

```

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns                #visualisation
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt      #visualisation
%matplotlib inline
sns.set(color_codes=True)
pd.set_option('display.max_rows',None)
pd.set_option('display.max_columns',None)

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler    #Importing StandardScaler using sklearn library

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split    #To split the data in training and testing part

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score    #To generate classification report and accuracy score

df=pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/creditcard_2023.csv')

df.head()

```

	id	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	
0	0	-0.260648	-0.469648	2.496266	-0.083724	0.129681	0.732898	0.519014	-0.130006	0.727159	0.637735	-0.987020	0.293438	-0.941386	0.
1	1	0.985100	-0.356045	0.558056	-0.429654	0.277140	0.428605	0.406466	-0.133118	0.347452	0.529808	0.140107	1.564246	0.574074	0.
2	2	-0.260272	-0.949385	1.728538	-0.457986	0.074062	1.419481	0.743511	-0.095576	-0.261297	0.690708	-0.272985	0.659201	0.805173	0.
3	3	-0.152152	-0.508959	1.746840	-1.090178	0.249486	1.143312	0.518269	-0.065130	-0.205698	0.575231	-0.752581	0.737483	0.592994	0.
4	4	-0.206820	-0.165280	1.527053	-0.448293	0.106125	0.530549	0.658849	-0.212660	1.049921	0.968046	-1.203171	1.029577	1.439310	0.

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

```

df.shape

(568630, 31)

```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 568630 entries, 0 to 568629
Data columns (total 31 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   id      568630 non-null    int64
1   V1      568630 non-null    float64
2   V2      568630 non-null    float64
3   V3      568630 non-null    float64
4   V4      568630 non-null    float64
5   V5      568630 non-null    float64
6   V6      568630 non-null    float64
7   V7      568630 non-null    float64
8   V8      568630 non-null    float64
9   V9      568630 non-null    float64
10  V10     568630 non-null    float64
11  V11     568630 non-null    float64
12  V12     568630 non-null    float64
13  V13     568630 non-null    float64
14  V14     568630 non-null    float64
15  V15     568630 non-null    float64
16  V16     568630 non-null    float64
17  V17     568630 non-null    float64
18  V18     568630 non-null    float64
19  V19     568630 non-null    float64
20  V20     568630 non-null    float64
21  V21     568630 non-null    float64
22  V22     568630 non-null    float64
23  V23     568630 non-null    float64
24  V24     568630 non-null    float64
25  V25     568630 non-null    float64
26  V26     568630 non-null    float64
27  V27     568630 non-null    float64
28  V28     568630 non-null    float64
29  Amount  568630 non-null    float64
30  Class   568630 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(29), int64(2)
memory usage: 134.5 MB
```

```
df.describe()
```

	id	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
count	568630.000000	5.686300e+05	5.686300e+05	5.686300e+05	5.686300e+05	5.686300e+05	5.686300e+05	5.686300e+05
mean	284314.500000	-5.638058e-17	-1.319545e-16	-3.518788e-17	-2.879008e-17	7.997245e-18	-3.958636e-17	-3.198898e-17
std	164149.486122	1.000001e+00	1.000001e+00	1.000001e+00	1.000001e+00	1.000001e+00	1.000001e+00	1.000001e+00
min	0.000000	-3.495584e+00	-4.996657e+01	-3.183760e+00	-4.951222e+00	-9.952786e+00	-2.111111e+01	-4.351839e+00
25%	142157.250000	-5.652859e-01	-4.866777e-01	-6.492987e-01	-6.560203e-01	-2.934955e-01	-4.458712e-01	-2.835329e-01
50%	284314.500000	-9.363846e-02	-1.358939e-01	3.528579e-04	-7.376152e-02	8.108788e-02	7.871758e-02	2.333659e-01
75%	426471.750000	8.326582e-01	3.435552e-01	6.285380e-01	7.070047e-01	4.397368e-01	4.977881e-01	5.259548e-01
max	568629.000000	2.229046e+00	4.361865e+00	1.412583e+01	3.201536e+00	4.271689e+01	2.616840e+01	2.178730e+02

df.dtypes

```

id          int64
V1          float64
V2          float64
V3          float64
V4          float64
V5          float64
V6          float64
V7          float64
V8          float64
V9          float64
V10         float64
V11         float64
V12         float64
V13         float64
V14         float64
V15         float64
V16         float64
V17         float64
V18         float64
V19         float64
V20         float64
V21         float64
V22         float64
V23         float64

```

```

V24      float64
V25      float64
V26      float64
V27      float64
V28      float64
Amount   float64
Class    int64
dtype: object

```

```
df.tail()
```

	id	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	
568625	568625	-0.833437	0.061886	-0.899794	0.904227	-1.002401	0.481454	-0.370393	0.189694	-0.938153	-1.161847	1.
568626	568626	-0.670459	-0.202896	-0.068129	-0.267328	-0.133660	0.237148	-0.016935	-0.147733	0.483894	-0.210817	0.
568627	568627	-0.311997	-0.004095	0.137526	-0.035893	-0.042291	0.121098	-0.070958	-0.019997	-0.122048	-0.144495	0.
568628	568628	0.636871	-0.516970	-0.300889	-0.144480	0.131042	-0.294148	0.580568	-0.207723	0.893527	-0.080078	-0.
568629	568629	-0.795144	0.433236	-0.649140	0.374732	-0.244976	-0.603493	-0.347613	-0.340814	0.253971	-0.513556	0.

```
df.columns
```

```

Index(['id', 'V1', 'V2', 'V3', 'V4', 'V5', 'V6', 'V7', 'V8', 'V9', 'V10',
      'V11', 'V12', 'V13', 'V14', 'V15', 'V16', 'V17', 'V18', 'V19', 'V20',
      'V21', 'V22', 'V23', 'V24', 'V25', 'V26', 'V27', 'V28', 'Amount',
      'Class'],
      dtype='object')

```

```
df['Class'].value_counts()
```

```

0    284315
1    284315
Name: Class, dtype: int64

```

```

print("***** Amount Lost due to fraud:*****\n")
print("Total amount lost to fraud")
print(df.Amount[df.Class == 1].sum())
print("Mean amount per fraudulent transaction")
print(df.Amount[df.Class == 1].mean().round(4))
print("Compare to normal transactions:")
print("Total amount from normal transactions")
print(df.Amount[df.Class == 0].sum())
print("Mean amount per normal transactions")
print(df.Amount[df.Class == 0].mean().round(4))

```

```
***** Amount Lost due to fraud:*****
```

```

Total amount lost to fraud
3428157045.3500004
Mean amount per fraudulent transaction
12057.6018
Compare to normal transactions:
Total amount from normal transactions
3419261324.3999996
Mean amount per normal transactions
12026.3135

```

observations

- 1)we have 568630 rows of observations having 31 columns
- 2)'class' is our output feature indicating whether the transaction is "Fraudulent"(1) or "Not Fraudulent"(0)
- 3)"v1-v28" anonymized features representing various transaction attributes.
- 4)dtype(data type) of all the features looks perfects

✓ DATA PREPROCESSING

```

# Checking null values in the dataset
print(df.isnull().sum())

```

```

id      0
V1      0
V2      0
V3      0

```

```
V4      0
V5      0
V6      0
V7      0
V8      0
V9      0
V10     0
V11     0
V12     0
V13     0
V14     0
V15     0
V16     0
V17     0
V18     0
V19     0
V20     0
V21     0
V22     0
V23     0
V24     0
V25     0
V26     0
V27     0
V28     0
Amount  0
Class   0
dtype: int64
```

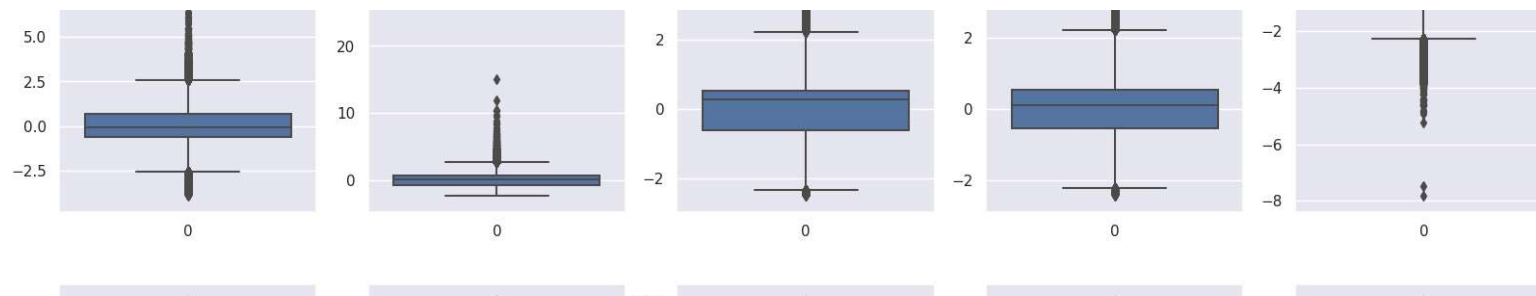
```
# Checking duplicate values in the dataset
df.duplicated().any()
```

```
False
```

Observation- No missing values No duplicates

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 40))
for i, col in enumerate(df.columns):
    plt.subplot(7, 5, i+1)
    sns.boxplot(df[col])
plt.show()
```





Summary of the boxplots

The boxplots show the distribution of each numerical variable in the dataset.

The median is represented by the line in the middle of the box.

The upper and lower quartiles are represented by the top and bottom of the box, respectively.

The whiskers extend to the maximum and minimum values of the data, excluding outliers.

Outliers are represented by individual points.

The boxplots show that the numerical variables have a wide range of values.

Some variables, such as 'Amount', 'Time', and 'V1', have a few outliers.

Other variables, such as 'V2', 'V3', and 'V4', have no outliers.

The boxplots can be used to identify potential outliers and to compare the distributions of different variables.

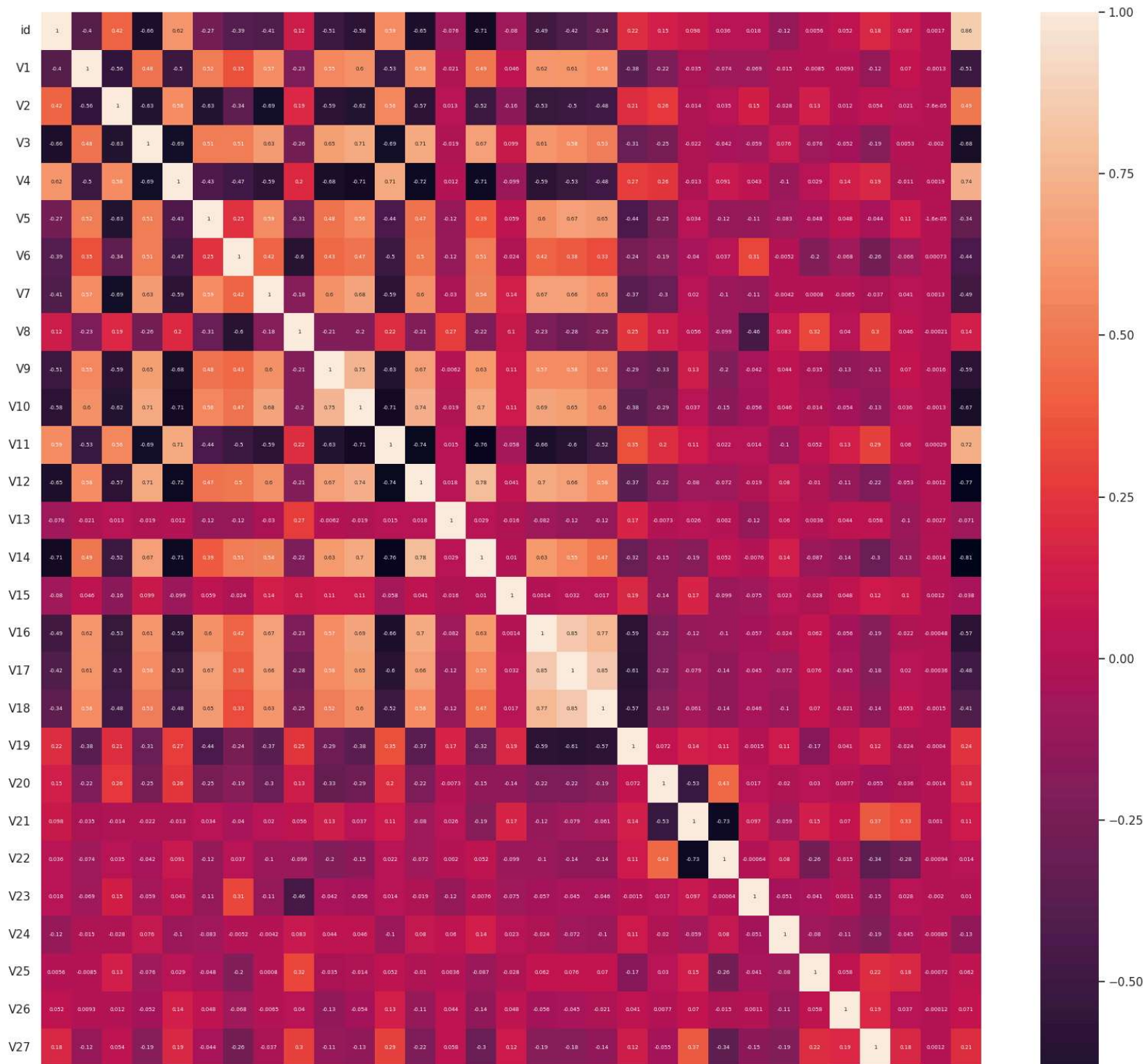
Double-click (or enter) to edit

Doing pairplots would take massive amount of time therefore we will just do a heatmap in python

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 20))
```

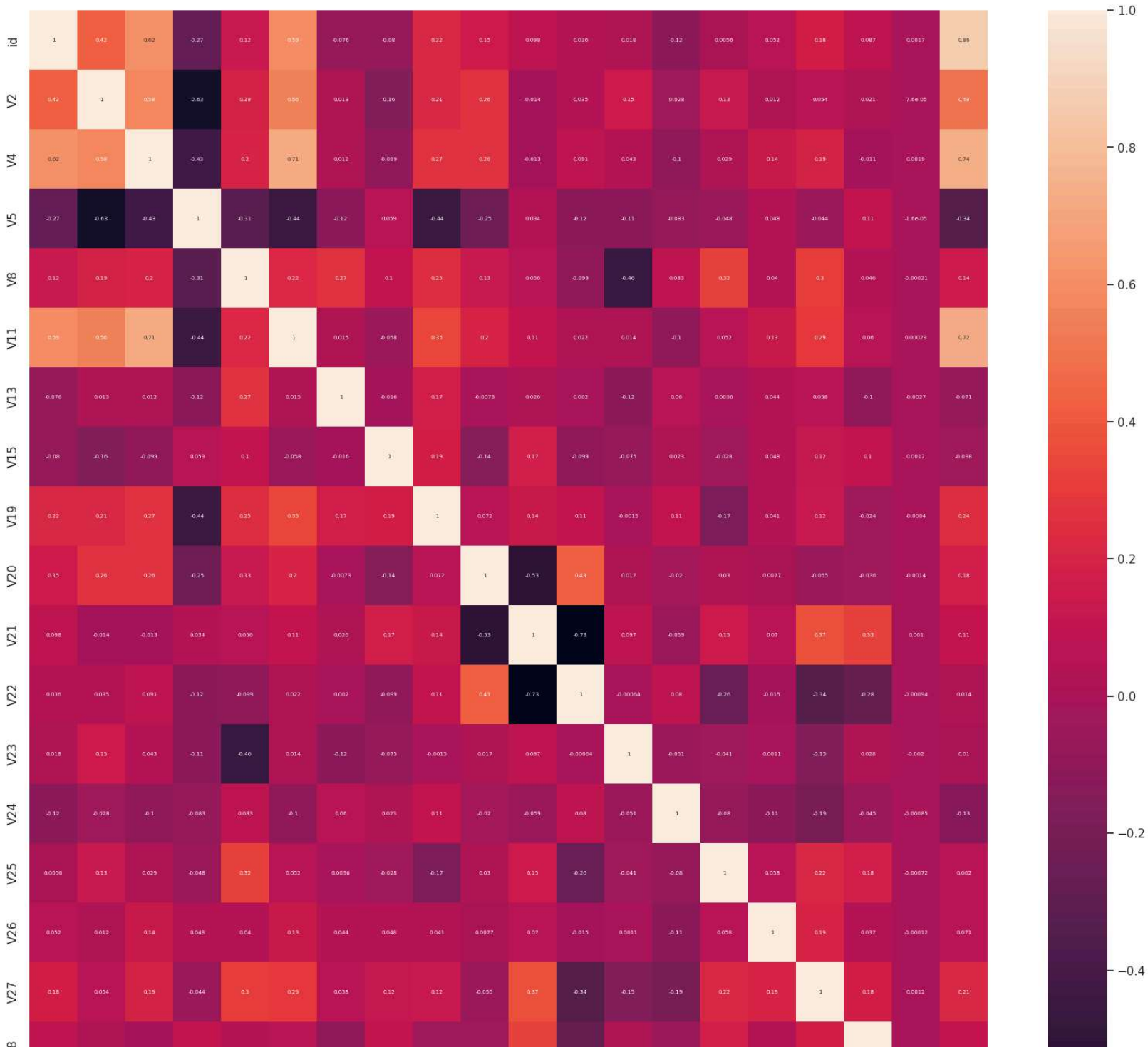
```
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, annot_kws={'size':5})
```

```
plt.show()
```



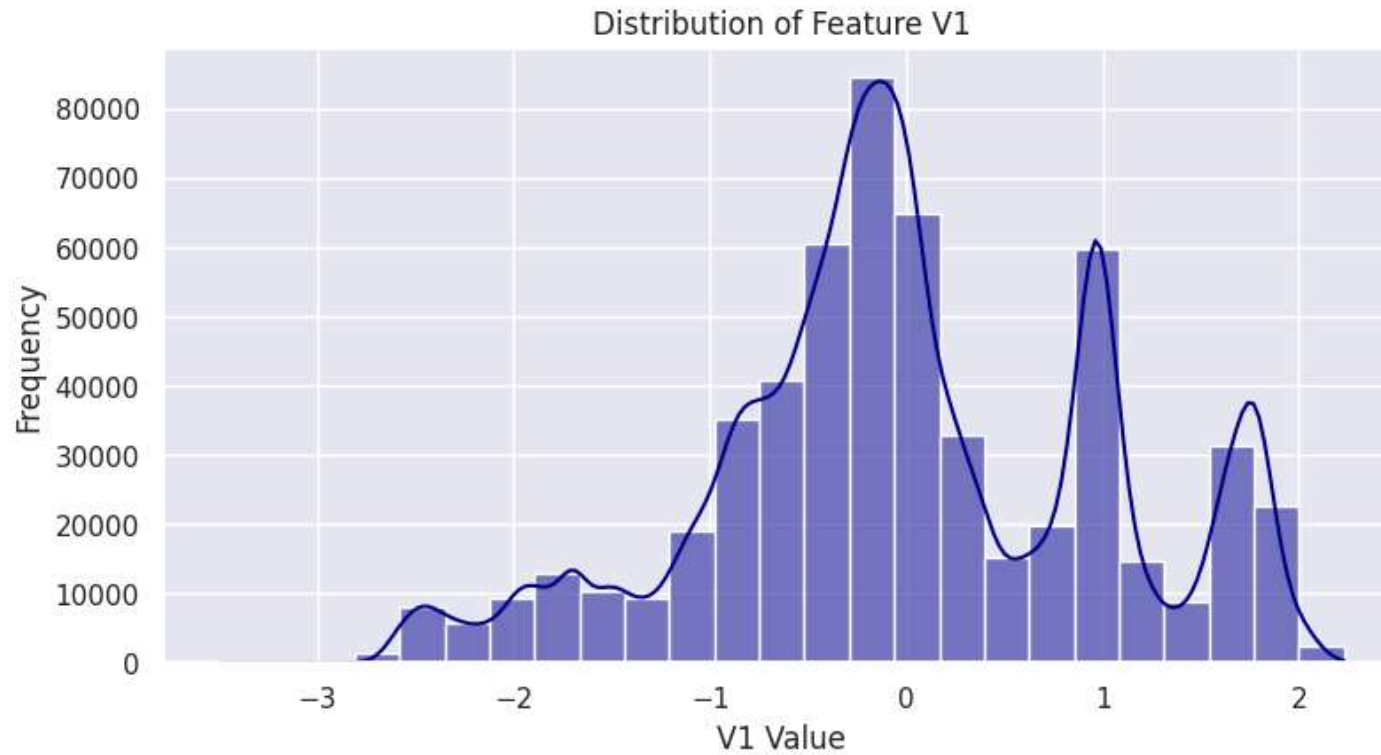
```
newdf = df.drop(columns=['V1', 'V3', 'V6', 'V7', 'V9', 'V10', 'V12', 'V14', 'V16', 'V17', 'V18'])
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 20))
sns.heatmap(newdf.corr(), annot=True, annot_kws={'size':5})
plt.show()
```



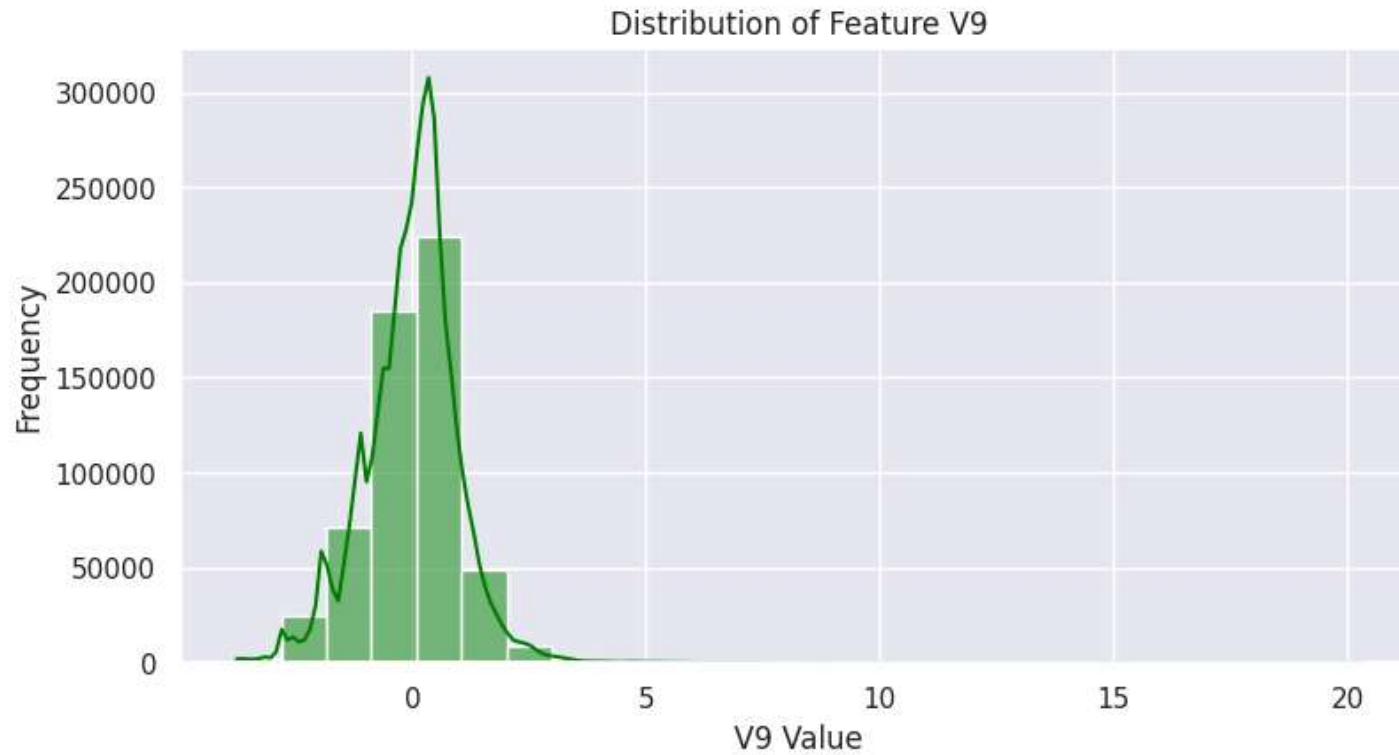


✓ EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)

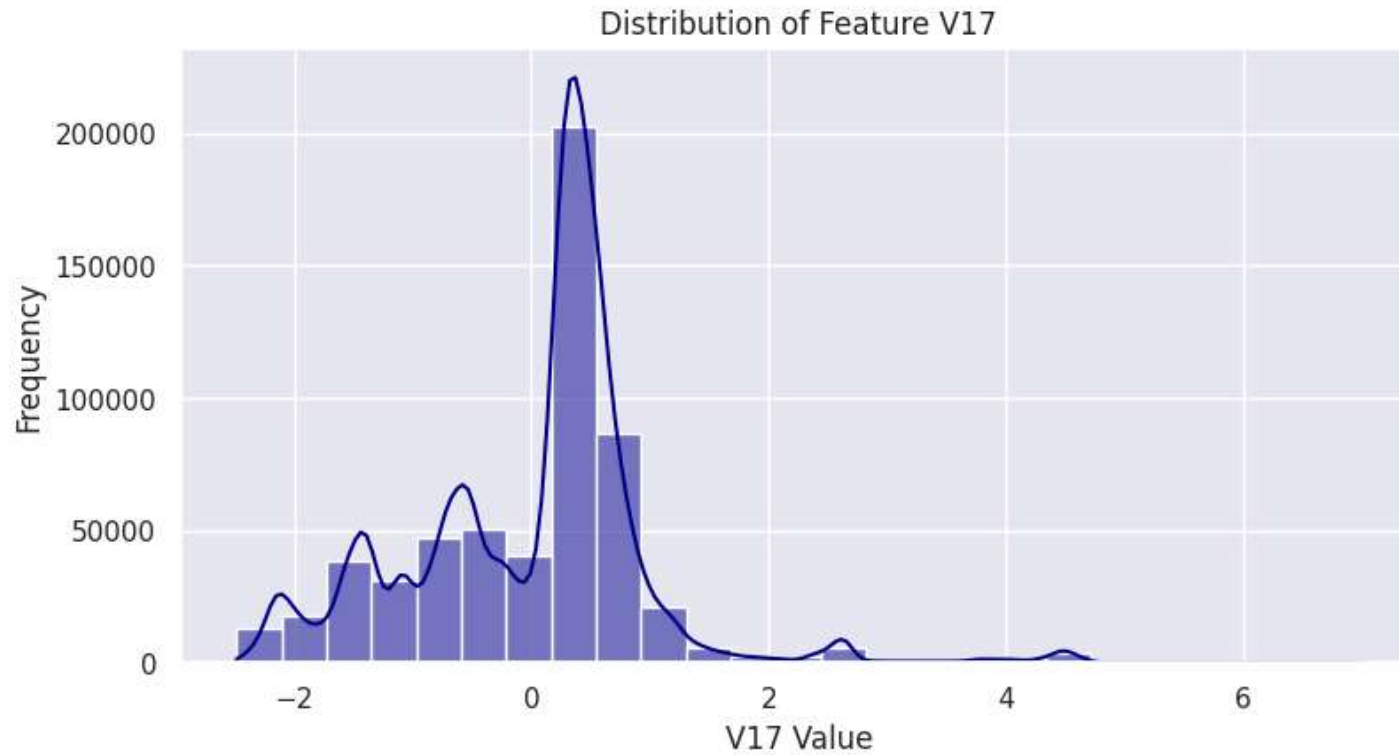
```
# Observing the Distribution of Feature V1
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 4.5))
sns.histplot(df['V1'], bins=25, kde=True, color='darkblue')
plt.title('Distribution of Feature V1')
plt.xlabel('V1 Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



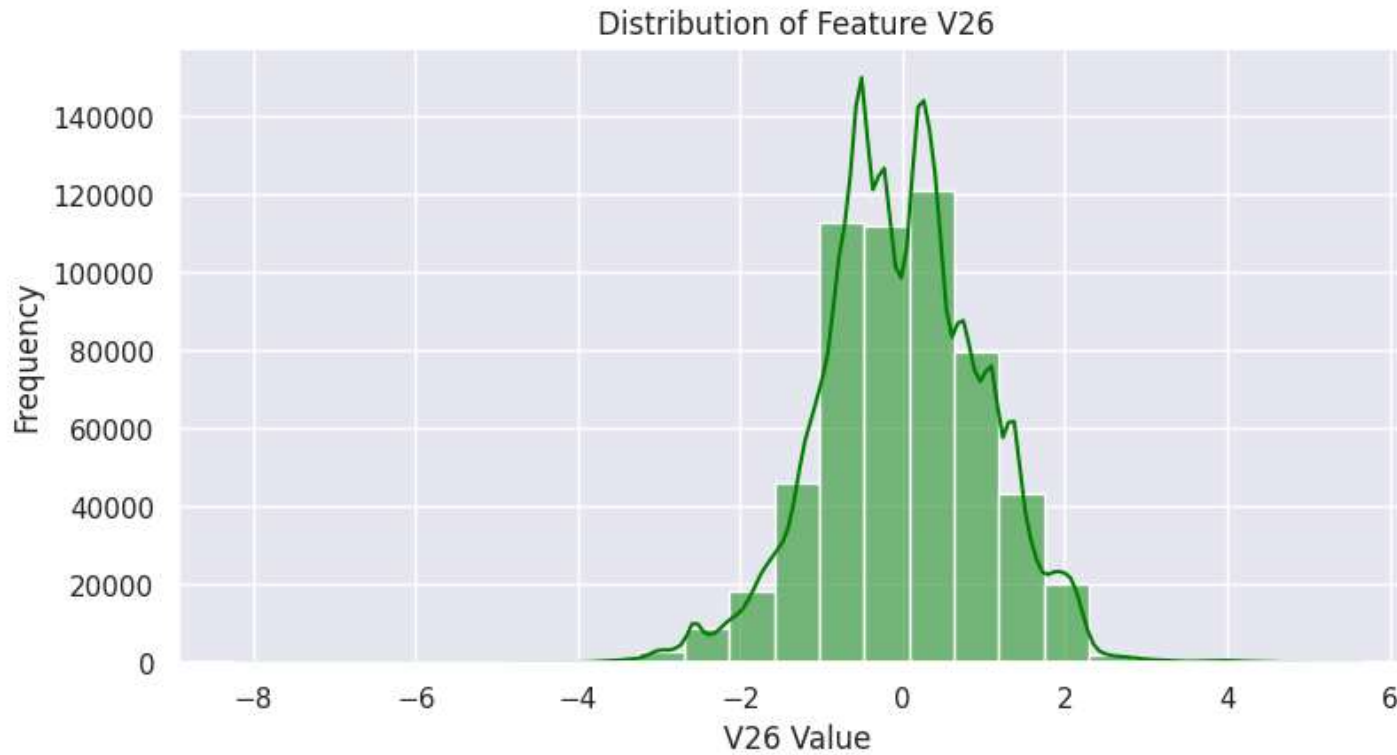
```
# Observing the Distribution of Feature V9
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 4.5))
sns.histplot(df['V9'], bins=25, kde=True, color='green')
plt.title('Distribution of Feature V9')
plt.xlabel('V9 Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



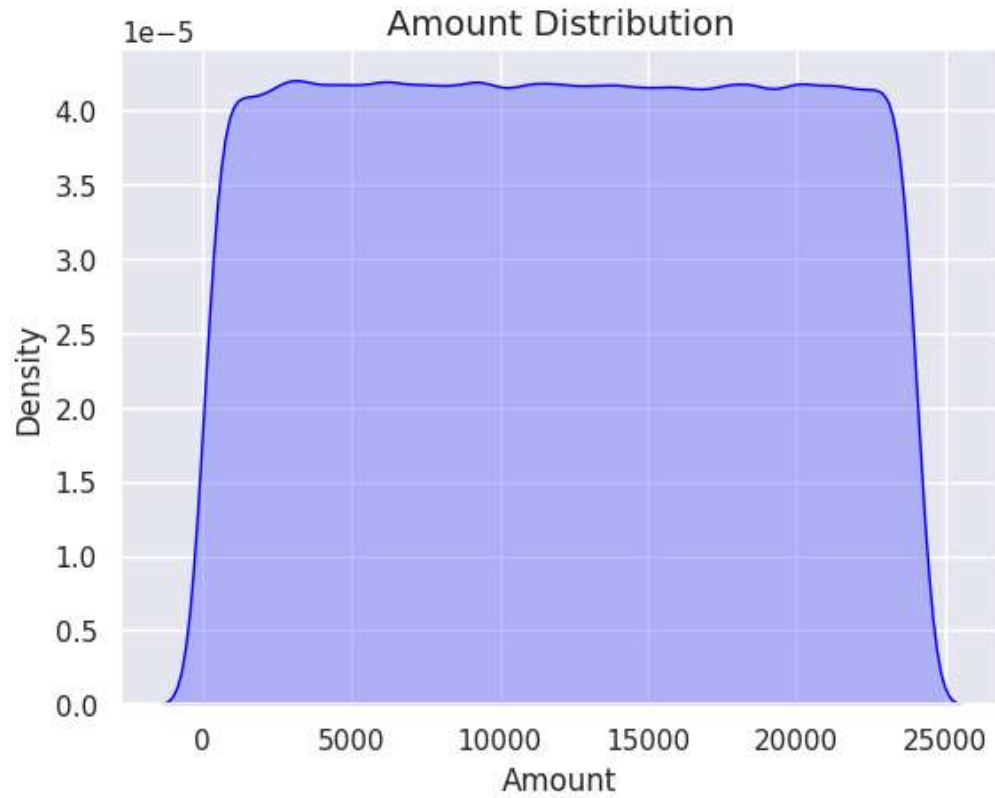
```
# Observing the Distribution of Feature V17
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 4.5))
sns.histplot(df['V17'], bins=25, kde=True, color='darkblue')
plt.title('Distribution of Feature V17')
plt.xlabel('V17 Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



```
# Observing the Distribution of Feature V26
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 4.5))
sns.histplot(df['V26'], bins=25, kde=True, color='green')
plt.title('Distribution of Feature V26')
plt.xlabel('V26 Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

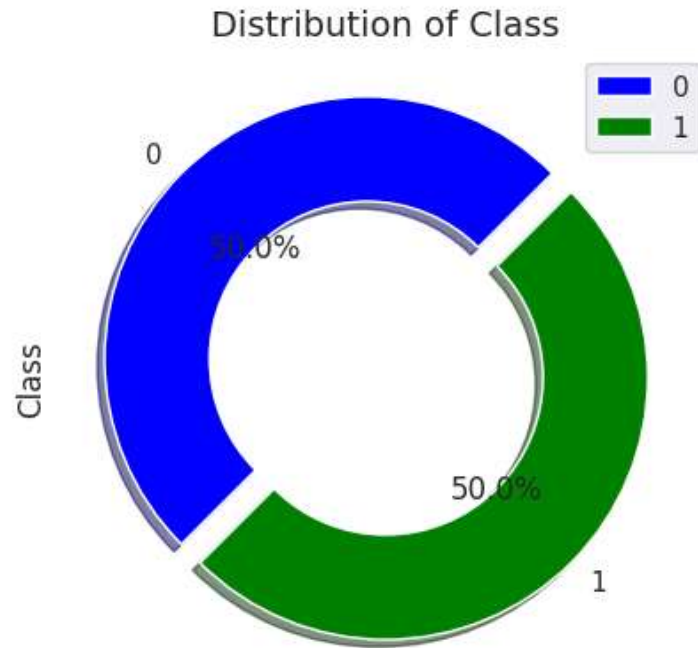


```
# Observing the Amount Distribution
sns.kdeplot(data= df['Amount'],color = 'blue', fill=True)
plt.title('Amount Distribution',size=14)
plt.show()
```

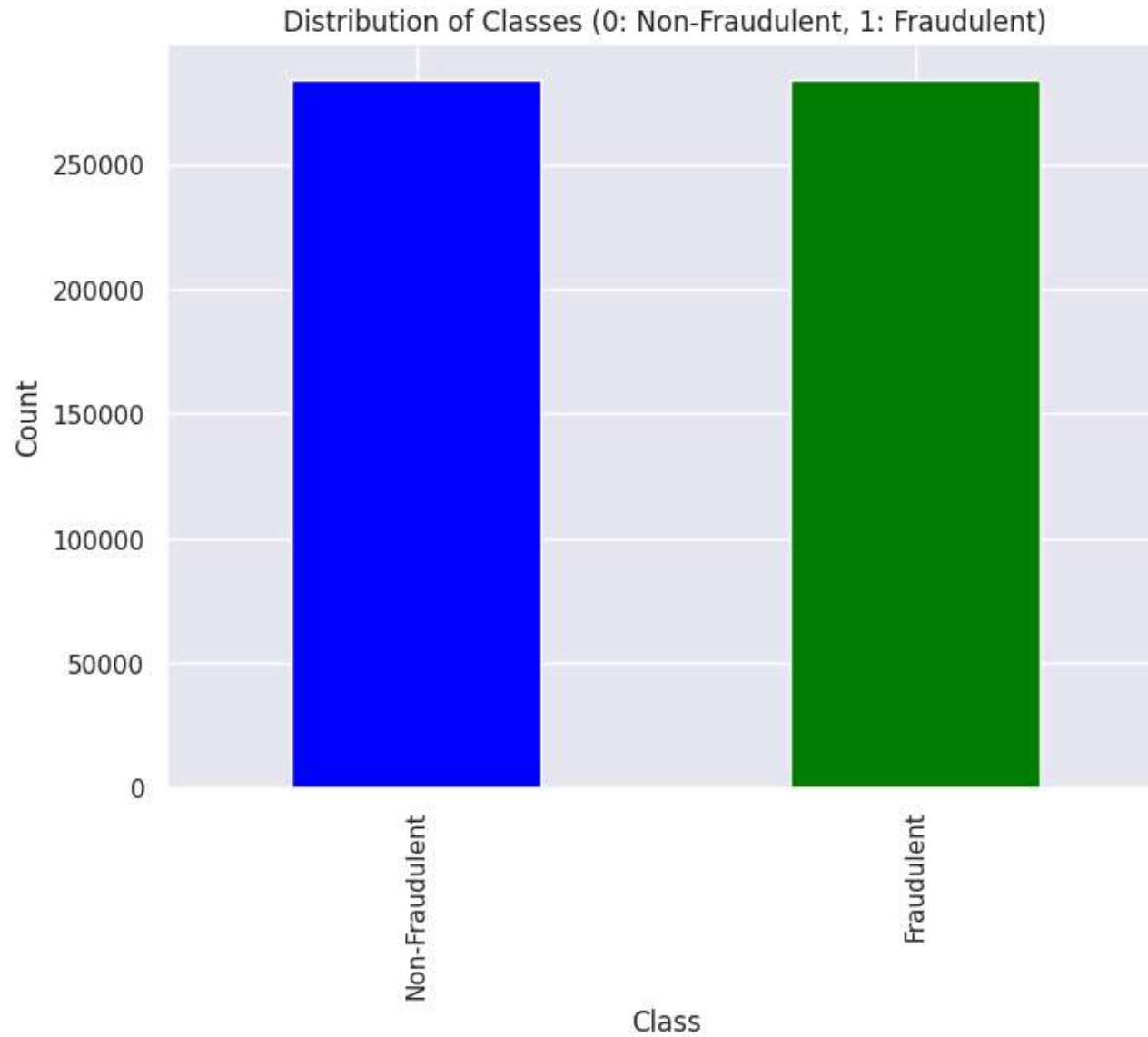



```
# Observing the Distribution of the Feature 'Class'
colors = ['blue', 'green']
explode = [0.1, 0]
df['Class'].value_counts().plot.pie(
    explode=explode,
    autopct='%3.1f%%',
    shadow=True,
    legend=True,
    startangle=45,
    colors=colors,
    wedgeprops=dict(width=0.4)
)

plt.title('Distribution of Class',size=14)
plt.show()
```



```
# Observing the Distribution of the Feature 'Class'
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
df['Class'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar', color=['blue', 'green'])
plt.title('Distribution of Classes (0: Non-Fraudulent, 1: Fraudulent)')
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.xticks([0, 1], ['Non-Fraudulent', 'Fraudulent'])
plt.show()
```



```
# Pulling the highest correlated feature to the feature 'Class'
corrmat = df.corr()
cols = corrmat.nlargest(15, 'Class')['Class'].index
cols
```

```
Index(['Class', 'id', 'V4', 'V11', 'V2', 'V19', 'V27', 'V20', 'V8', 'V21',
      'V28', 'V26', 'V25', 'V22', 'V23'],
```

```
dtype='object')
```

```
# Pulling the least correlated feature to the feature 'Class'
```

```
cols_negative = corrmatrix.nsmallest(15, 'Class')['Class'].index
```

```
cols_negative
```

```
Index(['V14', 'V12', 'V3', 'V10', 'V9', 'V16', 'V1', 'V7', 'V17', 'V6', 'V18',  
       'V5', 'V24', 'V13', 'V15'],  
      dtype='object')
```

```
# Joining the two above variables in one variable 'Credit_card'
```

```
Credit_card = []
```

```
for i in cols:
```

```
    Credit_card.append(i)
```

```
for j in cols_negative:
```

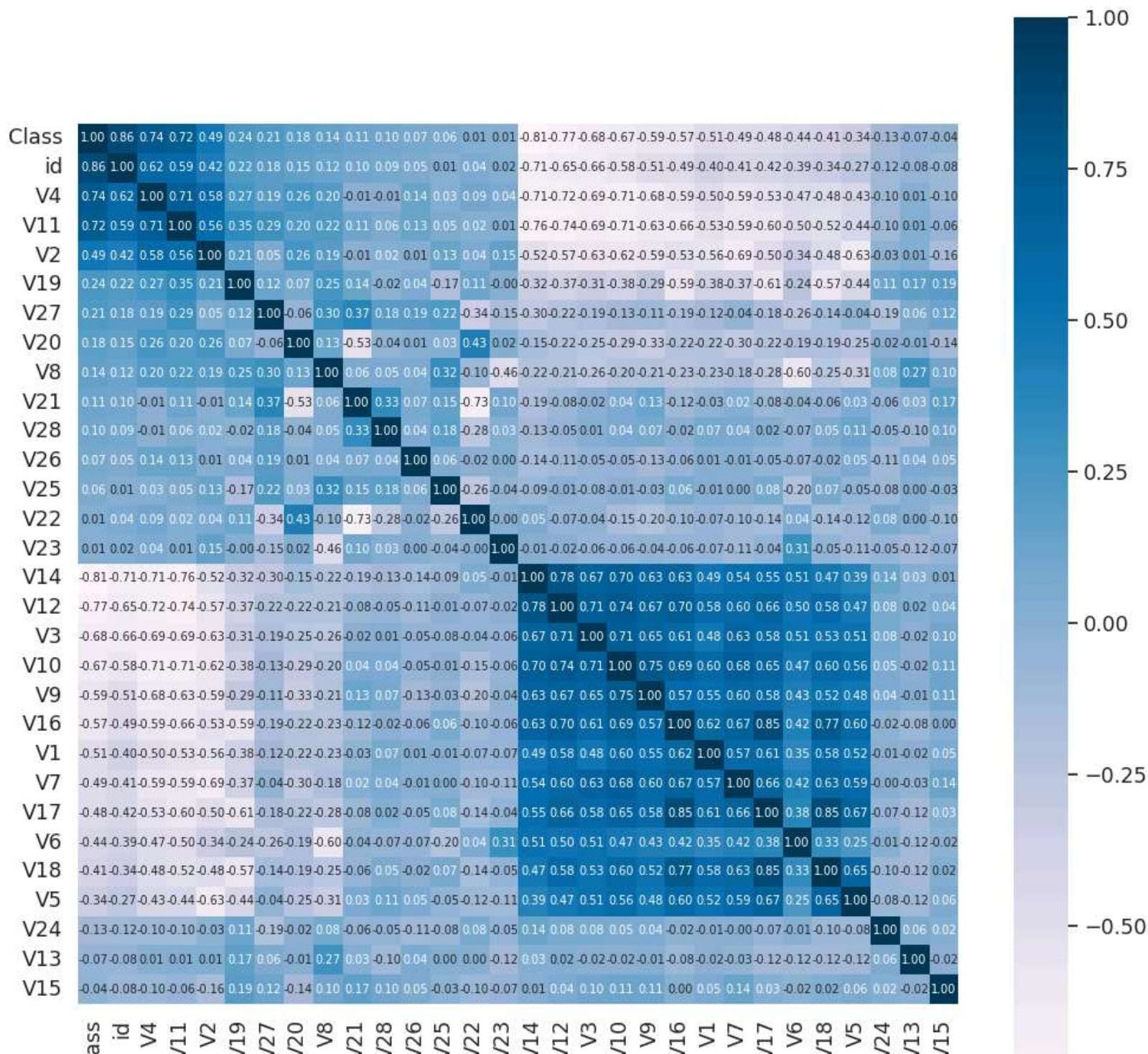
```
    Credit_card.append(j)
```

```
Credit_card
```

```
['Class',  
 'id',  
 'V4',  
 'V11',  
 'V2',  
 'V19',  
 'V27',  
 'V20',  
 'V8',  
 'V21',  
 'V28',  
 'V26',  
 'V25',  
 'V22',  
 'V23',  
 'V14',  
 'V12',  
 'V3',  
 'V10',  
 'V9',  
 'V16',  
 'V1',  
 'V7',  
 'V17',  
 'V6',  
 'V18',
```

```
'V5',  
'V24',  
'V13',  
'V15']
```

```
# Observing the Correlation between features using a heatmap  
corrmat = df[Credit_card].corr()  
sns.set(font_scale=1.15)  
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12,12))  
hm = sns.heatmap(corrmat,  
                  cmap='PuBu',  
                  cbar=True,  
                  annot=True,  
                  square=True,  
                  fmt='.2f',  
                  annot_kws={'size': 7},  
                  yticklabels=corrmat.columns,  
                  xticklabels=corrmat.columns)
```





✓ Split Data into Test and Train

```
# Split the data into features (X) and target (y).
x = df.drop(['id','Class'],axis=1)
y = df.Class
```

```
# Standardize the feature data (x)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X = scaler.fit_transform(x)
print(X)
```

```
[[ -0.2606478  -0.46964845  2.49626608 ... -0.08123011 -0.15104549
   0.85844694]
 [ 0.98509973 -0.35604509  0.55805635 ... -0.24805206 -0.06451192
  -0.79636931]
 [-0.26027161 -0.94938461  1.72853778 ... -0.30025804 -0.24471823
  -1.37701093]
 ...
 [-0.31199739 -0.00409479  0.13752559 ... -0.48753975 -0.26874127
   1.66640101]
 [ 0.63687054 -0.51696952 -0.30088853 ... -0.15926926 -0.07625057
  -0.27185346]
 [-0.79514417  0.43323608 -0.64914005 ... -1.5751126   0.7229365
   1.3659619  ]]
```

```
# Split the data into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42,stratify=y)
```

✓ Decision Tree Classifier

```
# Create a Decision Tree model
```

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
decision_tree_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
```

```
# Train the model
```

```
decision_tree_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▼      DecisionTreeClassifier
DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
```

```
# Predictions on the test set
```

```
y_pred = decision_tree_model.predict(X_test)
```

```
print("Decision Tree")
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print("\nAccuracy Score:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100,"%")
```

Decision Tree

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[56683  180]
 [   73 56790]]
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	56863
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	56863
accuracy			1.00	113726
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	113726
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	113726

Accuracy Score: 99.77753548001337 %

✓ Support Vector Machine

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
clf = SVC()
```

```
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

▼ SVC
SVC()

```
y_pred_svm = clf.predict(X_test)
```

```
print("Support Vector Machine")
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_svm))
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred_svm))
print("\nAccuracy Score:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_svm)*100,"%")
```

Support Vector Machine

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[56654  209]
 [ 122 56741]]
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	56863
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	56863
accuracy			1.00	113726
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	113726
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	113726

Accuracy Score: 99.70894958057085 %

```
Support_Vector_Machine = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_svm)*100
```

▼ Logistic Regression

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
reg = LogisticRegression()
reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▼ LogisticRegression
LogisticRegression()
```

```
y_pred_reg = reg.predict(X_test)
```

```
print("Logistic Regression Model")
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_reg))
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred_reg))
print("\nAccuracy Score:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_reg)*100,"%")
```

```
Logistic Regression Model
Confusion Matrix:
[[55593 1270]
 [ 2715 54148]]
```

```
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0           0.95       0.98       0.97       56863
     1           0.98       0.95       0.96       56863

 accuracy                   0.96       113726
 macro avg           0.97       0.96       0.96       113726
 weighted avg          0.97       0.96       0.96       113726
```

Accuracy Score: 96.49596398360973 %

```
Logistic_Regression = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_reg)*100
```

✓ Gradient Boosting Classifier(XGBoost)

```
!pip3 install xgboost
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: xgboost in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (2.0.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from xgboost) (1.23.5)  
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from xgboost) (1.11.4)
```

```
from xgboost import XGBClassifier
```

```
xgb = XGBClassifier()
```

```
xgb.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▼ XGBClassifier  
XGBClassifier(base_score=None, booster=None, callbacks=None,  
               colsample_bylevel=None, colsample_bynode=None,  
               colsample_bytree=None, device=None, early_stopping_rounds=None,  
               enable_categorical=False, eval_metric=None, feature_types=None,  
               gamma=None, grow_policy=None, importance_type=None,  
               interaction_constraints=None, learning_rate=None, max_bin=None,  
               max_cat_threshold=None, max_cat_to_onehot=None,  
               max_delta_step=None, max_depth=None, max_leaves=None,  
               min_child_weight=None, missing=nan, monotone_constraints=None,  
               multi_strategy=None, n_estimators=None, n_jobs=None,  
               num_parallel_tree=None, random_state=None, ...)
```

```
y_pred_xgb = xgb.predict(X_test)
```

```
-----  
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-87-7193dc8d1e83> in <cell line: 1>()  
----> 1 y_pred_xgb = xgb.predict(X_test)  
  
NameError: name 'xgb' is not defined
```

```
print("XGBoost Model")
```