

# BUILD END-TO-END DATA PIPELINE FOR ONLINE PAYMENT FRAUD

### **Group 4**

- 1. Asti Nuswantari
- 2. Fahrul Rozi Meiduan
- 3. Rifqi Manufi Fathur Rahman

Mentor: Fiqri Wicaksono

### **OUTLINES**

Ol BUSINESS OVERVIEW

O2 DATA

UNDERSTANDING

GOALS & STRATEGIEST

CLOUD & DATA INGESTION

DATA WAREHOUSE

DATA TRANSFORMATION

O

DASHBOARD & CODE

## 01 BUSINESS **OVERVIEW**



## PROBLEM STATEMENT

Financial institutions increasingly rely upon data-driven methods for developing fraud detection systems, which are able to automatically detect and block fraudulent transactions. From a machine learning perspective, the task of detecting suspicious transactions is a binary classification problem and therefore many techniques can be applied.

In this case, company needs to know about why our consumer have negative trend. We as a data specialist should analysis the problem. Lists like this one:

- The transaction healthy or not
- Build Data Pipeline
- Build Data Mart & Dashboard

02

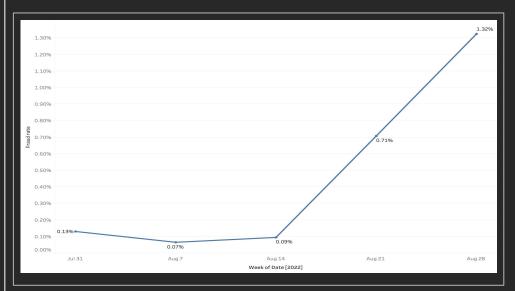
## DATA UNDERSTANDING

## DATA DESCRIPTION

#### Description:

- 1. step: represents a unit of time where 1 step equals 1 hour
- type: type of online transaction
- 3. amount: the amount of the transaction
- 4. nameOrig: customer starting the transaction
- 5. oldbalanceOrg: balance before the transaction
- 6. newbalanceOrig: balance after the transaction
- 7. nameDest: recipient of the transaction
- 8. oldbalanceDest: initial balance of recipient before the transaction
- 9. newbalanceDest: the new balance of recipient after the transaction
- 10. isFraud: fraud transaction
- 11. Datetime (added column): data timestamp

## DATA UNDERSTANDING



	Week of Date								
	July 31, 2022	August 7, 2022	August 14, 2022	August 21, 2022	August 28, 2022				
Total_transaction	1,164,948	2,911,968	1,944,454	251,852	89,398				
Total_fraud	1,518	1,893	1,836	1,782	1,184				
Total_FlaggedFraud	0	3	3	3	7				
Fraud rate	0.13%	0.07%	0.09%	0.71%	1.32%				

Fraud rate

Increasing fraud rate by week

Transaction

Decreasing transaction behavior

## 03

GOALS &
STRATEGIES

## **GOALS**

Serve ready to analysis data from our data which is online payment fraud data into several tables that has been normalized and visualize data distribution

### **STRATEGIES**

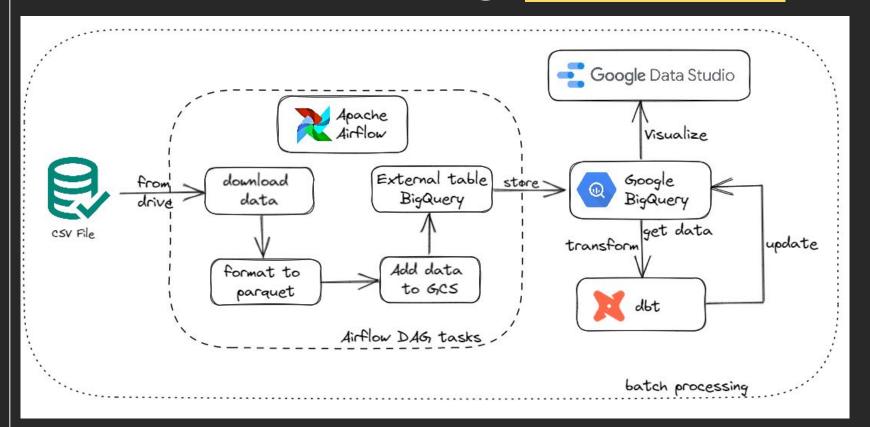
build an end-to-end data pipeline from ingestion data with Airflow to bigQuery until create dashboard

04

# CLOUD & DATA INGESTION

**Batch & Stream Processing** 

## Batch Processing Workflow



## Airflow DAGs

- Since our initialize data is in zip file, we tried to move the extracted file data to another gdrive.
- DAG is consist of 4 tasks:
  - download\_dataset\_task
  - format\_to\_parquet\_task
  - local\_to\_gcs\_task
  - bigquery\_external\_table\_task
- DAG in airflow



```
[DAG]

download_dataset_task

format_to_parquet_task

local_to_gcs_task

bigquery_external_table_task
```



#### download\_dataset\_task

- In this step, we download dataset from google drive with name fraud\_dataset\_final.csv
- Since the file is big in size, tried to download the data from test.sh file and run the bashOperator command in airflow.
- test.sh and download\_dataset\_task code looks like this:

```
#!/bin/bash
fileid="1Ty1MrhKWi0Y66xsGZLLC7db406j7MnnX"
filename="fraud_dataset_final.csv"
html=`curl -c ./cookie -s -L "https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=${fileid}"`
curl -Lb ./cookie "https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&`echo ${html}|grep -Po '(confirm=[a-zA-Z0-9\-_]+)'`&id=${fileid}" -o "/opt/airflow/${filename}"

download_dataset_task = BashOperator(
    task_id="download_dataset_task",
    bash_command="test.sh"
    # bash_command=f"curl -sSL {dataset_url} > '{path_to_local_home}/{dataset_file}'"  # for smaller files
}
```



#### format\_to\_parquet\_task

- In this step, we tried to convert csv dataset to parquet.
- Dataset file size is around 591MB.
- Since the data is too big, we decided to convert our dataset to parquet so we can save up some space and time during uploading data to GCS.
- format\_to\_parquet\_task and format\_to\_parquet function looks like this:

```
format_to_parquet_task = PythonOperator(
    task_id="format_to_parquet_task",
    python_callable=format_to_parquet,
    op_kwargs={
        "src_file": f"{path_to_local_home}/{dataset_file}",
    },
}

def format_to_parquet(src_file):
    if not src_file.endswith('.csv'):
        logging.error("Can only accept source files in CSV format, for the moment")
        return
    table = pv.read_csv(src_file)
    return pq.write_table(table, src_file.replace('.csv', '.parquet'))
```



#### local\_to\_gcs\_task

- In this step, we tried to upload the parquet file to Google Cloud Storage (GCS)
- local\_to\_gcs\_task will call upload\_to\_gcs function.
- This will upload our parquet file to GCS based on object assigned, in this case data will be available in <a href="mailto:raw/fraud\_dataset\_final.parquet">raw/fraud\_dataset\_final.parquet</a>
- local\_to\_gcs\_task and upload\_to\_gcs function looks like this:

```
local_to_gcs_task = PythonOperator(
    task_id="local_to_gcs_task",
    python_callable=upload_to_gcs,
    op_kwargs={
        "bucket": BUCKET,
        "object_name": f"raw/{parquet_file}",  # for parquet
        # "object_name": f"raw/{dataset_file}",  # for csv
        "local_file": f"{path_to_local_home}/{parquet_file}",  # for parquet file
        # "local_file": f"{path_to_local_home}/{dataset_file}" # for csv
},
)
```

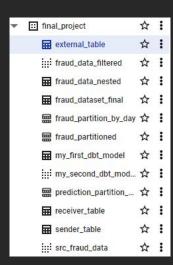
```
# NOTE: takes 20 mins, at an upload speed of 800kbps. Faster if your internet has a better upload speed
def upload_to_gcs(bucket, object_name, local_file):
    """
    Ref: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/uploading-objects#storage-upload-object-python
    :param bucket: GCS bucket name
    :param object_name: target path & file-name
    :param local_file: source path & file-name
    :return:
    """
    # WORKAROUND to prevent timeout for files > 6 MB on 800 kbps upload speed.
    # (Ref: https://github.com/googleapis/python-storage/issues/74)
    storage.blob._MAX_MULTIPART_SIZE = 5 * 1024 * 1024 # 5 MB
    storage.blob._DEFAULT_CHUNKSIZE = 5 * 1024 * 1024 # 5 MB
    # End of Workaround
    client = storage.Client()
    bucket = client.bucket(bucket)

blob = bucket.blob(object_name)
    blob.upload_from_filename(local_file)
```



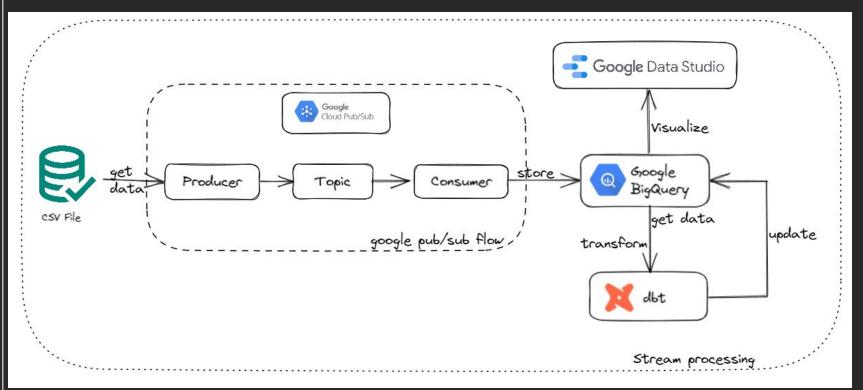
### bigquery\_external\_table\_task

- In this step, we transfer data from our GCS to BigQuery.
- Output from this task is external table in BigQuery.
- bigquery\_external\_table\_task looks like this:



∓ F	ilter Enter property n	ame or value	
	Field name	Туре	Mode
	step	INTEGER	NULLABLE
	type	STRING	NULLABLE
	amount	FLOAT	NULLABLE
	nameOrig	STRING	NULLABLE
	oldbalanceOrg	FLOAT	NULLABLE
	newbalanceOrig	FLOAT	NULLABLE
	nameDest	STRING	NULLABLE
	oldbalanceDest	FLOAT	NULLABLE
	newbalanceDest	FLOAT	NULLABLE
	isFraud	INTEGER	NULLABLE
	isFlaggedFraud	INTEGER	NULLABLE
	datetime	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE

## Stream Processing Workflow



## Stream Processing PubSub

### Publisher.py

- Also known as producer
- This step will get the dataset and send the data based on our schema to consumer
- Data send to using topic that is connected to Google Cloud Platform (pubsub section)
- In code, function to send data is called as send\_record()

## Stream Processing PubSub

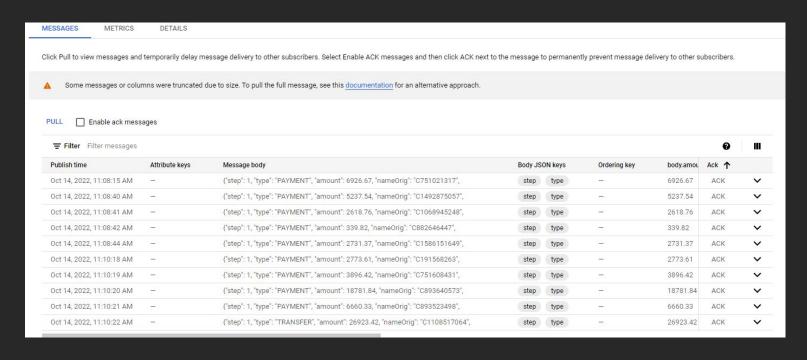
### Subscriber.py

- Also known as consumer
- This step will listen the data that is send by our producer.
- You can also check the data that is send by producer in Google Cloud PubSub section.
- To get the data, just pull message in sub topic

```
def callback(message):
   print(f'Received message: {message}')
    print(f'data: {message.data}')
    message.ack()
streaming pull future = subscriber.subscribe(subsciption path, callback=callback)
print(f'Listening for messages on {subsciption path}')
with subscriber:
                                                                # wrap subscriber in a 'with' block to automate response
        # streaming pull future.result(timeout=timeout)
       streaming pull future.result()
                                                                # going without timeout will wait and block
    except TimeoutError:
       streaming pull future.cancel()
                                                                # trigger the shutdown
       streaming pull future.result()
                                                                # block until the shutdown is complete
```

## Stream Processing PubSub

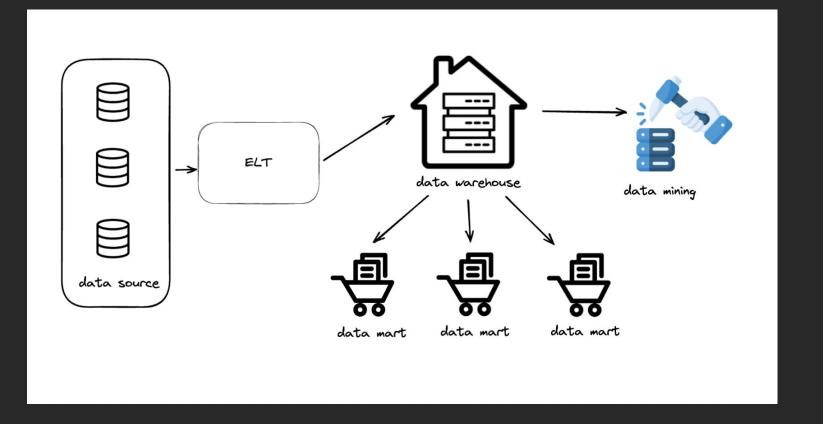
Example of pulling message from sub topic Google PubSub



## 05

## DATA WAREHOUSE & DATA TRANSFORMATION

### DATA WAREHOUSE DESIGN



We used dbt to transform data.

- Add 'datetime' column based on step
- Extract date and time from datetime column
- Replace Orig with 'Sender'
- Add 'difsender' by calculating the difference of newbalanceSend and oldbalanceSend
- Add 'difReceiver' by calculating the difference of newbalanceReceive and oldbalanceReceive

```
create or replace table
complete-aviary-362903.final_project_iykra.fraud` as
 select step, type,
 amount.
 nameOrig as senderID,
 oldbalanceOrg as oldbalanceSend,
 newbalanceOrig as newbalanceSend,
 abs(newbalanceOrig-oldbalanceOrg) as difsender,
 nameDest as ReceiverID.
 oldbalanceDest as oldbalancereceive,
 newbalanceDest as newbalancereceive.
 abs(newbalanceDest-oldbalanceDest) as difreceiver.
 isFraud,
 isFlaggedFraud,
  `datetime`.
 extract(date from `datetime`) as `date`,
 extract(time from `datetime`) as `time`
 from
`complete-aviary-362903.final_project_iykra.fraud_dataset
final`
 order by `datetime`;
```

Normalization data with separating sender\_table from raw data

<b>≡</b> sei	nder_table	Q QUERY	+ SHA	RE COP	Y E SNAPSHOT TO DE	LETE 🏦 EX	PORT *	
SCHEM	MA DETAILS	PREVIEW	V					
Row	senderID	1	count_trx	trx_dedate	trx_detype	trx_deamo	trx_deoldb	trx_denew
1	C1462946854		3	2022-08-15	CASH_IN	19475.73	771830.56	791306.29
				2022-08-22	CASH_IN	34253.45	1643662.56	1677916.01
				2022-08-26	CASH_IN	113062.25	10580.0	123642.25
2	C2051359467		3	2022-08-11	CASH_IN	37465.01	5874358.47	5911823.47
				2022-08-14	CASH_OUT	35279.51	0.0	0.0
				2022-08-17	PAYMENT	16568.84	21076.0	4507.16
3	C1999539787		3	2022-08-02	PAYMENT	19100.02	600.0	0.0
				2022-08-02	CASH_IN	242801.74	3999542.8	4242344.54
				2022-08-07	PAYMENT	28653.25	17222.0	0.0

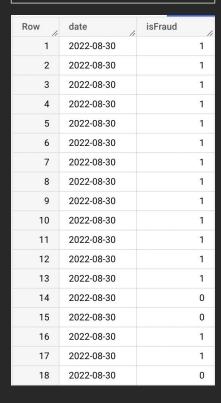
Normalization data with separating receiver\_table from raw data

□ receiver_table										
SCHEM	IA DETAILS F	PREVIEW								
Row	receiverID	count_trx	trx_dedate	trx_detype	trx_deamo	trx_deoldb				
1	C1286084959	113	2022-08-01 00:00:18 UTC	CASH_IN	71176.26	2539946.1				
			2022-08-01 00:00:42 UTC	DEBIT	6027.22	2628937.0				
			2022-08-01 00:00:43 UTC	CASH_OUT	607537.17	2090116.3				
			2022-08-01 00:01:10 UTC	CASH_OUT	373068.26	1427960.7				
			2022-08-01 00:01:13 UTC	CASH_IN	222126.95	1397610				
			2022-08-01 00:01:35 UTC	TRANSFER	176334.26	1251626.4				
			2022-08-01 00:02:10 UTC	TRANSFER	138647.54	2754218.7				
			2022-08-01 00:02:23 UTC	CASH_OUT	432168.02	2107778.1				
			2022-08-01 00:02:37 UTC	CASH_IN	411935.8	2519713.9				
			2022-08-01 00:02:40 UTC	TRANSFER	583848.46	667778.				
			2022-08-01 00:02:48 UTC	CASH_IN	403418.39	1801028.9				
			2022-08-01 00:03:09 UTC	CASH_OUT	607616.73	1359923.4				

### Data Fraud Partitioned by day

```
{{
          config(
              materialized='table',
              partition_by={
                   'field': 'date',
 6
                   'data_type': 'date',
                   'granularity': 'day'
      }}
10
11
12
        SELECT
13
          date,
          isFraud
14
15
        FROM
          {{ ref('fraud fix') }}
16
```





### Fraud Data Only

```
confia(
          materialized='view'
 5
     }}
      WITH fraud_data_customer AS (
 8
          SELECT
 9
10
          FROM
              {{ ref('fraud_fix') }}
12
13
      SELECT
14
          datetime,
15
          senderID.
16
          amount.
17
          type,
          oldbalancesend,
18
          newbalancesend,
19
20
          receiverID.
          oldbalancereceive,
21
22
          newbalancereceive,
23
          date,
24
          isFraud
25
      FROM
          fraud data customer
26
      WHERE
          isFraud = 1
```

#### **Table Result**





### Data Fraud Filtered

```
{{
       config(
         materialized='view'
     }}
     WITH fraud_data_filtered AS (
          SELECT
10
         FROM
             {{ ref('fraud_fix') }}
11
     SELECT
13
14
         datetime,
         senderID,
16
          amount,
          type,
         oldbalancesend,
18
19
         newbalancesend,
         receiverID,
20
21
         oldbalancereceive,
         newbalancereceive,
         date.
          isFraud
      FROM
26
         fraud_data_filtered
     WHERE
          amount > 0
```



### **Table Result**

Ū	Тт	123	Тт	123	123	Тт	123	123		123
datetime =	senderID =	amount =	type =	oldbalanc€=	newbalanc =	receiverID =	oldbalanc€=	newbalanc =	date =	isFraud =
8/1/2022 0:00:0	C2115087165	4029.56	PAYMENT	106681	102651.44	M1604616170	0	0	8/1/2022	0
8/1/2022 0:00:00	C1404669942	1252.27	PAYMENT	31919	30666.73	M1047515321	0	0	8/1/2022	0
8/1/2022 0:00:00	C178393154	207283.84	CASH_OUT	0	0	C1749186397	215955.02	277515.05	8/1/2022	0
8/1/2022 0:00:00	C399373008	6113.14	PAYMENT	15629	9515.86	M391506011	0	0	8/1/2022	0
8/1/2022 0:00:00	C1107579932	152757.58	CASH_OUT	0	0	C1262822392	8356019.04	12494367.15	8/1/2022	0

#### **Data Fraud Nested**

```
config(
              materialized='table'
5
     }}
      WITH fraud_nested AS (
          SELECT
          datetime,
10
          ARRAY AGG(STRUCT(
11
              step,
12
13
              type nested)) AS timestamp nested
14
        FROM (
15
          SELECT
16
            datetime.
17
            step,
18
19
            ARRAY_AGG(STRUCT(senderID,
20
               oldbalanceSender,
21
                newbalanceSender,
22
               difSender,
23
                receiverID.
24
               oldbalanceReceive.
25
               newbalanceReceive.
26
               difReceiver.
27
                isFraud.
28
                isFlaggedFraud)) AS type nested
29
          FROM
30
            {{ ref('src fraud data') }}
31
          GROUP BY
32
            type,
33
           step,
34
           datetime)
35
        GROUP BY
36
          datetime
37
        ORDER BY
38
          datetime)
39
     SELECT * FROM fraud nested
```

#### **Table Result**



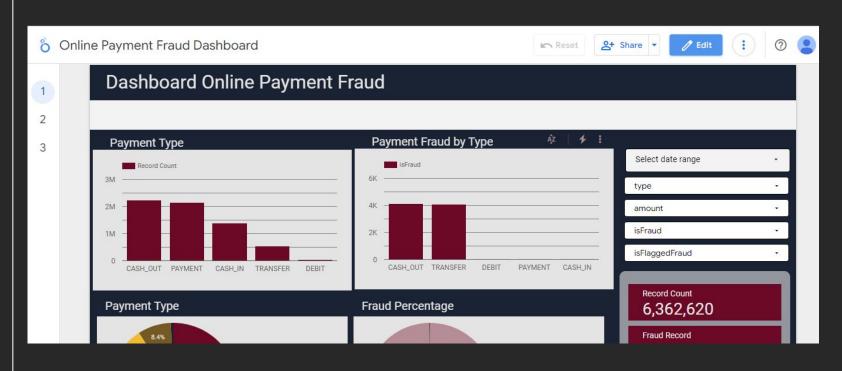


06

# DASHBOARD & CODE

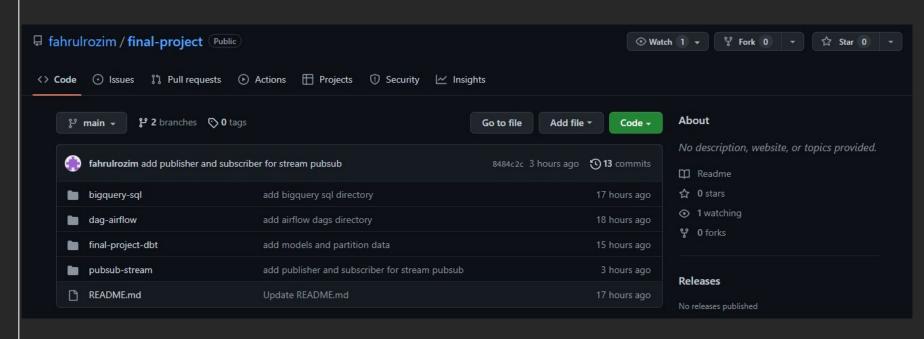
### **DASHBOARD**

You can access dashboard at: bit.ly/dashboardfraud



### **SOURCE CODE**

You can access github at: <a href="https://github.com/fahrulrozim/final-project">https://github.com/fahrulrozim/final-project</a>



## THANK YOU

"Data telling the truth, people tell stories and hopes."

### -Someone Famous