Fraud Detection

Problem

Fraud in online transactions:

- Loss of revenue
- Decreased customer satisfaction

Solution

Fraud detection system:

- Accurate fraud prediction
- Less false alarms

Data

- IEEE Computational Intelligence Society Fraud Detection
- Vesta Corporation's real-world e-commerce transactions
- 590,540 observations, 434 variables, I 18 features

Workflow

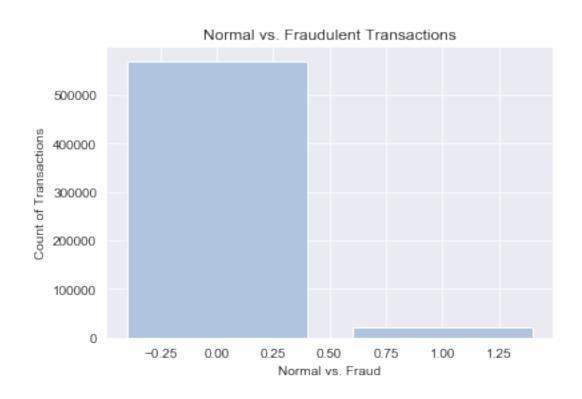
I. Data Preparation:

- Data Cleaning
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Feature Engineering

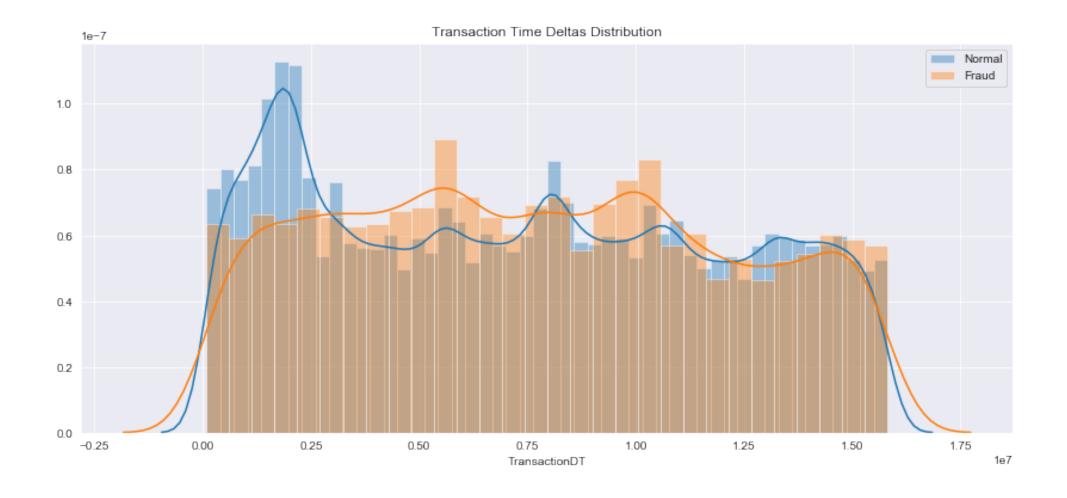
II. Modeling:

- Class Imbalance
- Model Evaluation and Selection
- Hyperparameter Tuning

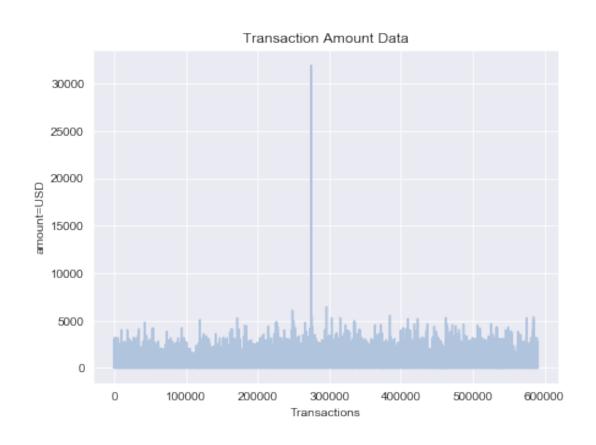
Target Variable: class imbalance

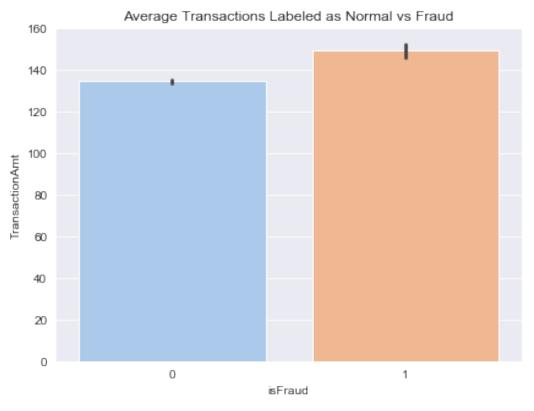


Transaction Time Deltas

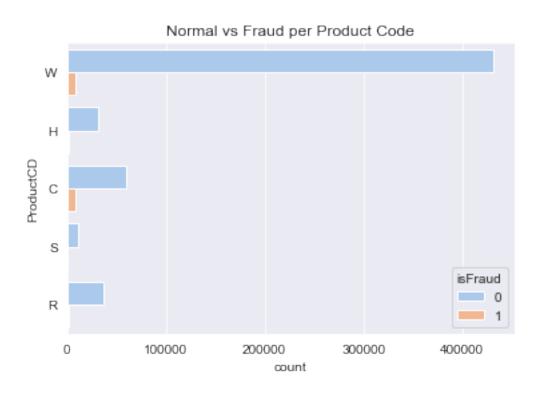


Transaction Amount

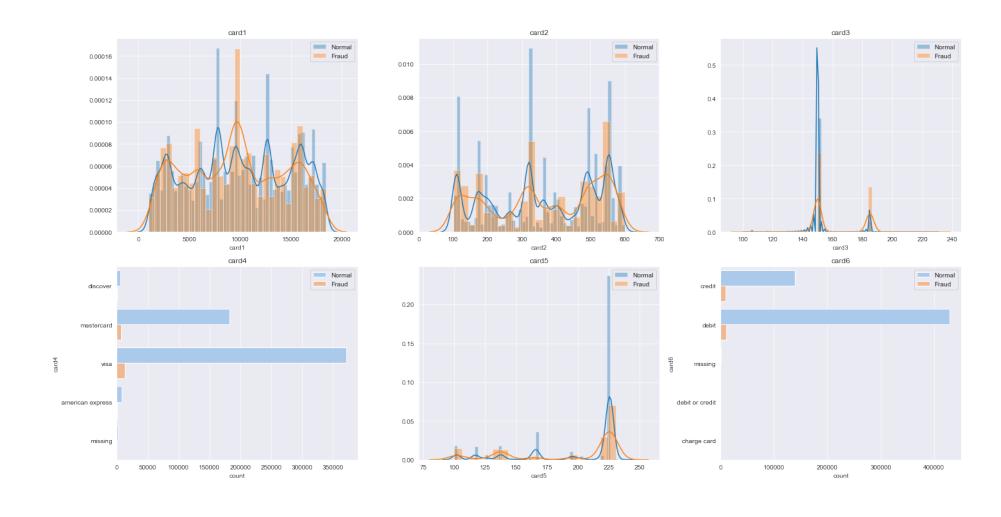




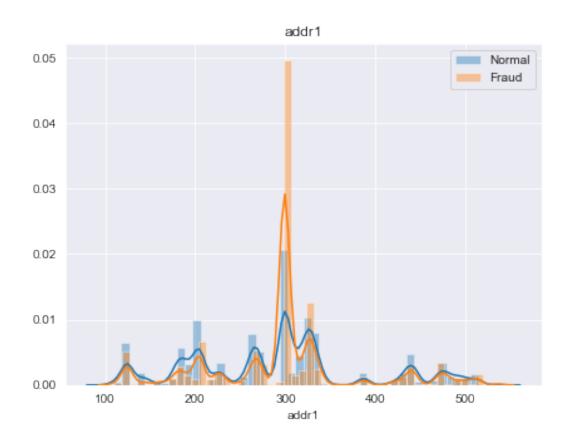
Product Codes

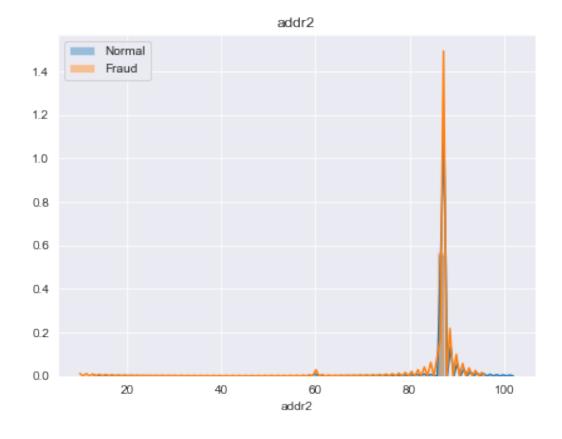


Payment Card Information

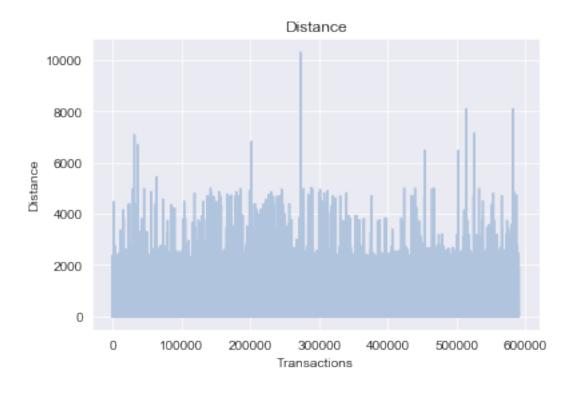


Address

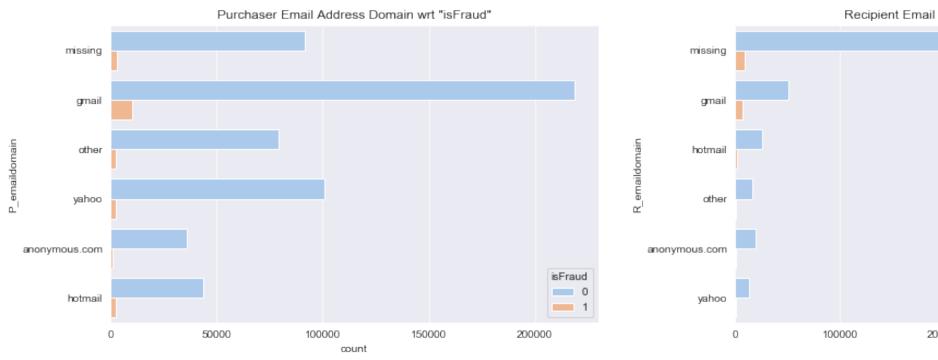


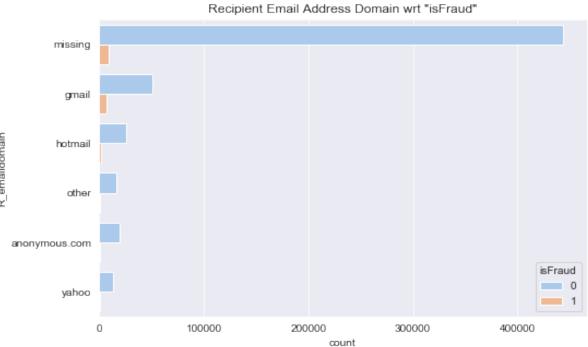


Distance

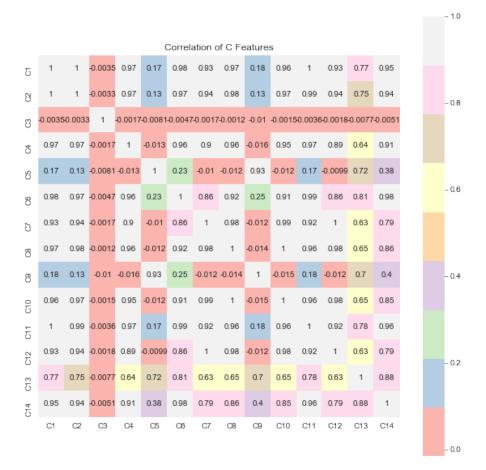


Email Domains



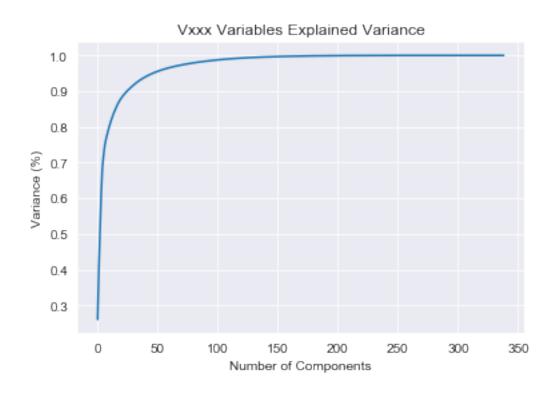


Feature Correlation





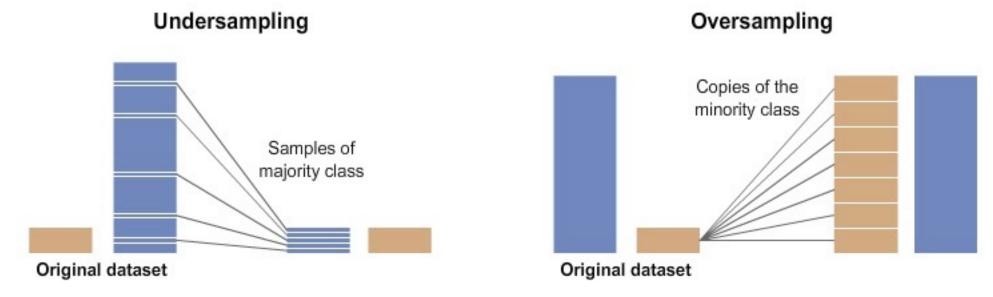
Principal Component Analysis



Class Imbalance

Random Undersampling

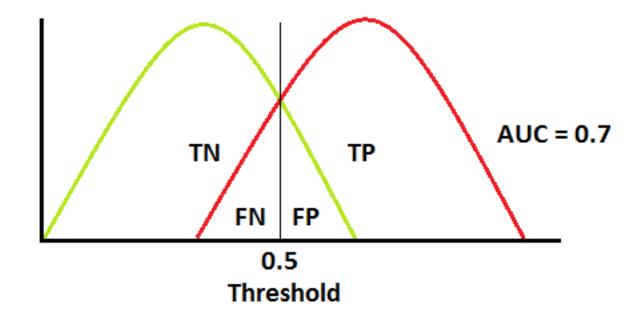
• Synthetic Majority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE)



(source)

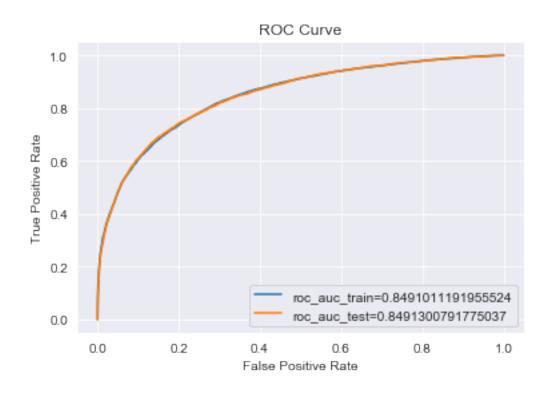
Evaluation Metrics

- Area under Receiver Operating Characteristic curve
- 0.9

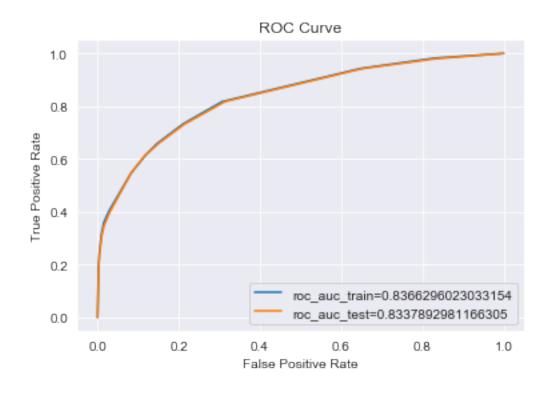


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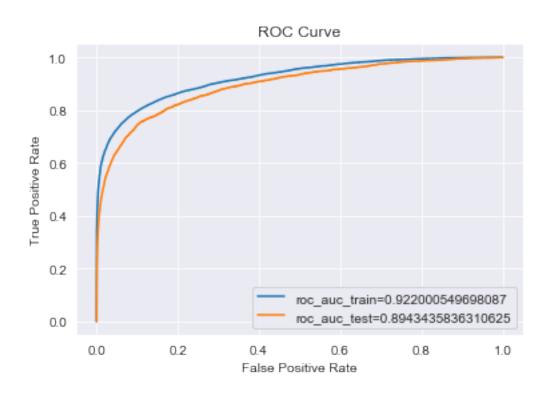
Logistic Regression



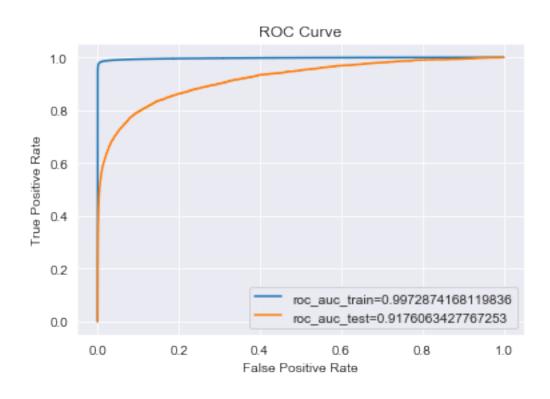
Decision Tree



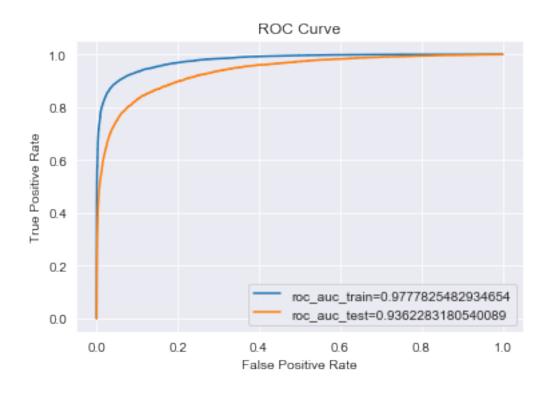
Random Forest



Gradient Boosting Classifier - SMOTE



Gradient Boosting Classifier



Important Variables (>= 0.03)

- Vesta engineered features (actual meaning is masked):
 - I, PCA (e.g. ranking, counting, other entity relations)
 - C features (counting, e.g. how many addresses found)
 - D3 (time delta, such as days between the previous transaction date)
- Transaction Amount

Summary

ROC AUC	Precision	Recall	Type I Error	Type II Error
0.9362	0.21	0.85	0.112	0.005

Q&A