



Model Optimization and Tuning Phase

Date	25 June 2025
Team ID	SWTID1749710444
Project Title	Online Payment Fraud Detection using ML
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

Model Optimization and Tuning Phase

The Model Optimization and Tuning Phase involves refining machine learning models for peak performance. It includes optimized model code, fine-tuning hyperparameters, comparing performance metrics, and justifying the final model selection for enhanced predictive accuracy and efficiency.

Hyperparameter Tuning Documentation (6 Marks):

Model	Tuned Hyperparameters	Optimal Values
Random Forest	<pre>param_dist = { 'n_estimators': [50, 100], 'max_depth': [None, 10], 'class_weight': ['balanced'] } rf_clf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)</pre>	Best Parameters: {'n_estimators': 50, 'max_depth': None, 'class_weight': 'balanced'} Best Cross-Validation Score: 0.8434
Decision Tree	<pre>dt_param_dist = { 'max_depth': [None, 10, 15], 'min_samples_split': [2, 10], 'min_samples_leaf': [1, 5], 'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy'], 'class_weight': ['balanced', {0: 1, 1: 10}] } dt_clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)</pre>	Best Parameters: ("sin_samples_plit": 2, "min_samples_leaf": 1, "max_depth": None, 'criterion': 'gini', 'class_weight': (0: 1, 1: 10)) Best Cross-Validation Score: 0.2200





```
knn_param_dist = {
                            'n_neighbors': [3, 5, 7],
                            'weights': ['uniform', 'distance'],
                                                                                        Best Parameters:
{'weights': 'distance', 'n_neighbors': 5, 'metric': 'manhattan'}
Best Cross-Validation Score: 0.7024
                            'metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan']
KNN
                     knn_clf = KNeighborsClassifier()
                     gb_param_dist = {
                          'n_estimators': [50, 100],
                          'learning_rate': [0.05, 0.1],
Gradient
                          'max_depth': [3, 5],
                                                                                           st rai ameters.
subsample': 1.0, 'n_estimators': 50, 'max_depth': 3, 'learning_rate': 0.05}
st Cross-Validation Score: 0.6604
                          'subsample': [0.8, 1.0]
Boosting
                     gb_clf = GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=42)
```

Performance Metrics Comparison Report (2 Marks):

Model	Optimized Metric					
Random Forest	accuracy macro avg weighted avg Accuracy: 0.999 Confusion Matri [[1270856	Report: 0recision 1.00 0.98 0.99 1.00 07 ex: 25]	recall 1.00 0.76	f1-score 1.00 0.85 1.00	1270881 1643 1272524 1272524	
	[400 12	.43]]				





support 1270881 1643
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Optimized Grad	dient Boosti	ng Evalua	tion:	
Classification Report:				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1270881
1	0.84	0.61	0.71	1643
accuracy			1.00	1272524
macro avg	0.92	0.81	0.85	1272524
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	1272524
Confusion Mat				
	Classificatio 0 1 accuracy macro avg weighted avg Accuracy: 0.9 Confusion Mat [[1270684	Classification Report:	Classification Report:	precision recall f1-score 0 1.00 1.00 1.00 1 0.84 0.61 0.71 accuracy 1.00 macro avg 0.92 0.81 0.85 weighted avg 1.00 1.00 1.00 Accuracy: 0.9993 Confusion Matrix: [[1270684 197]

Final Model Selection Justification (2 Marks):

Reasoning
Random Forest emerged as the recommended model. It provided the
best balance between high fraud precision (minimizing false positives)
and reasonable recall (catching most frauds), which is crucial for
business operations. Gradient Boosting and Decision Tree models
either produced excessive false positives or missed too many frauds,
while KNN struggled with the high dimensionality and imbalance of
the data.