APPLIED DATASCIENCE PHASE - 3

CREDITCARD FRAUD DETECTION

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The problem is to develop a machine learning-based system for real-time credit card fraud detection. The goal is to create a solution that can accurately identify fraudulent transactions while minimizing false positives. This project involves

- data preprocessing
- feature engineering
- model selection
- training
- evaluation to create a robust fraud detection system.

DATASET EXPLANATION:

The dataset that is used with this proposed approach is a real-world dataset obtained from Kaggle . It contains transactions made by credit cards

Dataset Link: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mlg-ulb/creditcardfraud

The raw dataset taken for the study was sorted and pre-processed for the sole intention of improving the performance of the classifiers and reducing their training and operating time.

LOADING THE DATASET:

It is the process of copying and loading data or data sets from a source file, folder or application to a database or similar application.

It is usually implemented by copying digital data from a source and pasting or loading the data to a data storage or processing utility.

Importing necessary libraries

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from pylab import rcParams
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

reading dataset:

```
data=pd.read_csv('creditcard.csv')
```

PREPROCESSING STEPS:

Data Cleaning:

Identify and handle missing values, outliers and inconsistences in the

dataset to ensure the data integrity and accuracy.

Handling missing data

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

Output

```
Time
V1
V2
V3
V4
V5
V6
V7
V8
V10
    0
V11
V12
V13
V14
V15
V16
V17
V18
V19
V20 1
V21 1
V22
V23
V24
V25
V27
V28
Amount 1
Class 1
dtype: int64
```

Spliting the data

```
fraud_cases=len(data[data['Class']==1])
print(' Number of Fraud Cases:',fraud_cases)
non_fraud_cases=len(data[data['Class']==0])
print('Number of Non Fraud Cases:',non_fraud_cases)
```

output

```
Number of Fraud Cases: 150

Number of Non Fraud Cases: 51440
```

Test set and Training set

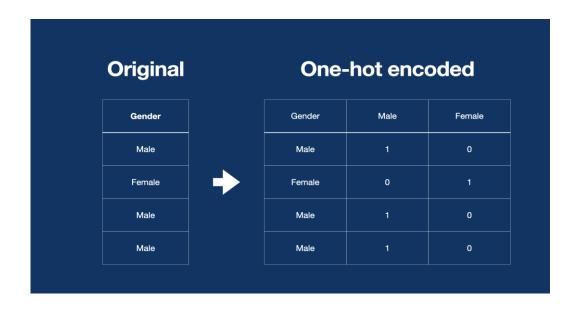
```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scalar = StandardScaler()
X = data.drop('Class', axis=1)
y = data.Class
X = scalar.fit_transform(X)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
```

Determine which feature are relevant to project objectives and remove unnecessary variables.

ONE HOT ENCODING:

sklearn comes with a one-hot encoding tool built-in one hand encoder class. The one-hot encoder class takes an array of data and can be used to one-hot encode the data.

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
#creating instance of one-hot-encoder
encoder = OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore')
```



Data transformation:

Normalize or scale the data as needed to bring to consistent and comparable format. It includes

- Transforming units
- Aggregration
- Spatial scales

Information about valid transactions

```
print('Amount details of valid transaction')
valid_info= data[(data['Class']==0)]
valid_info.Amount.describe()
```

output

```
Amount details of valid transaction
count 51440.000000
mean 94.000267
std 253.580381
min 0.000000
25% 7.680000
50% 25.390000
75% 86.002500
max 12910.930000
Name: Amount, dtype: float64
```

information about fraud transactions

```
print('Amount details of fraud transaction')
fraud_info = data[data['Class'] ==1]
fraud_info.Amount.describe()
```

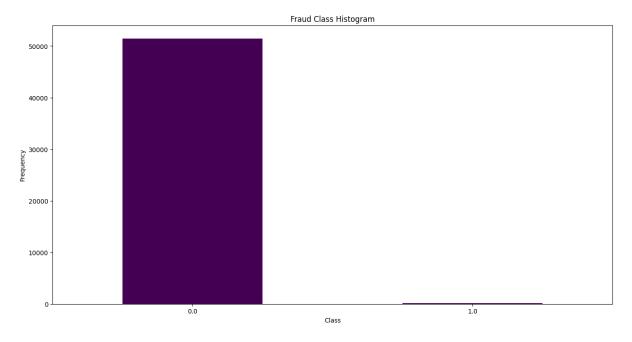
output

```
Amount details of fraud transaction
count 150.000000
mean 98.848400
std 232.056904
min 0.000000
25% 1.000000
50% 8.370000
75% 99.990000
max 1809.680000
Name: Amount, dtype: float64
```

Representation in Barplot

```
count_classes = pd.value_counts(data['Class'], sort = True
).sort_index()
count_classes.plot(kind = 'bar', rot = 0, colormap = 'viridis')
```

```
plt.title ( "Fraud Class Histogram" )
plt.xlabel( "Class" )
plt.ylabel( "Frequency" )
```



Data Validation:

Check the data for consistency and accuracy, ensuring that it aligns with the project's obejectives and it ready for subsequent analysis and modeling.