

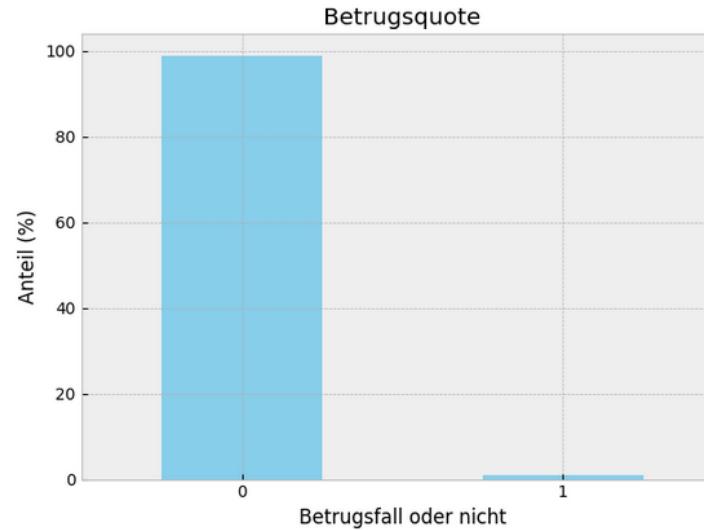
Data Science Advanced

Bank Fraud Classification Project

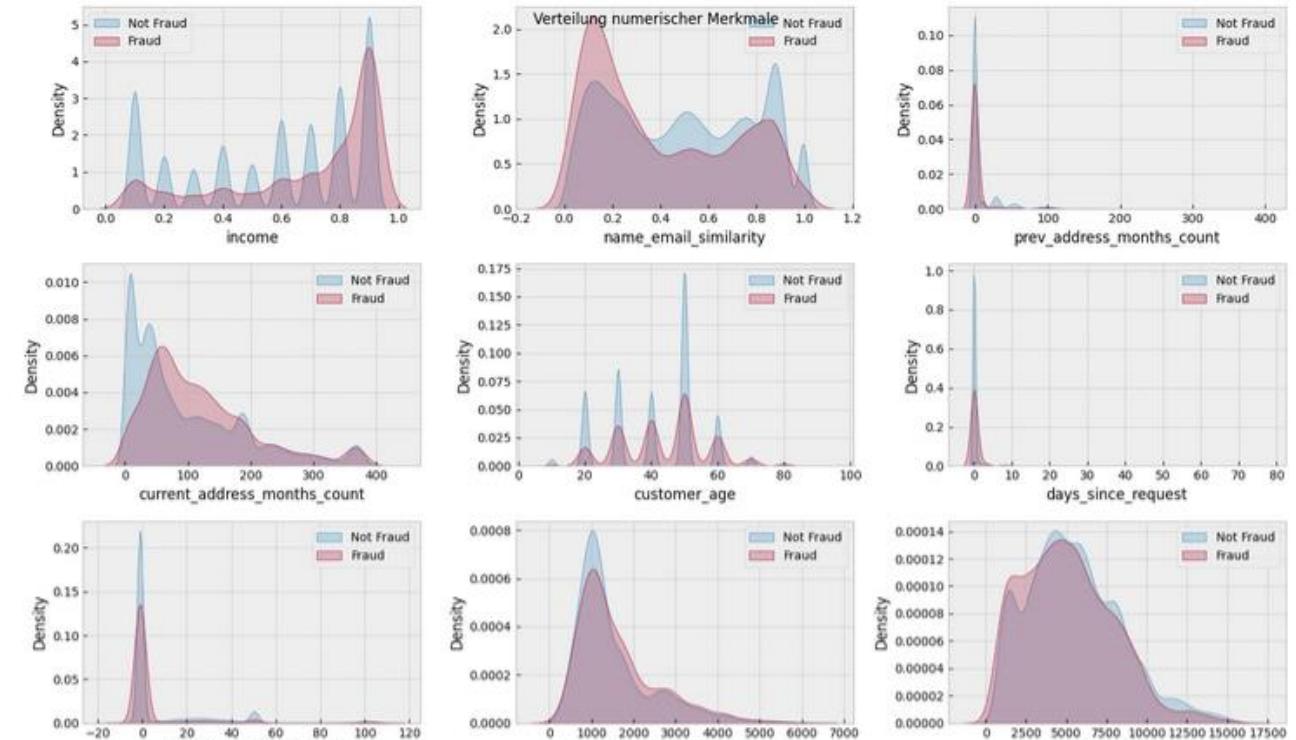
Marc-Vincent Müller
12.12.2025

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Data set & analysis



Prozentuale Verteilung: fraud_bool
0 98.897
1 1.103
Name: proportion, dtype: float64



Highly unevenly distributed data, increase of fraud with higher income

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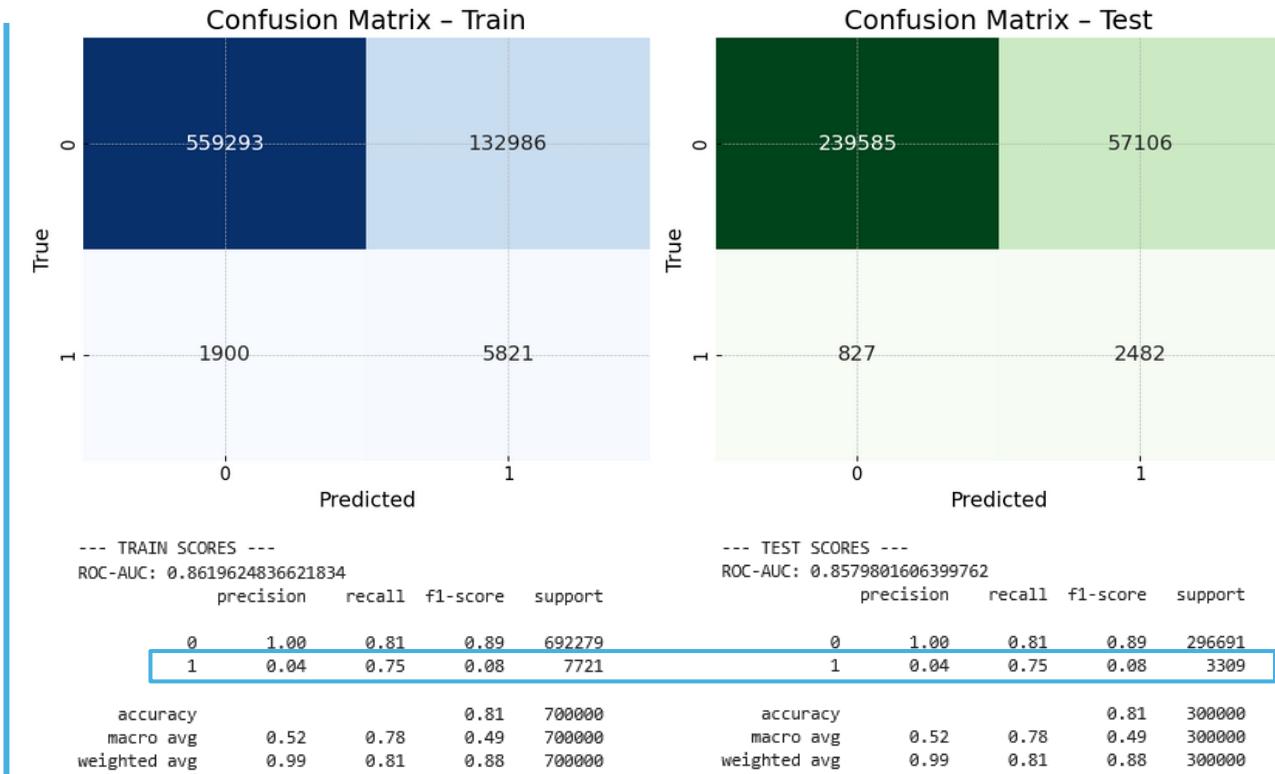
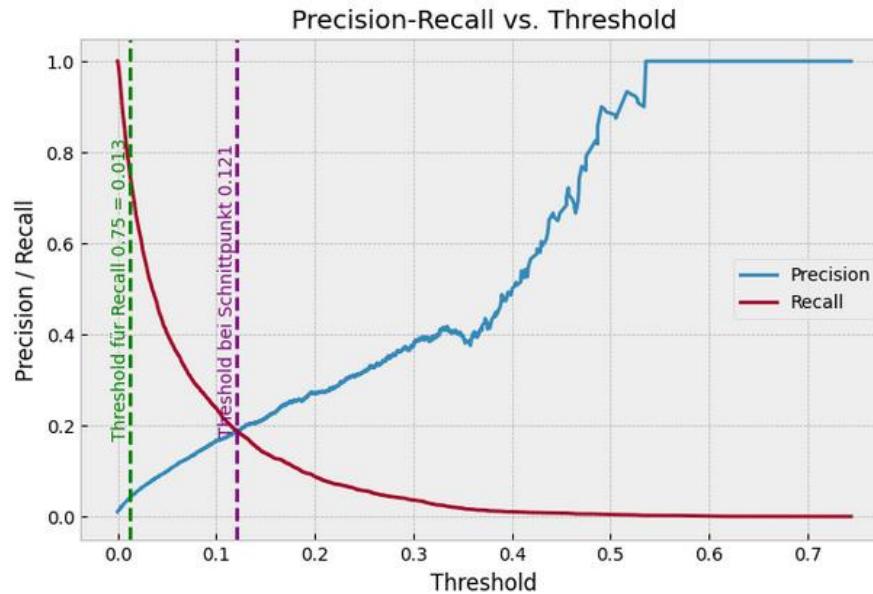
Steps

1. Drop x1 and x2
2. Search missing values
3. Drop columns or refill values with imputation
4. One hot encoding of categorial features
5. Scaling all features
6. Feature selection (only log regression)
7. Define models
8. Data reduction to 10 % and train-test-split
9. Gridsearch (only log regression and decision trees) → Optimization Score:
ROC-AUC
10. Fit best model with best hyperparameters on all train data
11. Model evaluation → Precision-Recall-Curve:
Threshold optimization on at least 75 % Recall on test data
12. Visualisation with Confusion Matrix
13. Comparison of results on train and test data

First optimization on ROC-AUC score, then threshold adjustment on at least 75 % Recall

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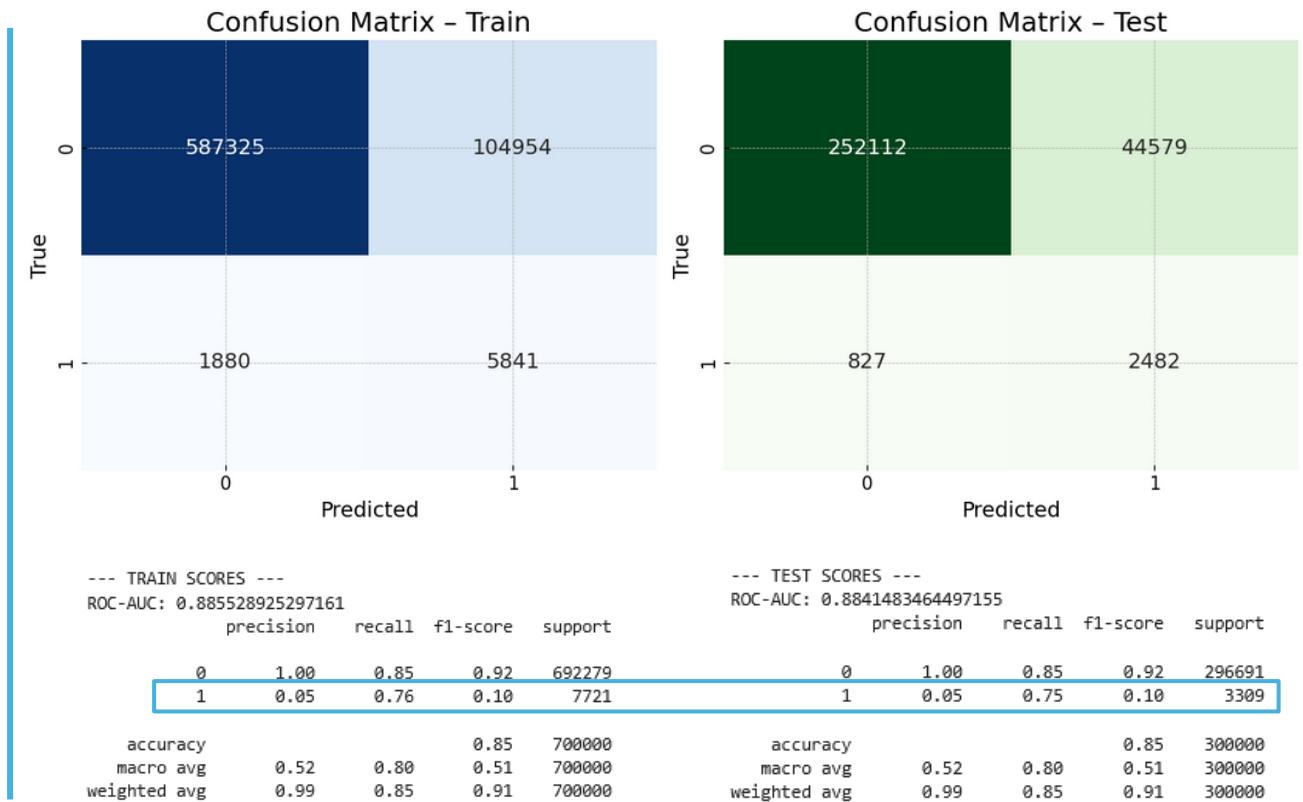
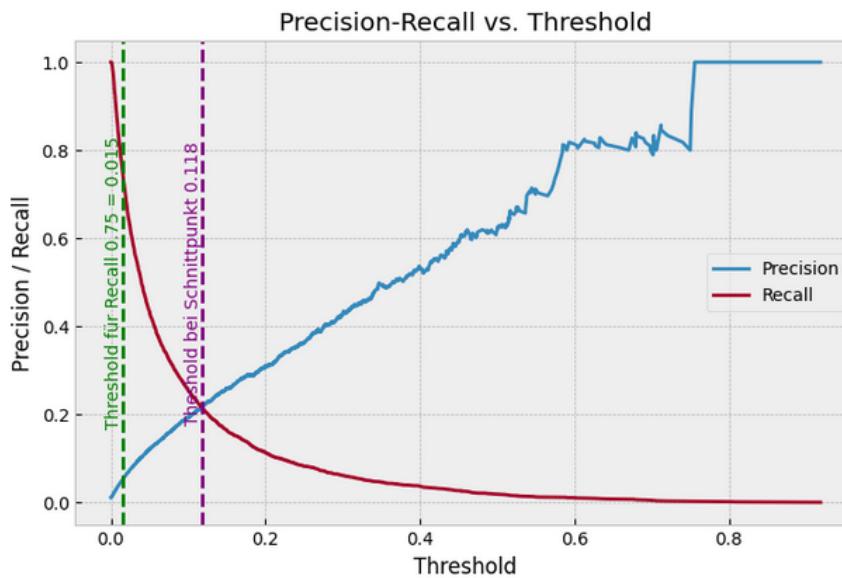
Model – Logistic Regression



Without SMOTE, ridge regression, class weight: None, C: 3

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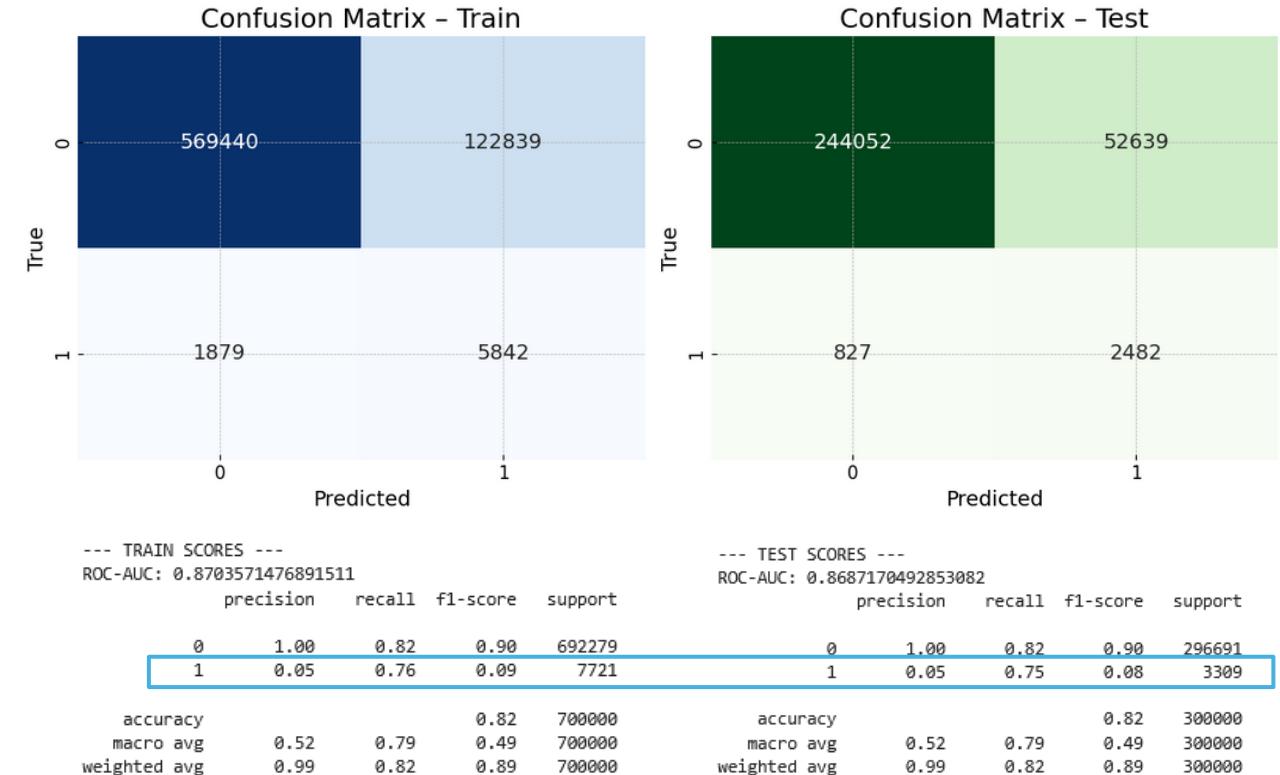
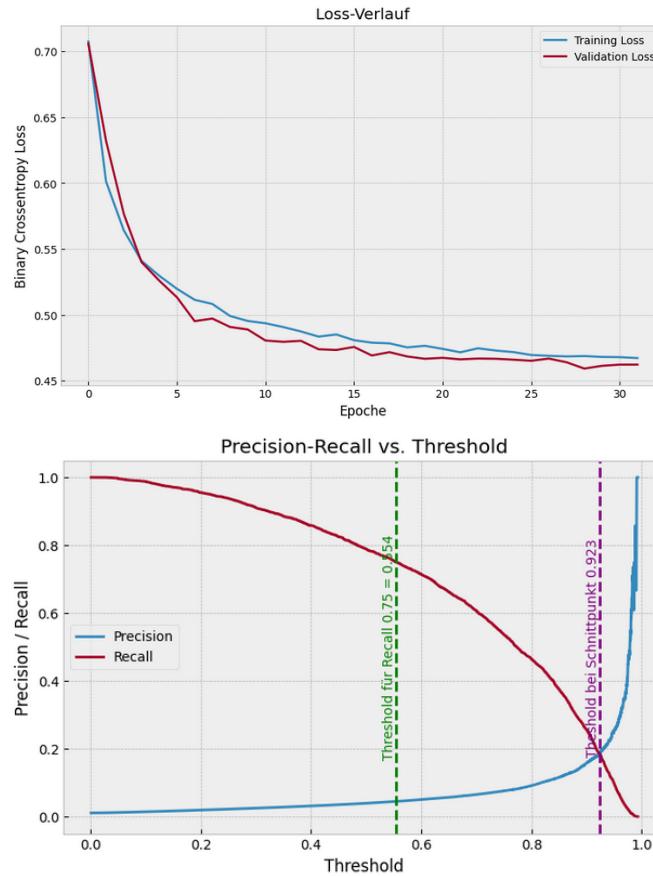
Model – Decision Tree



Best tree: LightGBM, max depth: 3, n estimators: 300, num leaves: 3, scale pos weight: 1, learning rate: 1

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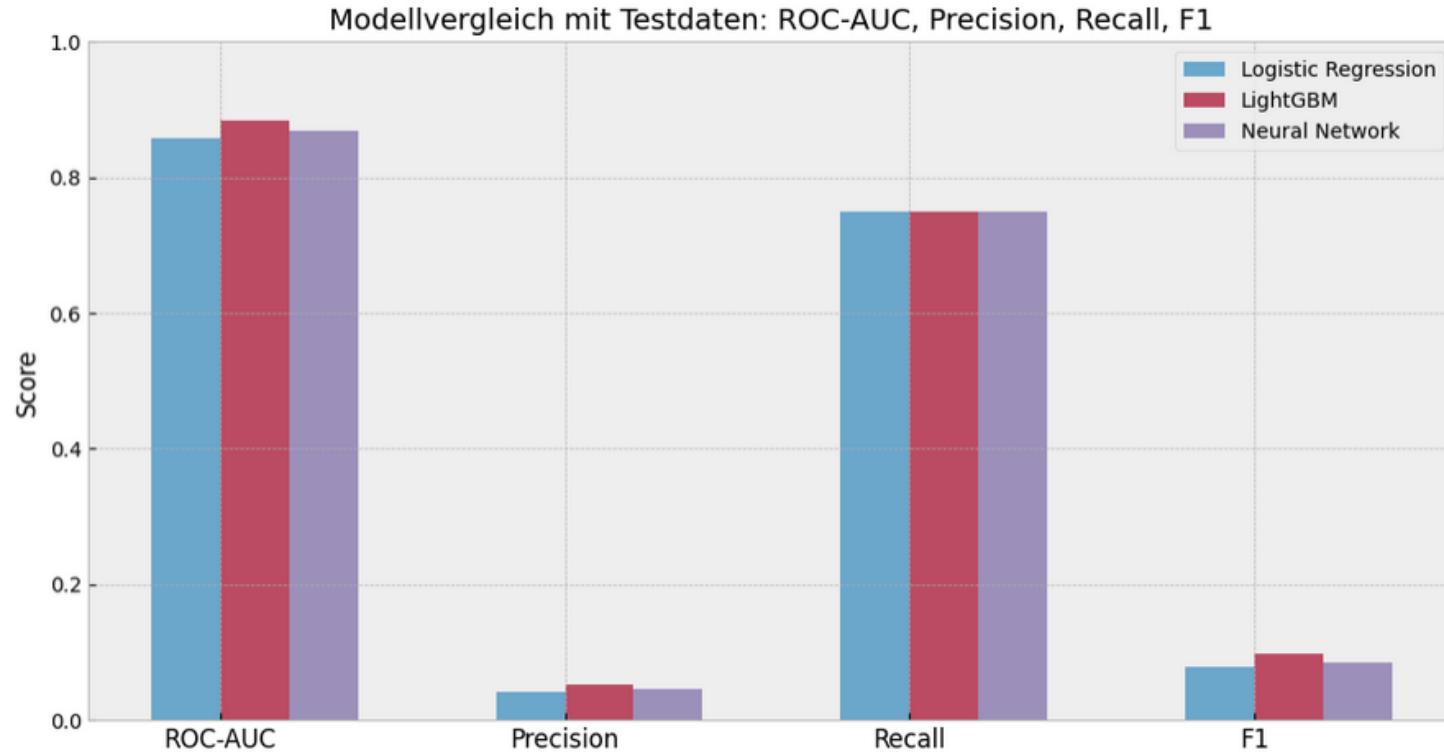
Model – Neural Network



2 intermediate layers, ReLU activation , regularisation: Dropout against overfitting, early stopping

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Model – Comparison and summary



Very similar scores regardless of the model, best results with LightGBM, difficult fraud detection due to uneven distribution, Additional features required to improve model (for example x1 and x2)