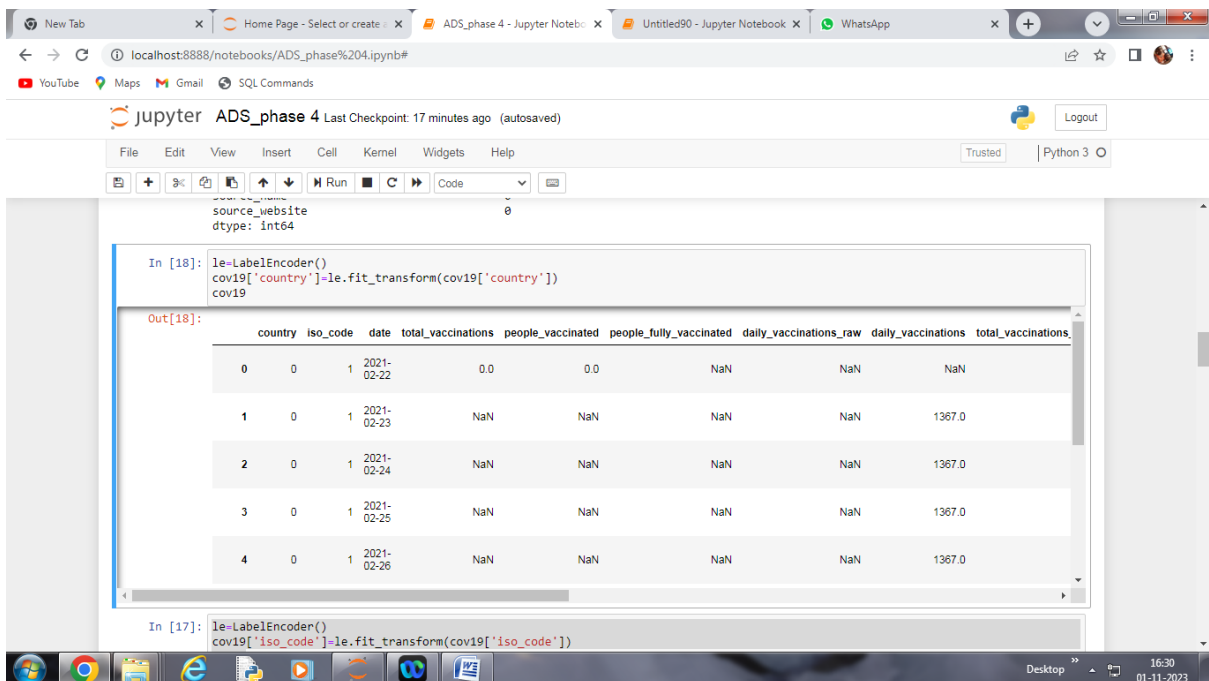
# Data Preparation:



```
#Data Preparation
cov19.isnull().sum()

Out[28]:
country          0
iso_code         0
date            0
total_vaccinations    42905
people_vaccinated    45218
people_fully_vaccinated 47710
daily_vaccinations_raw 51150
daily_vaccinations     299
total_vaccinations_per_hundred 42905
people_vaccinated_per_hundred 45218
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 47710
daily_vaccinations_per_million 299
vaccines          0
source_name       0
source_website    0
dtype: int64

In [18]: le=LabelEncoder()
cov19['country']=le.fit_transform(cov19['country'])
cov19
```

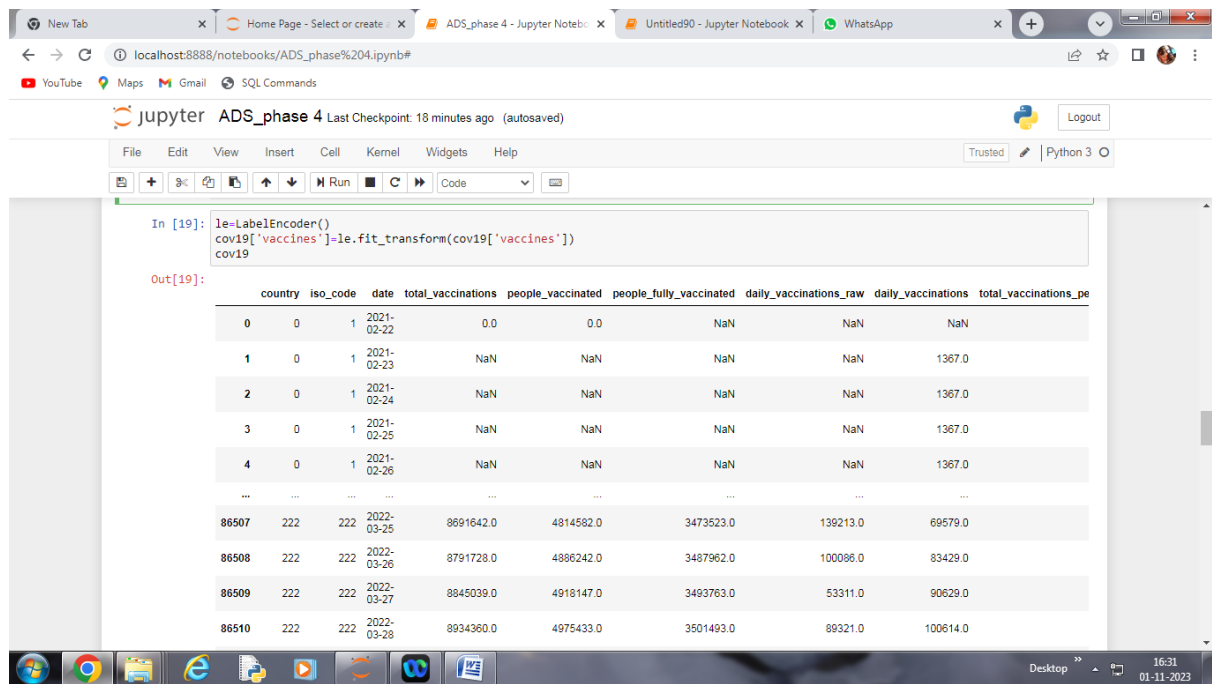


```
source_website    0
dtype: int64

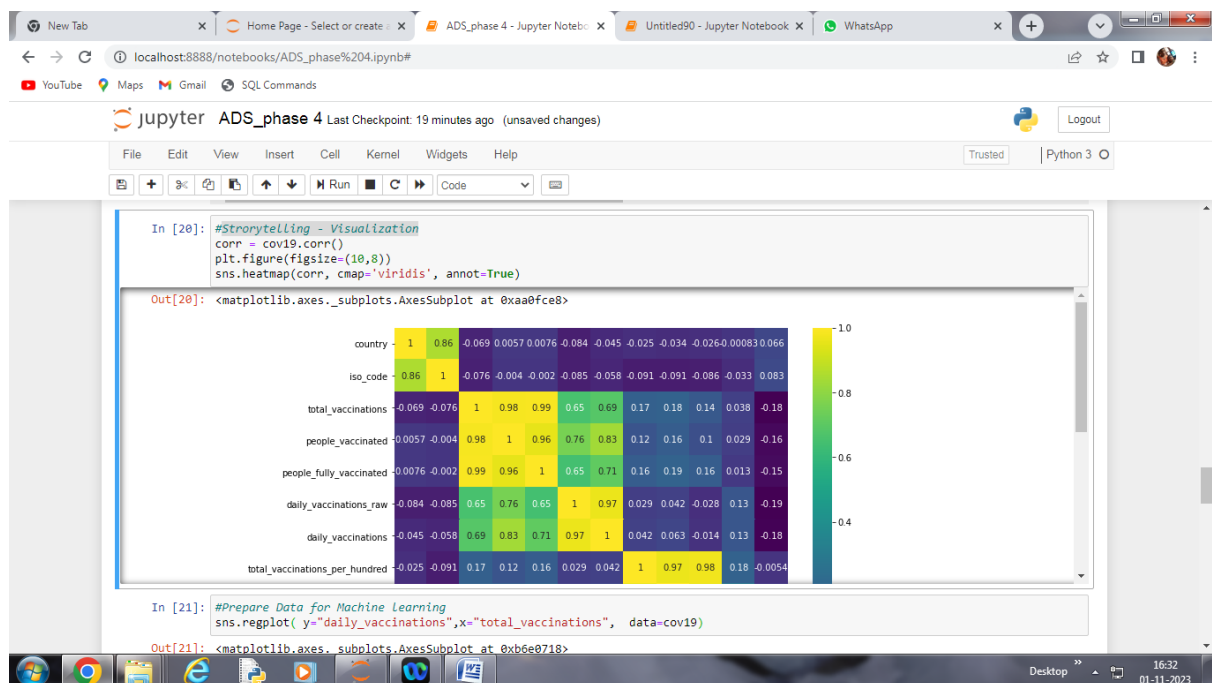
In [18]: le=LabelEncoder()
cov19['country']=le.fit_transform(cov19['country'])
cov19

Out[18]:
   country iso_code date total_vaccinations people_vaccinated people_fully_vaccinated daily_vaccinations_raw daily_vaccinations total_vaccinations
0        0        0    1  2021-02-22         0.0             0.0                NaN                NaN                NaN
1        1        0    1  2021-02-23         NaN             NaN                NaN                NaN            1367.0
2        2        0    1  2021-02-24         NaN             NaN                NaN                NaN            1367.0
3        3        0    1  2021-02-25         NaN             NaN                NaN                NaN            1367.0
4        4        0    1  2021-02-26         NaN             NaN                NaN                NaN            1367.0

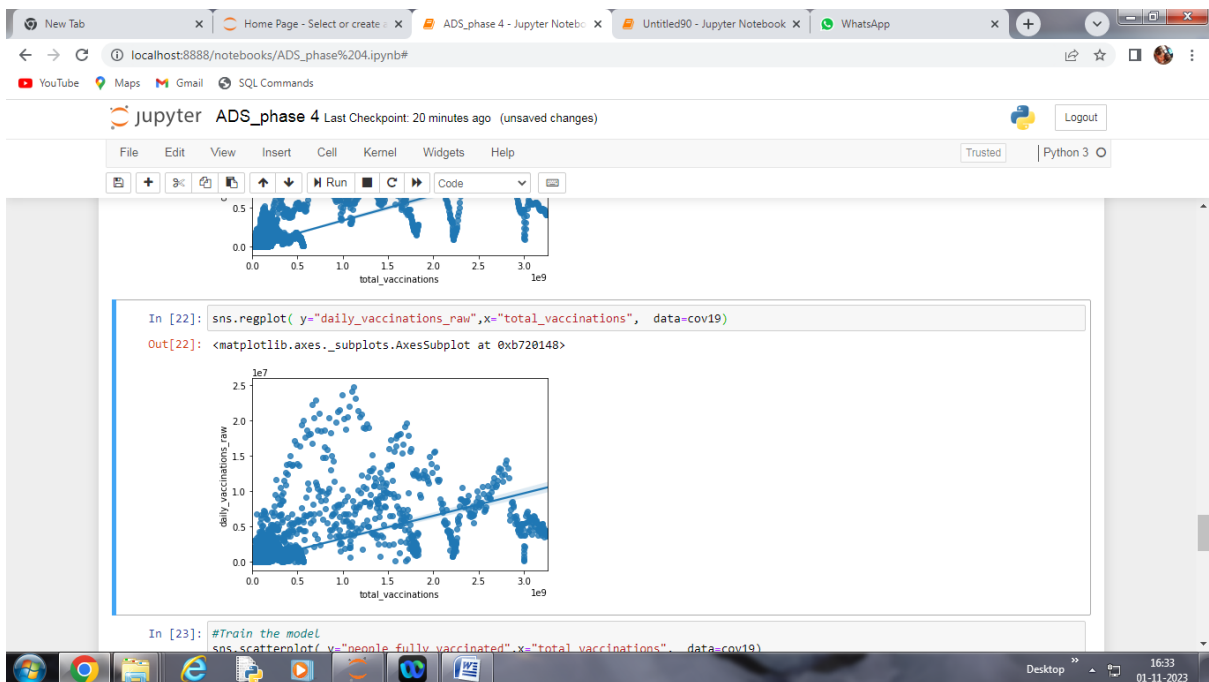
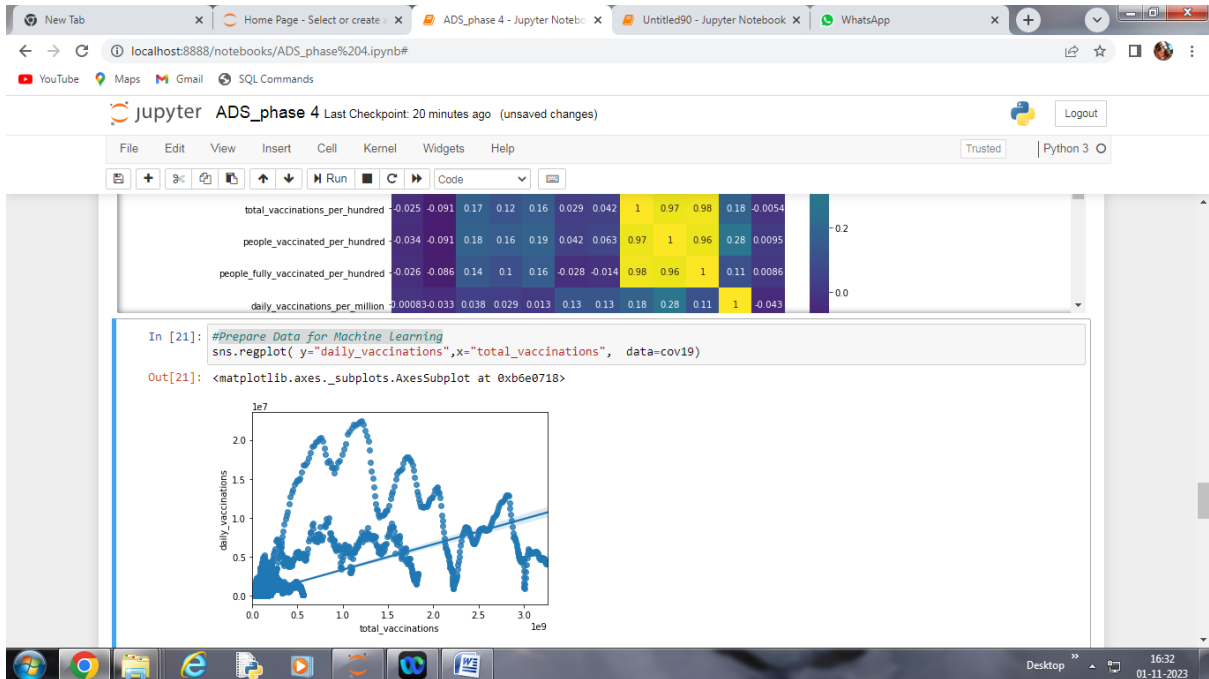
In [17]: le=LabelEncoder()
cov19['iso_code']=le.fit_transform(cov19['iso_code'])
```



## Strorytelling – Visualization:



# Prepare Data for Machine learning:



# Train the model:

