

```
In [1]: pip install tensorflow
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (2.17.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-intel==2.17.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow) (2.17.0)
Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=1.0.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: astunparse>=1.6.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (1.6.3)
Requirement already satisfied: flatbuffers>=24.3.25 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (24.3.25)
Requirement already satisfied: gast!=0.5.0,!0.5.1,!0.5.2,>=0.2.1 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (0.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: google-pasta>=0.1.1 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (0.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: h5py>=3.10.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (3.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: libclang>=13.0.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (18.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: ml-dtypes<0.5.0,>=0.3.1 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (0.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: opt-einsum>=2.3.2 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (3.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (23.2)
Requirement already satisfied: protobuf!=4.21.0,!4.21.1,!4.21.2,!4.21.3,!4.21.4,!4.21.5,<5.0.0dev,>=3.20.3 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (3.20.3)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.32.2)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (75.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.12.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.6.6 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (4.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: wrapt>=1.11.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (1.14.1)
Requirement already satisfied: grpcio<2.0,>=1.24.3 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (1.66.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard<2.18,>=2.17 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.17.1)
Requirement already satisfied: keras>=3.2.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (3.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<2.0.0,>=1.26.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: wheel<1.0,>=0.23.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from astunparse>=1.6.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (0.44.0)
Requirement already satisfied: rich in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (13.3.5)
Requirement already satisfied: namex in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (0.0.8)
Requirement already satisfied: optree in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (0.13.0)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (3.7)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2024.8.30)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorboard<2.18,>=2.17->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (3.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.8.0,>=0.7.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorboard<2.18,>=2.17->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (0.7.2)
Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tensorboard<2.18,>=2.17->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (3.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.1.1 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from werkzeug>=1.0.1->tensorboard<2.18,>=2.17->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown-it-py<3.0.0,>=2.2.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from rich->keras>=3.2.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pygments<3.0.0,>=2.13.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from rich->keras>=3.2.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (2.15.1)
Requirement already satisfied: mdurl~0.1 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from markdown-it-py<3.0.0,>=2.2.0->rich->keras>=3.2.0->tensorflow-intel==2.17.0->tensorflow) (0.1.0)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

```
In [2]: pip install tabulate
```

Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (0.9.0)Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [3]: `pip install scikit-learn`

Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (1.5.2)Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.19.5 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.26.4)

Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.6.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.14.1)

Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.4.2)

Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 in c:\users\brady\onedrive\apps\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (3.5.0)

In [4]: `#WEEK 2 START`

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import tensorflow
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Embedding, Flatten, Dense, Concatenate
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
from scipy.spatial.distance import cdist
```

In [5]: `#create pandas DataFrame for financial anomaly data`

```
financial_df = pd.read_csv("~/Analytics-Practicum/data/financial_anomaly_data2.csv")
```

In [6]: `#print first 5 columns of DataFrame`

```
financial_df.head(5)
```

Out[6]:

	Timestamp	TransactionID	AccountID	Amount	Merchant	TransactionType	Location
0	1/1/2023 8:00	TXN1127	ACC4	95071.92	MerchantH	Purchase	Tokyo
1	1/1/2023 8:01	TXN1639	ACC10	15607.89	MerchantH	Purchase	London
2	1/1/2023 8:02	TXN872	ACC8	65092.34	MerchantE	Withdrawal	London
3	1/1/2023 8:03	TXN1438	ACC6	87.87	MerchantE	Purchase	London
4	1/1/2023 8:04	TXN1338	ACC6	716.56	MerchantI	Purchase	Los Angeles

In [7]: `#print class, RangeIndex, columns, non-null count, data type, and memory usage information`

```
financial_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 216960 entries, 0 to 216959
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   Timestamp       216960 non-null object  
 1   TransactionID    216960 non-null object  
 2   AccountID       216960 non-null object  
 3   Amount          216960 non-null float64  
 4   Merchant        216960 non-null object  
 5   TransactionType  216960 non-null object  
 6   Location        216960 non-null object  
dtypes: float64(1), object(6)
memory usage: 11.6+ MB
```

In [8]: `#print shape of DataFrame`

```
financial_df.shape
```

Out[8]: (216960, 7)

In [9]: `#print sum of null occurrences of each variable in DataFrame`

```
print(financial_df.isnull().sum())
```

```
Timestamp      0
TransactionID   0
AccountID      0
Amount         0
Merchant        0
TransactionType 0
Location       0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [10]: #create a new DataFrame excluding null occurrences
new_financial_df = financial_df.dropna()
```

```
In [11]: #print shape of new DataFrame
new_financial_df.shape
```

```
Out[11]: (216960, 7)
```

```
In [12]: #verify that null occurrences were handled properly
print(new_financial_df.isnull().sum())
```

```
Timestamp      0
TransactionID   0
AccountID      0
Amount         0
Merchant        0
TransactionType 0
Location       0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [13]: #print number of unique occurrences of each variable in DataFrame
print(f"Number of unique Timestamp: {new_financial_df['Timestamp'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique TransactionID: {new_financial_df['TransactionID'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique AccountID: {new_financial_df['AccountID'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Amount: {new_financial_df['Amount'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Merchant: {new_financial_df['Merchant'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique TransactionType: {new_financial_df['TransactionType'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Location: {new_financial_df['Location'].nunique()}")
```

```
Number of unique Timestamp: 216960
Number of unique TransactionID: 1999
Number of unique AccountID: 15
Number of unique Amount: 214687
Number of unique Merchant: 10
Number of unique TransactionType: 3
Number of unique Location: 5
```

```
In [14]: #introduce new variables to DataFrame for analysis of certain variables' interactions
new_financial_df['AccountID/Merchant'] = new_financial_df['AccountID'].astype(str) + '_' + new_financial_df['Merchant']
new_financial_df['AccountID/TransactionID'] = new_financial_df['AccountID'].astype(str) + '_' + new_financial_df['TransactionID']
new_financial_df['AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID'] = new_financial_df['AccountID/Merchant'].astype(str) + '_' + new_financial_df['TransactionID']
new_financial_df['TransactionType/Merchant'] = new_financial_df['TransactionType'].astype(str) + '_' + new_financial_df['Merchant']
new_financial_df['Location/TransactionType'] = new_financial_df['Location'].astype(str) + '_' + new_financial_df['TransactionType']
new_financial_df['Merchant/Location'] = new_financial_df['Merchant'].astype(str) + '_' + new_financial_df['Location']
```

```
In [15]: #verify that new variables have been created successfully
new_financial_df.head(5)
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	Timestamp	TransactionID	AccountID	Amount	Merchant	TransactionType	Location	AccountID/Merchant	AccountID/TransactionID
0	1/1/2023 8:00	TXN1127	ACC4	95071.92	MerchantH	Purchase	Tokyo	ACC4_MerchantH	ACC4_TXN
1	1/1/2023 8:01	TXN1639	ACC10	15607.89	MerchantH	Purchase	London	ACC10_MerchantH	ACC10_TXN
2	1/1/2023 8:02	TXN872	ACC8	65092.34	MerchantE	Withdrawal	London	ACC8_MerchantE	ACC8_TXN
3	1/1/2023 8:03	TXN1438	ACC6	87.87	MerchantE	Purchase	London	ACC6_MerchantE	ACC6_TXN
4	1/1/2023 8:04	TXN1338	ACC6	716.56	MerchantI	Purchase	Los Angeles	ACC6_MerchantI	ACC6_TXN

```
In [16]: #convert Timestamp variable to a DateTime object
new_financial_df['Timestamp'] = pd.to_datetime(new_financial_df['Timestamp'], format='%d/%m/%Y %H:%M')
```

```
In [17]: #create distinct features for minute/hour of the day, day of the week, and month
new_financial_df['Minute'] = new_financial_df['Timestamp'].dt.minute
new_financial_df['Hour'] = new_financial_df['Timestamp'].dt.hour
new_financial_df['Day'] = new_financial_df['Timestamp'].dt.dayofweek
new_financial_df['Month'] = new_financial_df['Timestamp'].dt.month
```

```
In [18]: #verify again that new variables have been created successfully
new_financial_df.head(5)
```

	Timestamp	TransactionID	AccountID	Amount	Merchant	TransactionType	Location	AccountID/Merchant	AccountID/Transact
0	2023-01-01 08:00:00	TXN1127	ACC4	95071.92	MerchantH	Purchase	Tokyo	ACC4_MerchantH	ACC4_TXN
1	2023-01-01 08:01:00	TXN1639	ACC10	15607.89	MerchantH	Purchase	London	ACC10_MerchantH	ACC10_TXN
2	2023-01-01 08:02:00	TXN872	ACC8	65092.34	MerchantE	Withdrawal	London	ACC8_MerchantE	ACC8_TX
3	2023-01-01 08:03:00	TXN1438	ACC6	87.87	MerchantE	Purchase	London	ACC6_MerchantE	ACC6_TXN
4	2023-01-01 08:04:00	TXN1338	ACC6	716.56	MerchantI	Purchase	Los Angeles	ACC6_MerchantI	ACC6_TXN

```
In [19]: #Divide amount variable into appropriately-sized partitions
bins = [0, 10000, 20000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, float('inf')]
labels = ['0-10000', '10001-20000', '20001-30000', '30001-40000', '40001-50000', '50001-60000', '60001-70000', '70001-80000', '80001-90000', '90001-100000', '100001+']
new_financial_df['Amount_Partitions'] = pd.cut(new_financial_df['Amount'], bins=bins, labels=labels)
```

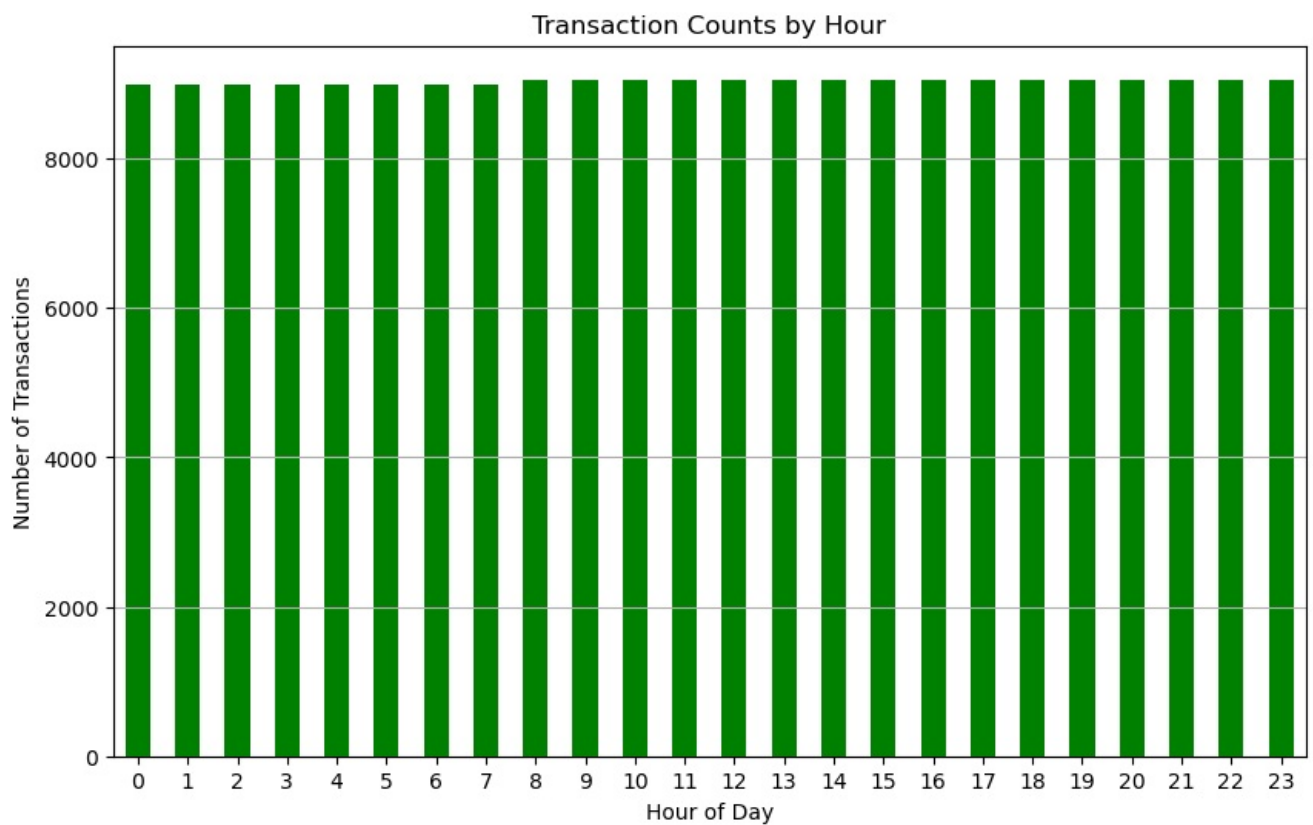
```
In [20]: #Construct Bar Graph for distribution of transaction in each amount partition
partition_counts = new_financial_df['Amount_Partitions'].value_counts().reindex(labels)

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 6))
partition_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='blue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Distribution of Transaction Amounts')
plt.xlabel('Amount Partitions')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()
```



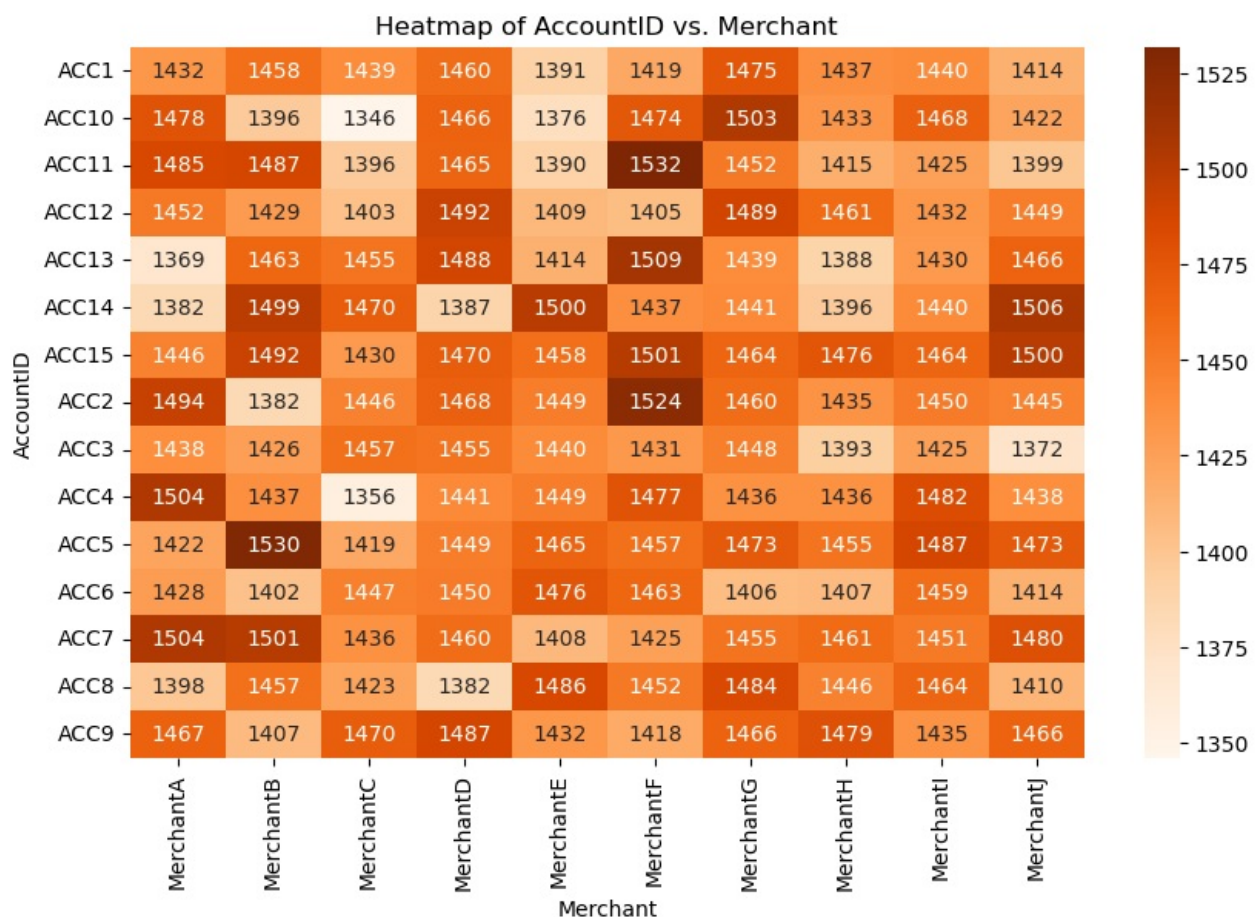
```
In [21]: #Construct bar graph for total number of transactions per hour
hour_counts = new_financial_df['Hour'].value_counts().sort_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
hour_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='green')
plt.title('Transaction Counts by Hour')
plt.xlabel('Hour of Day')
plt.ylabel('Number of Transactions')
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()
```



```
In [22]: #Construct heat map to visualize total amounts of each combination of AccountID and Merchant (150 combinations)
pivot_table = pd.crosstab(new_financial_df['AccountID'], new_financial_df['Merchant'])

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.heatmap(pivot_table, annot=True, cmap='Oranges', fmt='d')
plt.title('Heatmap of AccountID vs. Merchant')
plt.xlabel('Merchant')
plt.ylabel('AccountID')
plt.show()
```



```
In [23]: #print a sample of the first 10 values of the cleaned dataset with new variables added
new_financial_df.head(10)
```

Out [23]:

	Timestamp	TransactionID	AccountID	Amount	Merchant	TransactionType	Location	AccountID/Merchant	AccountID/Transact
0	2023-01-01 08:00:00	TXN1127	ACC4	95071.92	MerchantH	Purchase	Tokyo	ACC4_MerchantH	ACC4_TXN
1	2023-01-01 08:01:00	TXN1639	ACC10	15607.89	MerchantH	Purchase	London	ACC10_MerchantH	ACC10_TXN
2	2023-01-01 08:02:00	TXN872	ACC8	65092.34	MerchantE	Withdrawal	London	ACC8_MerchantE	ACC8_TXN
3	2023-01-01 08:03:00	TXN1438	ACC6	87.87	MerchantE	Purchase	London	ACC6_MerchantE	ACC6_TXN
4	2023-01-01 08:04:00	TXN1338	ACC6	716.56	MerchantI	Purchase	Los Angeles	ACC6_MerchantI	ACC6_TXN
5	2023-01-01 08:05:00	TXN1083	ACC15	13957.99	MerchantC	Transfer	London	ACC15_MerchantC	ACC15_TXN
6	2023-01-01 08:06:00	TXN832	ACC9	4654.58	MerchantC	Transfer	Tokyo	ACC9_MerchantC	ACC9_TXN
7	2023-01-01 08:07:00	TXN841	ACC7	1336.36	MerchantI	Withdrawal	San Francisco	ACC7_MerchantI	ACC7_TXN
8	2023-01-01 08:08:00	TXN777	ACC10	9776.23	MerchantD	Transfer	London	ACC10_MerchantD	ACC10_TXN
9	2023-01-01 08:09:00	TXN1479	ACC12	49522.74	MerchantC	Withdrawal	New York	ACC12_MerchantC	ACC12_TXN

In [24]:

```
#print class, RangeIndex, columns, non-null count, data type, and memory usage information for the updated Data
new_financial_df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 216960 entries, 0 to 216959
Data columns (total 18 columns):
 #   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   Timestamp                            216960 non-null  datetime64[ns]
 1   TransactionID                        216960 non-null  object
 2   AccountID                           216960 non-null  object
 3   Amount                              216960 non-null  float64
 4   Merchant                            216960 non-null  object
 5   TransactionType                     216960 non-null  object
 6   Location                            216960 non-null  object
 7   AccountID/Merchant                  216960 non-null  object
 8   AccountID/TransactionID             216960 non-null  object
 9   AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID    216960 non-null  object
10   TransactionType/Merchant             216960 non-null  object
11   Location/TransactionType             216960 non-null  object
12   Merchant/Location                   216960 non-null  object
13   Minute                              216960 non-null  int32
14   Hour                                216960 non-null  int32
15   Day                                 216960 non-null  int32
16   Month                               216960 non-null  int32
17   Amount_Partitions                   216960 non-null  category
dtypes: category(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(1), int32(4), object(11)
memory usage: 25.0+ MB
```

In [25]:

```
#print number of unique occurrences of newly created variables
print(f"Number of unique AccountID/Merchant: {new_financial_df['AccountID/Merchant'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique AccountID/TransactionID: {new_financial_df['AccountID/TransactionID'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID: {new_financial_df['AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique TransactionType/Merchant: {new_financial_df['TransactionType/Merchant'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Location/TransactionType: {new_financial_df['Location/TransactionType'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Merchant/Location: {new_financial_df['Merchant/Location'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Minute: {new_financial_df['Minute'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Hour: {new_financial_df['Hour'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Day: {new_financial_df['Day'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Month: {new_financial_df['Month'].nunique()}")
print(f"Number of unique Amount_Partitions: {new_financial_df['Amount_Partitions'].nunique()}")

Number of unique AccountID/Merchant: 150
Number of unique AccountID/TransactionID: 29967
Number of unique AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID: 154226
Number of unique TransactionType/Merchant: 30
Number of unique Location/TransactionType: 15
Number of unique Merchant/Location: 50
Number of unique Minute: 60
Number of unique Hour: 24
Number of unique Day: 7
Number of unique Month: 5
Number of unique Amount_Partitions: 11
```

In [26]:

```
new_financial_df.to_csv('Week_2_Data.csv', index=False)
```

```
In [27]: #WEEK 2 END
```

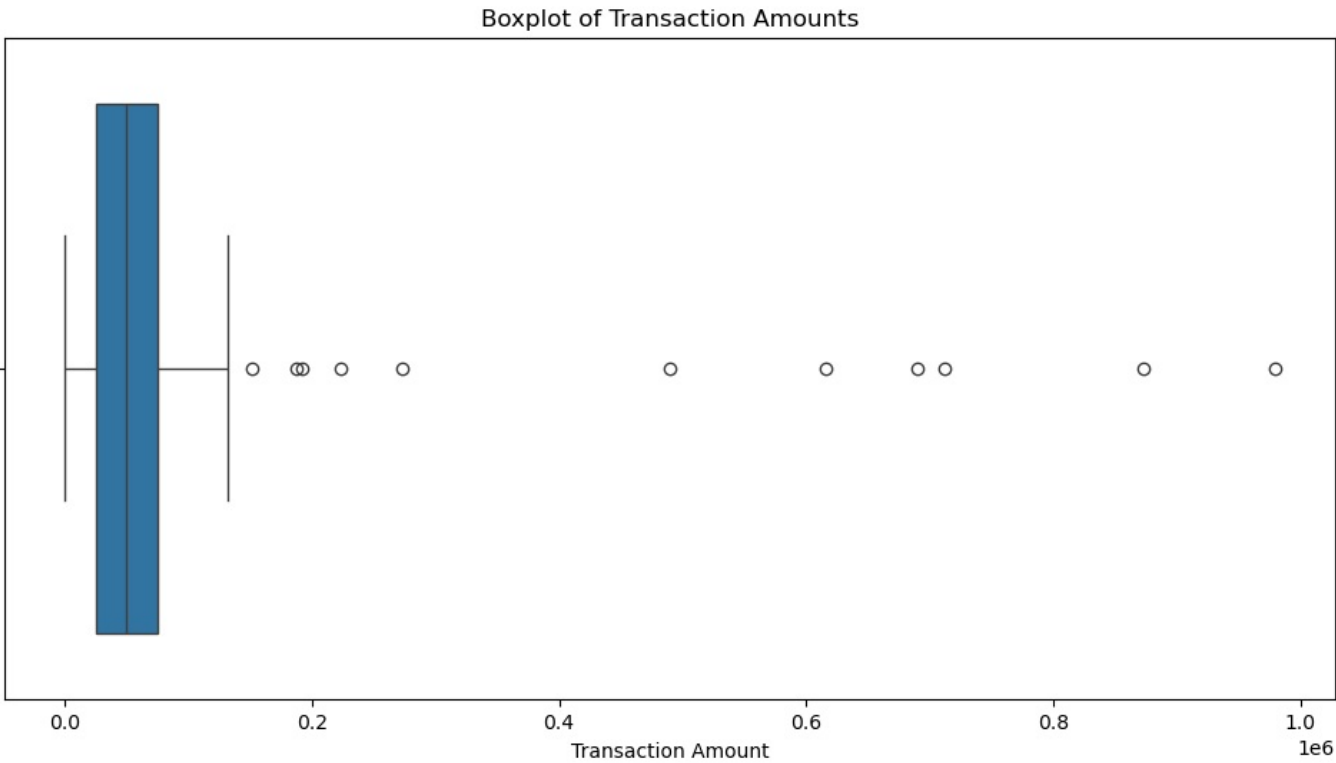
```
In [28]: #WEEK 3 START
```

```
In [29]: #describe numerical data to better understand these columns
new_financial_df.describe()
```

Out[29]:

	Timestamp	Amount	Minute	Hour	Day	Month
count	216960	216960.000000	216960.000000	216960.000000	216960.000000	216960.000000
mean	2023-03-17 15:59:30	50090.025108	29.500000	11.517699	2.973451	3.017699
min	2023-01-01 08:00:00	10.510000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	2023-02-07 23:59:45	25061.242500	14.750000	6.000000	1.000000	2.000000
50%	2023-03-17 15:59:30	50183.980000	29.500000	12.000000	3.000000	3.000000
75%	2023-04-24 07:59:15	75080.460000	44.250000	18.000000	5.000000	4.000000
max	2023-05-31 23:59:00	978942.260000	59.000000	23.000000	6.000000	5.000000
std	NaN	29097.905016	17.318142	6.918770	2.008659	1.421907

```
In [30]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(x='Amount', data=new_financial_df)
plt.title('Boxplot of Transaction Amounts')
plt.xlabel('Transaction Amount')
plt.show()
```



```
In [31]: #print counts of each unique value in each column of the DataFrame
for column in new_financial_df.columns:
    column_count = new_financial_df[column].value_counts()
    print(column_count)
```

```
Timestamp
2023-01-01 08:00:00    1
2023-04-11 18:57:00    1
2023-04-11 18:33:00    1
2023-04-11 18:34:00    1
2023-04-11 18:35:00    1
..
2023-02-20 13:23:00    1
2023-02-20 13:24:00    1
2023-02-20 13:25:00    1
2023-02-20 13:26:00    1
2023-05-31 23:59:00    1
Name: count, Length: 216960, dtype: int64
TransactionID
TXN838    139
TXN1768    139
TXN1658    139
```



```

TXN1389    138
TXN340     137
...
TXN60      79
TXN891     78
TXN605     78
TXN201     73
TXN799     70
Name: count, Length: 1999, dtype: int64
AccountID
ACC15      14701
ACC5       14630
ACC7       14581
ACC2       14553
ACC9       14527
ACC14      14458
ACC4       14456
ACC11      14446
ACC12      14421
ACC13      14421
ACC8       14402
ACC1       14365
ACC10      14362
ACC6       14352
ACC3       14285
Name: count, dtype: int64
Amount
18010.00    3
34588.69    3
74109.74    3
86099.64    3
7309.50     3
..
56652.57    1
36336.36    1
49174.76    1
71557.91    1
65004.99    1
Name: count, Length: 214687, dtype: int64
Merchant
MerchantF   21924
MerchantG   21891
MerchantD   21820
MerchantB   21766
MerchantI   21752
MerchantA   21699
MerchantJ   21654
MerchantE   21543
MerchantH   21518
MerchantC   21393
Name: count, dtype: int64
TransactionType
Transfer     72793
Purchase     72235
Withdrawal   71932
Name: count, dtype: int64
Location
San Francisco  43613
New York       43378
London         43343
Los Angeles    43335
Tokyo          43291
Name: count, dtype: int64
AccountID/Merchant
ACC11_MerchantF  1532
ACC5_MerchantB   1530
ACC2_MerchantF   1524
ACC13_MerchantF  1509
ACC14_MerchantJ  1506
...
ACC10_MerchantE  1376
ACC3_MerchantJ   1372
ACC13_MerchantA  1369
ACC4_MerchantC   1356
ACC10_MerchantC  1346
Name: count, Length: 150, dtype: int64
AccountID/TransactionID
ACC8_TXN239      22
ACC6_TXN154      20
ACC11_TXN1614    19
ACC11_TXN410     19
ACC1_TXN220      19
..

```



ACC14_TXN20	1
ACC5_TXN938	1
ACC12_TXN1314	1
ACC3_TXN127	1
ACC2_TXN737	1

Name: count, Length: 29967, dtype: int64

AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID

ACC3_MerchantF_TXN1801	7
ACC11_MerchantJ_TXN1488	6
ACC11_MerchantE_TXN153	6
ACC14_MerchantJ_TXN1389	6
ACC15_MerchantG_TXN220	6

ACC10_MerchantH_TXN286	1
ACC7_MerchantF_TXN1587	1
ACC5_MerchantA_TXN1930	1
ACC6_MerchantF_TXN1695	1
ACC3_MerchantG_TXN1807	1

Name: count, Length: 154226, dtype: int64

TransactionType/Merchant

Purchase_MerchantF	7399
Transfer_MerchantG	7354
Transfer_MerchantH	7342
Transfer_MerchantA	7332
Withdrawal_MerchantD	7323
Withdrawal_MerchantI	7308
Transfer_MerchantF	7302
Purchase_MerchantG	7298
Transfer_MerchantB	7291
Transfer_MerchantJ	7286
Purchase_MerchantB	7274
Purchase_MerchantA	7269
Purchase_MerchantD	7250
Transfer_MerchantD	7247
Withdrawal_MerchantG	7239
Transfer_MerchantI	7238
Withdrawal_MerchantF	7223
Purchase_MerchantE	7216
Purchase_MerchantJ	7216
Transfer_MerchantE	7209
Purchase_MerchantI	7206
Withdrawal_MerchantB	7201
Transfer_MerchantC	7192
Withdrawal_MerchantC	7164
Withdrawal_MerchantJ	7152
Withdrawal_MerchantE	7118
Withdrawal_MerchantH	7106
Withdrawal_MerchantA	7098
Purchase_MerchantH	7070
Purchase_MerchantC	7037

Name: count, dtype: int64

Location/TransactionType

London_Transfer	14653
San Francisco_Transfer	14610
Los Angeles_Transfer	14580
San Francisco-Withdrawal	14515
New York_Transfer	14510
Tokyo_Purchase	14506
San Francisco_Purchase	14488
New York_Purchase	14445
Tokyo_Transfer	14440
New York-Withdrawal	14423
Los Angeles_Purchase	14411
London_Purchase	14385
Tokyo-Withdrawal	14345
Los Angeles-Withdrawal	14344
London-Withdrawal	14305

Name: count, dtype: int64

Merchant/Location

MerchantF_Los Angeles	4476
MerchantD_London	4453
MerchantG_London	4446
MerchantI_Tokyo	4445
MerchantG_New York	4432
MerchantE_San Francisco	4424
MerchantB_Los Angeles	4399
MerchantE_New York	4395
MerchantA_Los Angeles	4394
MerchantH_New York	4393
MerchantA_Tokyo	4393
MerchantB_London	4391
MerchantI_San Francisco	4390
MerchantB_San Francisco	4385

MerchantF_Tokyo	4376
MerchantG_Tokyo	4373
MerchantA_San Francisco	4368
MerchantF_San Francisco	4367
MerchantD_San Francisco	4360
MerchantD_Los Angeles	4360
MerchantF_New York	4356
MerchantJ_Tokyo	4353
MerchantJ_San Francisco	4350
MerchantF_London	4349
MerchantG_San Francisco	4348
MerchantD_Tokyo	4347
MerchantJ_New York	4346
MerchantH_San Francisco	4334
MerchantE_London	4332
MerchantJ_Los Angeles	4332
MerchantB_New York	4332
MerchantA_London	4332
MerchantI_Los Angeles	4330
MerchantH_Tokyo	4311
MerchantC_New York	4310
MerchantI_New York	4302
MerchantD_New York	4300
MerchantC_Tokyo	4296
MerchantG_Los Angeles	4292
MerchantC_San Francisco	4287
MerchantI_London	4285
MerchantC_Los Angeles	4285
MerchantJ_London	4273
MerchantH_London	4267
MerchantB_Tokyo	4259
MerchantE_Los Angeles	4254
MerchantC_London	4215
MerchantH_Los Angeles	4213
MerchantA_New York	4212
MerchantE_Tokyo	4138

Name: count, dtype: int64

Minute

0	3616
1	3616
32	3616
33	3616
34	3616
35	3616
36	3616
37	3616
38	3616
39	3616
40	3616
41	3616
42	3616
43	3616
44	3616
45	3616
46	3616
47	3616
48	3616
49	3616
50	3616
51	3616
52	3616
53	3616
54	3616
55	3616
56	3616
57	3616
58	3616
31	3616
30	3616
29	3616
14	3616
2	3616
3	3616
4	3616
5	3616
6	3616
7	3616
8	3616
9	3616
10	3616
11	3616
12	3616
13	3616

```

15    3616
28    3616
16    3616
17    3616
18    3616
19    3616
20    3616
21    3616
22    3616
23    3616
24    3616
25    3616
26    3616
27    3616
59    3616
Name: count, dtype: int64
Hour
8      9060
17     9060
23     9060
22     9060
21     9060
9      9060
19     9060
18     9060
20     9060
16     9060
15     9060
14     9060
13     9060
12     9060
11     9060
10     9060
0      9000
1      9000
2      9000
3      9000
4      9000
5      9000
6      9000
7      9000
Name: count, dtype: int64
Day
0      31680
1      31680
2      31680
6      31200
3      30240
4      30240
5      30240
Name: count, dtype: int64
Month
3      44640
5      44640
1      44160
4      43200
2      40320
Name: count, dtype: int64
Amount_Partitions
60001-70000    22015
80001-90000    21938
10001-20000    21743
70001-80000    21736
50001-60000    21661
0-10000        21651
40001-50000    21605
20001-30000    21601
90001-100000   21530
30001-40000    21466
100001+         14
Name: count, dtype: int64

```

In [32]: *#list variables to be one-hot encoded*

```

one_hot_encoding = [
    'AccountID/Merchant',
    'TransactionType',
    'Location',
    'Amount_Partitions'
]

# Apply one-hot encoding
new_financial_df_encoded = pd.get_dummies(new_financial_df, columns=one_hot_encoding)

```

```
# Display the first few rows of the encoded DataFrame
print(new_financial_df_encoded.head())
```

	Timestamp	TransactionID	AccountID	Amount	Merchant	\
0	2023-01-01 08:00:00	TXN1127	ACC4	95071.92	MerchantH	
1	2023-01-01 08:01:00	TXN1639	ACC10	15607.89	MerchantH	
2	2023-01-01 08:02:00	TXN872	ACC8	65092.34	MerchantE	
3	2023-01-01 08:03:00	TXN1438	ACC6	87.87	MerchantE	
4	2023-01-01 08:04:00	TXN1338	ACC6	716.56	MerchantI	

	AccountID/TransactionID	AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID	\
0	ACC4_TXN1127	ACC4_MerchantH_TXN1127	
1	ACC10_TXN1639	ACC10_MerchantH_TXN1639	
2	ACC8_TXN872	ACC8_MerchantE_TXN872	
3	ACC6_TXN1438	ACC6_MerchantE_TXN1438	
4	ACC6_TXN1338	ACC6_MerchantI_TXN1338	

	TransactionType/Merchant	Location/TransactionType	Merchant/Location	\
0	Purchase_MerchantH	Tokyo_Purchase	MerchantH_Tokyo	
1	Purchase_MerchantH	London_Purchase	MerchantH_London	
2	Withdrawal_MerchantE	London-Withdrawal	MerchantE_London	
3	Purchase_MerchantE	London_Purchase	MerchantE_London	
4	Purchase_MerchantI	Los Angeles_Purchase	MerchantI_Los Angeles	

	...	Amount_Partitions_10001-20000	Amount_Partitions_20001-30000	\
0	...	False	False	
1	...	True	False	
2	...	False	False	
3	...	False	False	
4	...	False	False	

	Amount_Partitions_30001-40000	Amount_Partitions_40001-50000	\
0	False	False	
1	False	False	
2	False	False	
3	False	False	
4	False	False	

	Amount_Partitions_50001-60000	Amount_Partitions_60001-70000	\
0	False	False	
1	False	False	
2	False	True	
3	False	False	
4	False	False	

	Amount_Partitions_70001-80000	Amount_Partitions_80001-90000	\
0	False	False	
1	False	False	
2	False	False	
3	False	False	
4	False	False	

	Amount_Partitions_90001-100000	Amount_Partitions_100001+
0	True	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False

[5 rows x 183 columns]

```
In [33]: #print DataFrame info to maintain understanding of DataFrame properties
new_financial_df_encoded.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 216960 entries, 0 to 216959
Columns: 183 entries, Timestamp to Amount_Partitions_100001+
dtypes: bool(169), datetime64[ns](1), float64(1), int32(4), object(8)
memory usage: 54.8+ MB
```

```
In [34]: #Retrieve one-hot encoded columns
```

```
'''
I originally included this correlation analysis although I removed it due to its difficult to read output that
account_merchant_columns = [col for col in new_financial_df_encoded.columns if 'AccountID/Merchant_' in col]
transaction_type_columns = [col for col in new_financial_df_encoded.columns if 'TransactionType_' in col]
location_columns = [col for col in new_financial_df_encoded.columns if 'Location_' in col]
amount_partitions_columns = [col for col in new_financial_df_encoded.columns if 'Amount_Partitions_' in col]

# Create a dictionary to store correlations
correlation_results = {}

# Iterate through each pair of one-hot encoded columns to compute correlations
for account_merchant in account_merchant_columns:
```

```

    for transaction_type in transaction_type_columns:
        correlation1 = new_financial_df_encoded[account_merchant].corr(new_financial_df_encoded[transaction_type])
        correlation_results[(account_merchant, transaction_type)] = correlation1

for account_merchant in account_merchant_columns:
    for location in location_columns:
        correlation2 = new_financial_df_encoded[account_merchant].corr(new_financial_df_encoded[location])
        correlation_results[(account_merchant, location)] = correlation2

for account_merchant in account_merchant_columns:
    for amount_partitions in amount_partitions_columns:
        correlation3 = new_financial_df_encoded[account_merchant].corr(new_financial_df_encoded[amount_partitions])
        correlation_results[(account_merchant, amount_partitions)] = correlation3

for transaction_type in transaction_type_columns:
    for location in location_columns:
        correlation4 = new_financial_df_encoded[transaction_type].corr(new_financial_df_encoded[location])
        correlation_results[(transaction_type, location)] = correlation4

for transaction_type in transaction_type_columns:
    for amount_partitions in amount_partitions_columns:
        correlation5 = new_financial_df_encoded[transaction_type].corr(new_financial_df_encoded[amount_partitions])
        correlation_results[(transaction_type, amount_partitions)] = correlation5

for location in location_columns:
    for amount_partitions in amount_partitions_columns:
        correlation6 = new_financial_df_encoded[location].corr(new_financial_df_encoded[amount_partitions])
        correlation_results[(location, amount_partitions)] = correlation6

# Display the results
for (account_merchant, transaction_type), correlation1 in correlation_results.items():
    print(f'Correlation between {account_merchant} and {transaction_type}: {correlation1}')

for (account_merchant, location), correlation2 in correlation_results.items():
    print(f'Correlation between {account_merchant} and {location}: {correlation2}')

for (account_merchant, amount_partitions), correlation3 in correlation_results.items():
    print(f'Correlation between {account_merchant} and {amount_partitions}: {correlation3}')

for (transaction_type, location), correlation4 in correlation_results.items():
    print(f'Correlation between {transaction_type} and {location}: {correlation4}')

for (transaction_type, amount_partitions), correlation5 in correlation_results.items():
    print(f'Correlation between {transaction_type} and {amount_partitions}: {correlation5}')

for (location, amount_partitions), correlation6 in correlation_results.items():
    print(f'Correlation between {location} and {amount_partitions}: {correlation6}')
'''

```

Out[34]: "nI originally included this correlation analysis although I removed it due to its difficult to read output that took up a significant portion of the project's output (over 200 pages of correlation output)\naccount\_merchant\_columns = [col for col in new\_financial\_df\_encoded.columns if 'AccountID/Merchant\_' in col]\ntransaction\_type\_columns = [col for col in new\_financial\_df\_encoded.columns if 'TransactionType\_' in col]\nlocation\_columns = [col for col in new\_financial\_df\_encoded.columns if 'Location\_' in col]\namount\_partitions\_columns = [col for col in new\_financial\_df\_encoded.columns if 'Amount\_Partitions\_' in col]\n\n# Create a dictionary to store correlations\ncorrelation\_results = {}\n\n# Iterate through each pair of one-hot encoded columns to compute correlations\nfor account\_merchant in account\_merchant\_columns:\n for transaction\_type in transaction\_type\_columns:\n correlation1 = new\_financial\_df\_encoded[account\_merchant].corr(new\_financial\_df\_encoded[transaction\_type])\n correlation\_results[(account\_merchant, transaction\_type)] = correlation1\n\nfor account\_merchant in account\_merchant\_columns:\n for location in location\_columns:\n correlation2 = new\_financial\_df\_encoded[account\_merchant].corr(new\_financial\_df\_encoded[location])\n correlation\_results[(account\_merchant, location)] = correlation2\n\nfor account\_merchant in account\_merchant\_columns:\n for amount\_partitions in amount\_partitions\_columns:\n correlation3 = new\_financial\_df\_encoded[account\_merchant].corr(new\_financial\_df\_encoded[amount\_partitions])\n correlation\_results[(account\_merchant, amount\_partitions)] = correlation3\n\nfor transaction\_type in transaction\_type\_columns:\n for location in location\_columns:\n correlation4 = new\_financial\_df\_encoded[transaction\_type].corr(new\_financial\_df\_encoded[location])\n correlation\_results[(transaction\_type, location)] = correlation4\n\nfor transaction\_type in transaction\_type\_columns:\n for amount\_partitions in amount\_partitions\_columns:\n correlation5 = new\_financial\_df\_encoded[transaction\_type].corr(new\_financial\_df\_encoded[amount\_partitions])\n correlation\_results[(transaction\_type, amount\_partitions)] = correlation5\n\nfor location in location\_columns:\n for amount\_partitions in amount\_partitions\_columns:\n correlation6 = new\_financial\_df\_encoded[location].corr(new\_financial\_df\_encoded[amount\_partitions])\n correlation\_results[(location, amount\_partitions)] = correlation6\n\n# Display the results\nfor (account\_merchant, transaction\_type), correlation1 in correlation\_results.items():\n print(f'Correlation between {account\_merchant} and {transaction\_type}: {correlation1}')\n\nfor (account\_merchant, location), correlation2 in correlation\_results.items():\n print(f'Correlation between {account\_merchant} and {location}: {correlation2}')\n\nfor (account\_merchant, amount\_partitions), correlation3 in correlation\_results.items():\n print(f'Correlation between {account\_merchant} and {amount\_partitions}: {correlation3}')\n\nfor (transaction\_type, location), correlation4 in correlation\_results.items():\n print(f'Correlation between {transaction\_type} and {location}: {correlation4}')\n\nfor (transaction\_type, amount\_partitions), correlation5 in correlation\_results.items():\n print(f'Correlation between {transaction\_type} and {amount\_partitions}: {correlation5}')\n\nfor (location, amount\_partitions), correlation6 in correlation\_results.items():\n print(f'Correlation between {location} and {amount\_partitions}: {correlation6}')\n"

```

In [35]: ...
correlation_matrix = new_financial_df_encoded[account_merchant_columns + transaction_type_columns].corr()

# Create a heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap='coolwarm', square=True)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap between AccountID/Merchant and TransactionType')
plt.show()
'''

Out[35]: '\n\ncorrelation_matrix = new_financial_df_encoded[account_merchant_columns + transaction_type_columns].corr()\n\n# Create a heatmap\nplt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))\nsns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap=\n\'coolwarm\', square=True)\nplt.title(\\'Correlation Heatmap between AccountID/Merchant and TransactionType\')\nplt.show()\n'

In [36]: ...
correlation_matrix = new_financial_df_encoded[transaction_type_columns + location_columns].corr()

# Create a heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap='coolwarm', square=True)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap between TransactionType and Location')
plt.show()
'''

Out[36]: '\n\ncorrelation_matrix = new_financial_df_encoded[transaction_type_columns + location_columns].corr()\n\n# Create a heatmap\nplt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))\nsns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap=\n\'coolwarm\', square=True)\nplt.title(\\'Correlation Heatmap between TransactionType and Location\')\nplt.show()\n'

In [37]: ...
correlation_matrix = new_financial_df_encoded[transaction_type_columns + amount_partitions_columns].corr()

# Create a heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap='coolwarm', square=True)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap between TransactionType and Amount_Partitions')
plt.show()
'''

Out[37]: '\n\ncorrelation_matrix = new_financial_df_encoded[transaction_type_columns + amount_partitions_columns].corr()\n\n# Create a heatmap\nplt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))\nsns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap=\n\'coolwarm\', square=True)\nplt.title(\\'Correlation Heatmap between TransactionType and Amount_Partitions\')\nplt.show()\n'

In [38]: #create train set (70%) and temporary other set (30%)
train_df, temp_df = train_test_split(new_financial_df, test_size=0.30, random_state=1)

#split the leftover temp set into validation and test sets (50% of 30% each- 15% each)
validation_df, test_df = train_test_split(temp_df, test_size=0.50, random_state=42)

#verify shape of train, validation, and test DataFrames
print(f'Training set shape: {train_df.shape}')
print(f'Validation set shape: {validation_df.shape}')
print(f'Test set shape: {test_df.shape}')

Training set shape: (151872, 18)
Validation set shape: (32544, 18)
Test set shape: (32544, 18)

In [39]: ...
# Save the train set
train_df.to_csv('train_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the validation set
validation_df.to_csv('validation_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the test set
test_df.to_csv('test_data.csv', index=False)

print("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")
'''

Out[39]: '\n\n# Save the train set\ntrain_df.to_csv(\'train_data.csv\', index=False)\n\n# Save the validation set\nvalidation_df.to_csv(\'validation_data.csv\', index=False)\n\n# Save the test set\ntest_df.to_csv(\'test_data.csv\', index=False)\n\nprint("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")\n'

In [40]: #END WEEK 3

In [41]: #START WEEK 4

In [42]: #Apply log transformation to Amount variable
train_df['Amount'] = np.log1p(train_df['Amount'])

```

```
In [43]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day per account
train_df['Date'] = train_df['Timestamp'].dt.date
account_activity = train_df.groupby(['Date', 'AccountID']).agg(
    total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
    total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
    average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
    max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
    min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),
).reset_index()

print(account_activity)
```

	Date	AccountID	total_transactions	total_amount	average_amount	\
0	2023-01-01	ACC1	45	465.643415	10.347631	
1	2023-01-01	ACC10	39	401.756535	10.301450	
2	2023-01-01	ACC11	45	466.881311	10.375140	
3	2023-01-01	ACC12	48	494.428680	10.300598	
4	2023-01-01	ACC13	51	537.094450	10.531264	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
2260	2023-05-31	ACC5	79	829.043252	10.494218	
2261	2023-05-31	ACC6	55	572.603696	10.410976	
2262	2023-05-31	ACC7	61	652.687543	10.699796	
2263	2023-05-31	ACC8	61	636.764154	10.438757	
2264	2023-05-31	ACC9	76	804.576583	10.586534	

	max_transaction	min_transaction
0	11.455237	6.655865
1	11.486849	4.735672
2	11.449300	6.820377
3	11.504645	7.298147
4	11.502063	5.600198
...	...	...
2260	11.510775	7.355871
2261	11.506599	6.599966
2262	11.506273	8.001646
2263	11.481302	4.934834
2264	11.489540	7.732558

[2265 rows x 7 columns]

```
In [44]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day per merchant
merchant_activity = train_df.groupby(['Date', 'Merchant']).agg(
    total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
    total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
    average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
    max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
    min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),
).reset_index()

print(merchant_activity)
```

	Date	Merchant	total_transactions	total_amount	average_amount	\
0	2023-01-01	MerchantA	65	693.193900	10.664522	
1	2023-01-01	MerchantB	71	738.537511	10.401937	
2	2023-01-01	MerchantC	83	862.766604	10.394778	
3	2023-01-01	MerchantD	77	807.919846	10.492466	
4	2023-01-01	MerchantE	51	529.932174	10.390827	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1505	2023-05-31	MerchantF	98	1044.751467	10.660729	
1506	2023-05-31	MerchantG	104	1091.297405	10.493244	
1507	2023-05-31	MerchantH	100	1052.697256	10.526973	
1508	2023-05-31	MerchantI	98	1024.712858	10.456254	
1509	2023-05-31	MerchantJ	94	1000.775385	10.646547	

	max_transaction	min_transaction
0	11.484058	7.952207
1	11.503438	3.548180
2	11.479025	5.491950
3	11.488507	5.600198
4	11.491695	6.264293
...	...	...
1505	11.511874	8.208598
1506	11.511314	4.934834
1507	11.506599	3.700314
1508	11.501197	6.432731
1509	11.505241	8.141434

[1510 rows x 7 columns]

```
In [45]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day by location
location_activity = train_df.groupby(['Date', 'Location']).agg(
    total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
    total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
    average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
```



```

        max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
        min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),

    ).reset_index()

print(location_activity)

```

	Date	Location	total_transactions	total_amount \
0	2023-01-01	London	146	1530.237727
1	2023-01-01	Los Angeles	139	1454.136479
2	2023-01-01	New York	135	1402.617642
3	2023-01-01	San Francisco	138	1445.854505
4	2023-01-01	Tokyo	133	1410.359817
...	...	...	...	...
750	2023-05-31	London	205	2186.373655
751	2023-05-31	Los Angeles	191	2004.248091
752	2023-05-31	New York	213	2215.559017
753	2023-05-31	San Francisco	187	1982.163977
754	2023-05-31	Tokyo	197	2080.626500

	average_amount	max_transaction	min_transaction
0	10.481080	11.502063	5.491950
1	10.461414	11.504645	3.548180
2	10.389760	11.507789	5.600198
3	10.477207	11.504023	4.735672
4	10.604209	11.499541	7.197413
...	...	...	...
750	10.665237	11.511553	4.934834
751	10.493446	11.511874	6.505141
752	10.401686	11.511455	3.700314
753	10.599807	11.512224	4.856862
754	10.561556	11.506885	6.397313

[755 rows x 7 columns]

In [46]: train\_df.head(5)

Out[46]:

	Timestamp	TransactionID	AccountID	Amount	Merchant	TransactionType	Location	AccountID/Merchant	AccountID/Tr
9230	2023-01-07 17:50:00	TXN1858	ACC12	9.064231	MerchantB	Withdrawal	London	ACC12_MerchantB	ACC
41764	2023-01-30 08:04:00	TXN76	ACC9	10.757187	MerchantJ	Transfer	London	ACC9_MerchantJ	A
136513	2023-04-06 03:13:00	TXN847	ACC11	10.996651	MerchantD	Transfer	New York	ACC11_MerchantD	ACC
158548	2023-04-21 10:28:00	TXN852	ACC12	11.204528	MerchantI	Withdrawal	Los Angeles	ACC12_MerchantI	ACC
9929	2023-01-08 05:29:00	TXN1822	ACC1	9.295688	MerchantF	Withdrawal	London	ACC1_MerchantF	ACC

In [47]: #drop columns with too many unique values to analyze efficiently  
train\_df.drop(columns=['TransactionID', 'AccountID/TransactionID', 'AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID', 'AccountID/TransactionID'])

In [48]: train\_df.head(5)

Out[48]:

	Timestamp	AccountID	Amount	Merchant	TransactionType	Location	Minute	Hour	Day	Month	Amount_Partitions
9230	2023-01-07 17:50:00	ACC12	9.064231	MerchantB	Withdrawal	London	50	17	5	1	0-10000
41764	2023-01-30 08:04:00	ACC9	10.757187	MerchantJ	Transfer	London	4	8	0	1	40001-50000
136513	2023-04-06 03:13:00	ACC11	10.996651	MerchantD	Transfer	New York	13	3	3	4	50001-60000
158548	2023-04-21 10:28:00	ACC12	11.204528	MerchantI	Withdrawal	Los Angeles	28	10	4	4	70001-80000
9929	2023-01-08 05:29:00	ACC1	9.295688	MerchantF	Withdrawal	London	29	5	6	1	10001-20000

In [49]: #One hot encode categorical variables  
train\_encoded\_df = pd.get\_dummies(train\_df, columns=['AccountID', 'Merchant', 'TransactionType', 'Location', 'Amount\_Partitions'])

In [50]: train\_encoded\_df.head()

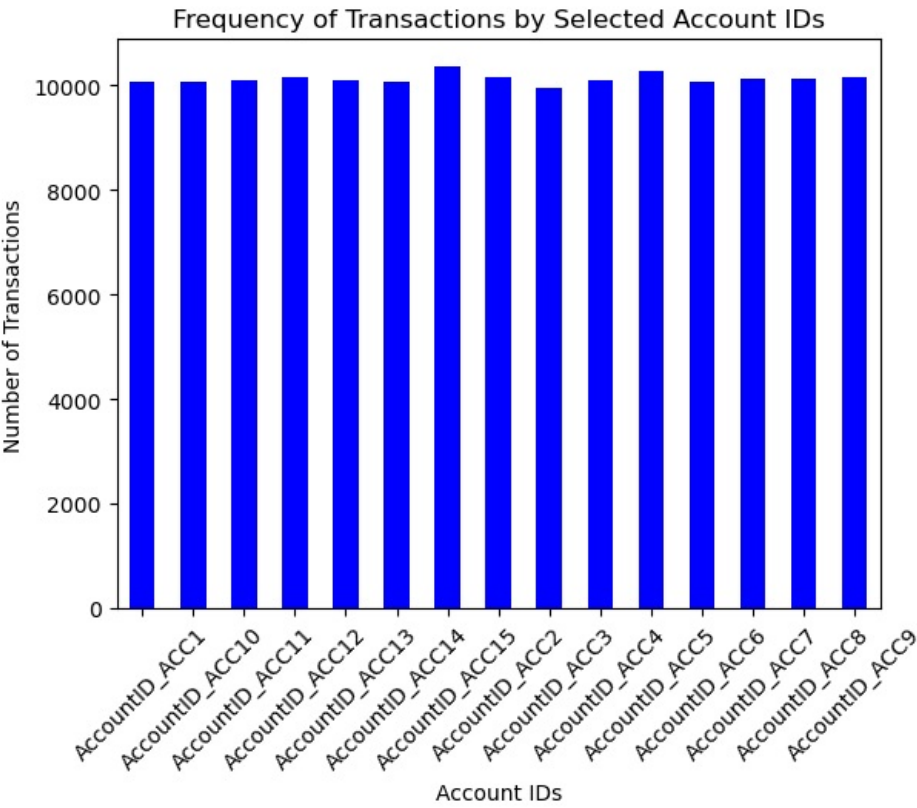
Out[50]:

	Timestamp	Amount	Minute	Hour	Month	Date	AccountID_ACC1	AccountID_ACC10	AccountID_ACC11	AccountID_A
9230	2023-01-07 17:50:00	9.064231	50	17	1	2023-01-07	False	False	False	
41764	2023-01-30 08:04:00	10.757187	4	8	1	2023-01-30	False	False	False	
136513	2023-04-06 03:13:00	10.996651	13	3	4	2023-04-06	False	False	True	
158548	2023-04-21 10:28:00	11.204528	28	10	4	2023-04-21	False	False	False	
9929	2023-01-08 05:29:00	9.295688	29	5	1	2023-01-08	True	False	False	

5 rows × 57 columns

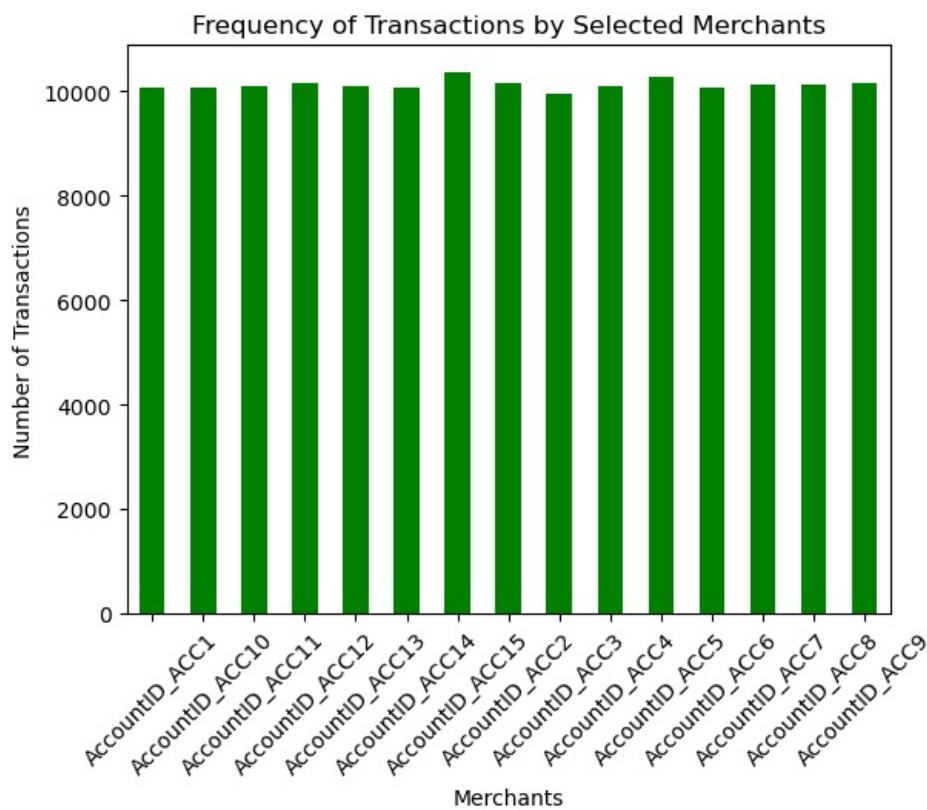
In [51]:

```
#Visualize encoded AccountID Data
account_columns = [col for col in train_encoded_df.columns if col.startswith('AccountID_')]
account_counts = train_encoded_df[account_columns].sum()
account_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='blue')
plt.title('Frequency of Transactions by Selected Account IDs')
plt.xlabel('Account IDs')
plt.ylabel('Number of Transactions')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

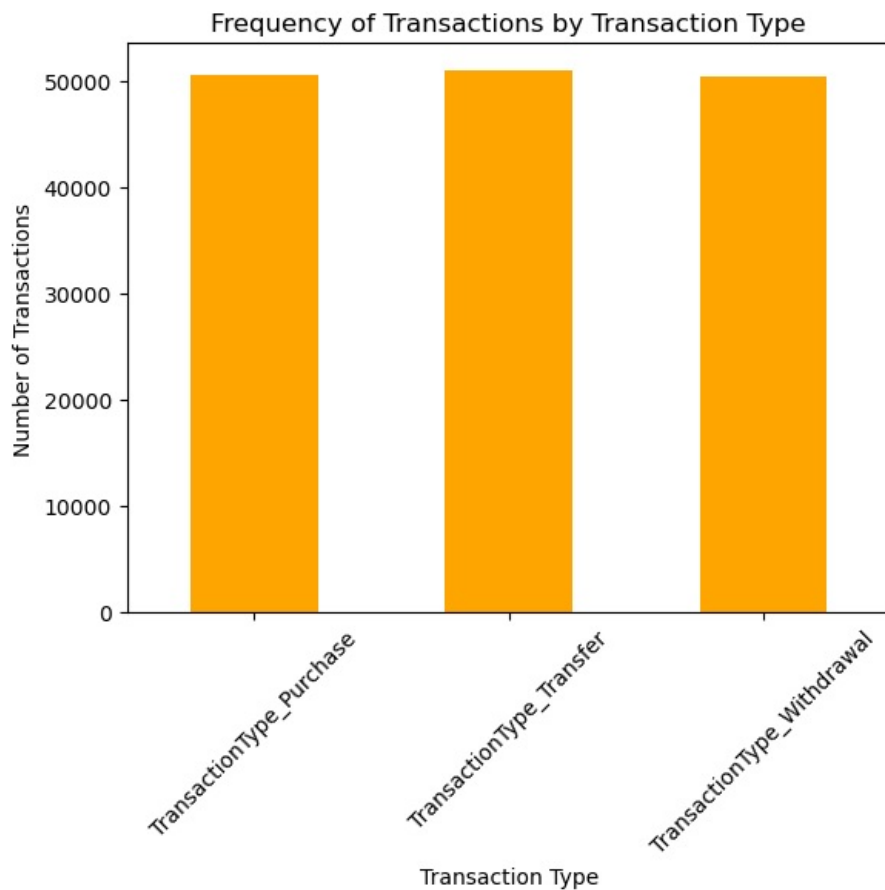


In [52]:

```
#Visualize encoded AccountID Data
merchant_columns = [col for col in train_encoded_df.columns if col.startswith('Merchant_')]
merchant_counts = train_encoded_df[merchant_columns].sum()
merchant_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='green')
plt.title('Frequency of Transactions by Selected Merchants')
plt.xlabel('Merchants')
plt.ylabel('Number of Transactions')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
In [53]: #Visualize encoded AccountID Data
TransactionType_columns = [col for col in train_encoded_df.columns if col.startswith('TransactionType_')]
TransactionType_counts = train_encoded_df[TransactionType_columns].sum()
TransactionType_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='orange')
plt.title('Frequency of Transactions by Transaction Type')
plt.xlabel('Transaction Type')
plt.ylabel('Number of Transactions')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

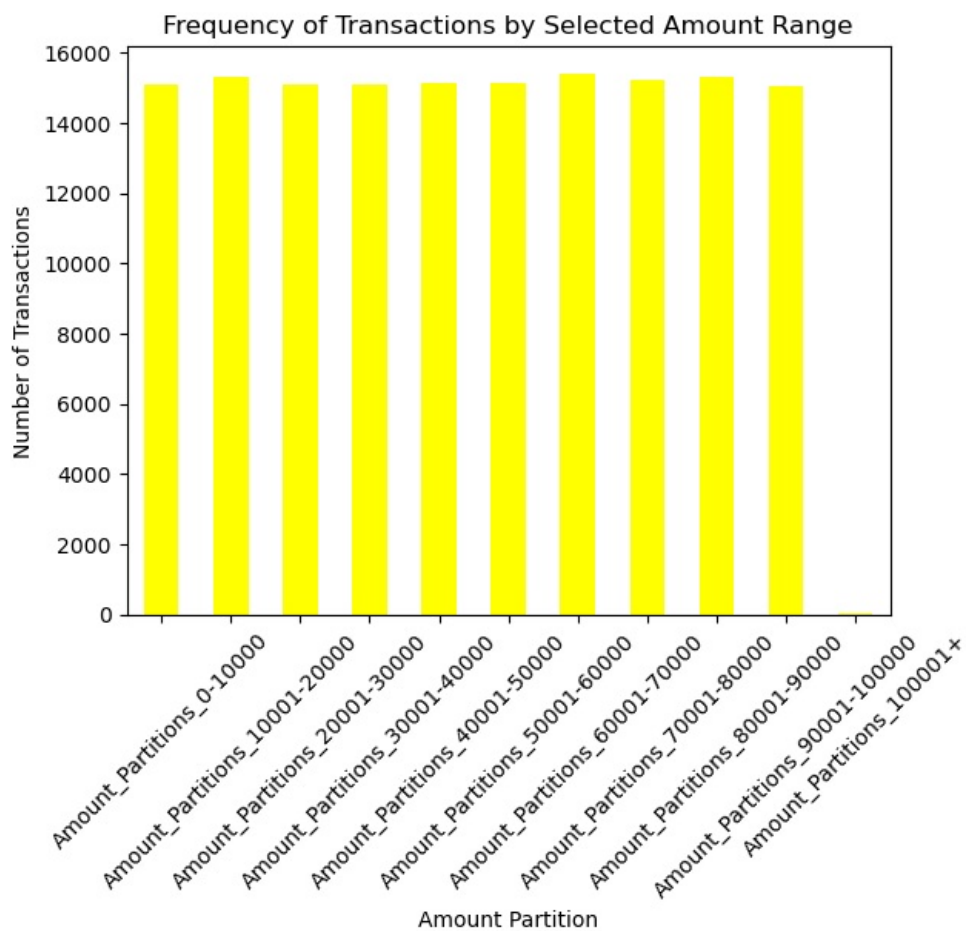


```
In [54]: #Visualize encoded AccountID Data
location_columns = [col for col in train_encoded_df.columns if col.startswith('Location_')]
location_counts = train_encoded_df[location_columns].sum()
location_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='red')
plt.title('Frequency of Transactions by Location')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Location')
plt.ylabel('Number of Transactions')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
In [55]: #Visualize encoded AccountID Data
amount_partitions_columns = [col for col in train_encoded_df.columns if col.startswith('Amount_Partitions_')]
amount_partitions_counts = train_encoded_df[amount_partitions_columns].sum()
amount_partitions_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='yellow')
plt.title('Frequency of Transactions by Selected Amount Range')
plt.xlabel('Amount Partition')
plt.ylabel('Number of Transactions')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
In [56]: #Perform same preprocessing steps on both Validation and Test Sets
#Apply log transformation to Amount variable
validation_df['Amount'] = np.log1p(validation_df['Amount'])
test_df['Amount'] = np.log1p(test_df['Amount'])
```

```
In [57]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day per account (not printing results to reduce potential for bias)
validation_df['Date'] = validation_df['Timestamp'].dt.date
val_account_activity = validation_df.groupby(['Date', 'AccountID']).agg(
    total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
    total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
    average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
    max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
    min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),
).reset_index()
```

```
In [58]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day per account
test_df['Date'] = test_df['Timestamp'].dt.date
test_account_activity = test_df.groupby(['Date', 'AccountID']).agg(
    total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
    total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
    average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
    max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
    min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),
).reset_index()
```

```
In [59]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day per merchant
val_merchant_activity = validation_df.groupby(['Date', 'Merchant']).agg(
    total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
    total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
    average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
    max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
    min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),
).reset_index()
```

```
In [60]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day per merchant
test_merchant_activity = test_df.groupby(['Date', 'Merchant']).agg(
    total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
    total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
    average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
    max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
    min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),
).reset_index()
```

```
In [61]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day by location
val_location_activity = validation_df.groupby(['Date', 'Location']).agg(
```

```

        total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
        total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
        average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
        max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
        min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),

    ).reset_index()

```

```

In [62]: #identify trends in volume of transactions per day by location
test_location_activity = test_df.groupby(['Date', 'Location']).agg(
    total_transactions=('Amount', 'count'),
    total_amount=('Amount', 'sum'),
    average_amount=('Amount', 'mean'),
    max_transaction=('Amount', 'max'),
    min_transaction=('Amount', 'min'),

).reset_index()

```

```

In [63]: #drop columns with too many unique values to analyze efficiently
validation_df.drop(columns=['TransactionID', 'AccountID/TransactionID', 'AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID', 'Ac
#drop columns with too many unique values to analyze efficiently
test_df.drop(columns=['TransactionID', 'AccountID/TransactionID', 'AccountID/Merchant/TransactionID', 'AccountID

```

```

In [64]: #One hot encode categorical variables
validation_encoded_df = pd.get_dummies(validation_df, columns=['AccountID', 'Merchant', 'TransactionType', 'Loca
test_encoded_df = pd.get_dummies(test_df, columns=['AccountID', 'Merchant', 'TransactionType', 'Location', 'Amo

```

```

In [65]: '''
# Save the train set
train_encoded_df.to_csv('train_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the validation set
validation_encoded_df.to_csv('validation_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the test set
test_encoded_df.to_csv('test_data.csv', index=False)

print("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")
'''

```

```

Out[65]: '\n# Save the train set\ntrain_encoded_df.to_csv(\'train_data.csv\', index=False)\n\n# Save the validation set\n
validation_encoded_df.to_csv(\'validation_data.csv\', index=False)\n\n# Save the test set\ntest_encoded_df.to_
csv(\'test_data.csv\', index=False)\n\nprint("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")\n'

```

```

In [66]: #END WEEK 4

```

```

In [67]: #START WEEK 5

```

```

In [68]: # Define bins and labels for groups of hours of the day
bins = [0, 5, 11, 17, 23]
labels = ['0-5', '6-11', '12-17', '18-23']

# Create a new column 'Hour_Group' that bucketizes data into four segments of the day
train_encoded_df['Hour_Group'] = pd.cut(train_encoded_df['Hour'], bins=bins, labels=labels, right=True)

```

```

In [69]: # Assign values of Hour_Group to each AccountID
for account in range(1, 15):
    AccountID_column = f'AccountID_ACC{account}'
    if AccountID_column in train_encoded_df.columns:
        train_encoded_df[f'Hour_Group_{account}'] = train_encoded_df.apply(
            lambda row: row['Hour_Group'] if row[AccountID_column] == 1 else None,
            axis=1
        )

```

```

In [70]: #Repeat this action to assign values of Hour_Group to each Merchant, TransactionType, and Location
def create_hour_group_columns(train_encoded_df, variable_info, hour_group_column='Hour_Group'):
    for prefix, count in variable_info.items():
        for i in range(1, count + 1):
            column_name = f'{prefix}_{i}'
            if column_name in train_encoded_df.columns:
                train_encoded_df[f'{column_name}_{hour_group_column}'] = train_encoded_df.apply(
                    lambda row: row[hour_group_col] if row[column_name] == 1 else None,
                    axis=1
                )

# Define the variable prefixes and their respective counts
variable_info = {
    'Merchant_Merchant': 10, # Merchants A-J
    'TransactionType_Type': 3, # Purchase, Transfer, Withdrawal
    'Location_Location': 5 # London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Tokyo
}

```

```
# Call the function to create the new columns
create_hour_group_columns(train_encoded_df, variable_info)
```

```
In [71]: # Define a function to calculate mean and standard deviation for each one-hot encoded account by iterating across
def calculate_stats(train_encoded_df, account_prefix='AccountID_ACC', num_accounts=15):
    stats = {}

    for i in range(1, num_accounts + 1):
        account_columns = f'{account_prefix}{i}'
        # Only include amounts where the specific account value is true (1 as its binary representation)
        account_data = train_encoded_df[train_encoded_df[account_columns] == 1]['Amount']

        # Perform the mean and standard deviation calculations
        mean = account_data.mean()
        std = account_data.std()

        # Store the mean and standard deviation for each account
        stats[f'AccountID_ACC{i}'] = {'mean': mean, 'std': std}

    return stats

# Call the function to calculate mean and standard deviation for AccountID_ACC1 to AccountID_ACC15
account_stats = calculate_stats(train_encoded_df)

# Add mean and standard deviation columns to train_encoded_df
for account, values in account_stats.items():
    train_encoded_df[f'{account}_mean'] = values['mean']
    train_encoded_df[f'{account}_std'] = values['std']
```

```
In [72]: # Create a new column for deviation from mean for each transaction
train_encoded_df['Deviation_From_Mean'] = 0.0

# Loop through each account and calculate the deviation
for i in range(1, 15):
    account_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}'
    mean_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}_mean'
    std_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}_std'

    # Calculate the deviation only for transactions in the current account
    condition = train_encoded_df[account_columns] == 1

    # Calculate number of standard deviations of a transaction's Amount value from its Account's Amount mean
    train_encoded_df.loc[condition, 'Deviation_From_Mean'] = (
        (train_encoded_df.loc[condition, 'Amount'] - train_encoded_df.loc[condition, mean_columns])
        / train_encoded_df.loc[condition, std_columns])
```

```
In [73]: train_encoded_df.head()
```

```
Out[73]:
```

	Timestamp	Amount	Minute	Hour	Month	Date	AccountID_ACC1	AccountID_ACC10	AccountID_ACC11	AccountID_ACC12
9230	2023-01-07 17:50:00	9.064231	50	17	1	2023-01-07	False	False	False	False
41764	2023-01-30 08:04:00	10.757187	4	8	1	2023-01-30	False	False	False	False
136513	2023-04-06 03:13:00	10.996651	13	3	4	2023-04-06	False	False	True	False
158548	2023-04-21 10:28:00	11.204528	28	10	4	2023-04-21	False	False	False	False
9929	2023-01-08 05:29:00	9.295688	29	5	1	2023-01-08	True	False	False	False

5 rows × 103 columns

```
In [74]: def plot_interaction_frequencies(df, account_columns, hour_group_column):

    # Create a new DataFrame to hold the frequencies of specific accounts' transactions occurring in certain hour groups
    interaction_frequencies = df.groupby(account_columns + [hour_group_column], observed=False).size().reset_index()

    # Create a pivot table for better visualization
    pivot_table = interaction_frequencies.pivot(index=hour_group_column, columns=account_columns, values='Frequency')

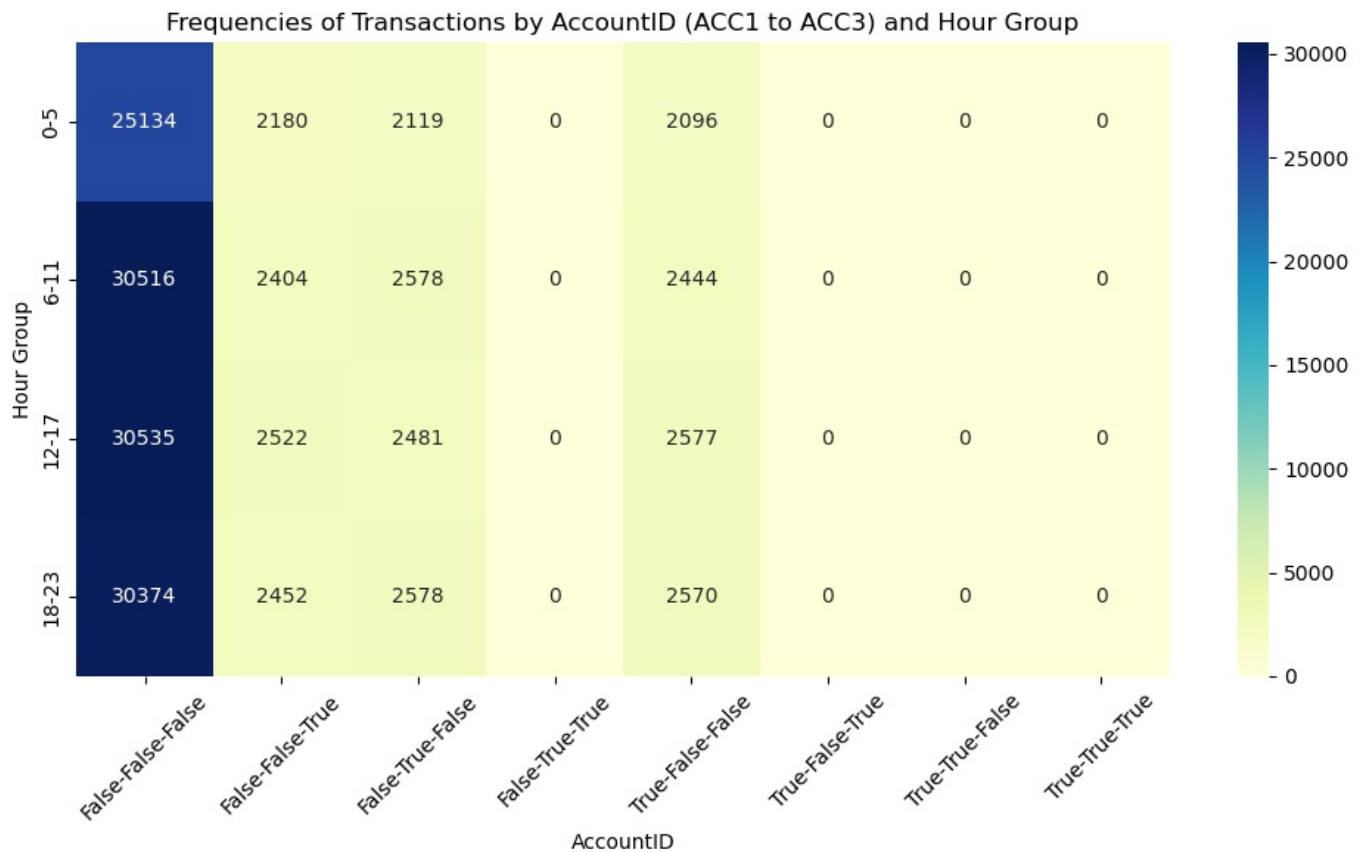
    # Plotting
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    sns.heatmap(pivot_table, cmap='YlGnBu', annot=True, fmt=".0f")
    plt.title('Frequencies of Transactions by AccountID (ACC1 to ACC3) and Hour Group')
    plt.xlabel('AccountID')
    plt.ylabel('Hour Group')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
```



```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

hour_group_column = 'Hour_Group'
account_columns = [f'AccountID_ACC{i}' for i in range(1, 4)] # Only ACC1 to ACC3 for better visualization purp

# Call the function
plot_interaction_frequencies(train_encoded_df, account_columns, hour_group_column)
```



```
In [75]: train_encoded_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 151872 entries, 9230 to 128037
Columns: 103 entries, Timestamp to Deviation_From_Mean
dtypes: bool(51), category(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(32), int32(3), object(15)
memory usage: 66.0+ MB
```

```
In [76]: # Create a list of prefixes for our one-hot columns
one_hot_prefixes = ['AccountID_', 'Merchant_', 'TransactionType_', 'Location_', 'Amount_Partitions_', 'Day']

# Create a variable that stores the columns starting with the respective prefixes from our list
binary = train_encoded_df.columns.str.startswith(tuple(one_hot_prefixes))

# Convert TRUE/FALSE entries to 1/0 entries with exception handling condition
if binary.any():
    try:
        # Check data types of the selected columns
        for col in train_encoded_df.columns[binary]:
            # Get the data type of the column
            column_dtype = train_encoded_df[col].dtype

            if column_dtype != 'int32':
                # Convert directly to int if boolean
                if column_dtype == 'bool':
                    train_encoded_df[col] = train_encoded_df[col].astype(int)
                else:
                    # If it's not bool, you can simply ensure it's int
                    train_encoded_df[col] = train_encoded_df[col].astype('int32')
            except Exception as e:
                print(f"Potential incompatible dtype error during conversion: {e}")
    else:
        print("No one-hot encoded columns found with the specified prefixes.")
```

```
In [77]: train_encoded_df.head()
```

Out[77]:

	Timestamp	Amount	Minute	Hour	Month	Date	AccountID_ACC1	AccountID_ACC10	AccountID_ACC11	AccountID_ACC12
9230	2023-01-07 17:50:00	9.064231	50	17	1	2023-01-07	0	0	0	0
41764	2023-01-30 08:04:00	10.757187	4	8	1	2023-01-30	0	0	0	0
136513	2023-04-06 03:13:00	10.996651	13	3	4	2023-04-06	0	0	1	0
158548	2023-04-21 10:28:00	11.204528	28	10	4	2023-04-21	0	0	0	0
9929	2023-01-08 05:29:00	9.295688	29	5	1	2023-01-08	1	0	0	0

5 rows × 103 columns

In [78]:

```

# Create lists for AccountID, Merchant, TransactionType, Location, and Hour Groups
account_ids = [f'AccountID_ACC{i}' for i in range(1, 15)] # AccountID's 1 to 15
merchants = [f'Merchant_Merchant{chr(i)}' for i in range(ord('A'), ord('J') + 1)] # Merchants A to J
transaction_types = ['TransactionType_Purchase', 'TransactionType_Transfer', 'TransactionType_Withdrawal']
locations = ['Location_London', 'Location_Los Angeles', 'Location_New York', 'Location_San Francisco', 'Location_Tokyo']
hour_groups = [f'Hour_Group_{i}' for i in range(1, 15)]

def encode_columns(df, columns):
    encoder = LabelEncoder()
    encoded_columns = {}

    for column in columns:
        if column in df.columns:
            encoded_columns[column] = encoder.fit_transform(df[column])
        else:
            print(f"Warning: {column} not found in DataFrame.")
    return encoded_columns

# Encode each variable
encoded_account_ids = encode_columns(train_encoded_df, account_ids)
encoded_merchants = encode_columns(train_encoded_df, merchants)
encoded_transaction_types = encode_columns(train_encoded_df, transaction_types)
encoded_locations = encode_columns(train_encoded_df, locations)
encoded_hour_groups = encode_columns(train_encoded_df, hour_groups)

# Assign the encoded values back to the DataFrame
for account_id, encoded_values in encoded_account_ids.items():
    train_encoded_df[account_id] = encoded_values

for merchant, encoded_values in encoded_merchants.items():
    train_encoded_df[merchant] = encoded_values

for transaction_type, encoded_values in encoded_transaction_types.items():
    train_encoded_df[transaction_type] = encoded_values

for location, encoded_values in encoded_locations.items():
    train_encoded_df[location] = encoded_values

for hour_group, encoded_values in encoded_hour_groups.items():
    train_encoded_df[hour_group] = encoded_values

# Prepare Inputs for Embedding
numerical_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='numerical_input')
account_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='account_input')
merchant_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='merchant_input')
transaction_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='transaction_input')
location_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='location_input')
hour_group_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='hour_group_input')

# Create Embedding Layers
embedding_dim = 8
num_accounts = len(account_ids)
num_merchants = len(merchants)
num_transaction_types = len(transaction_types)
num_locations = len(locations)
num_hour_groups = len(hour_groups)

# Embeddings for each one-hot encoded category
account_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_accounts, output_dim=embedding_dim)(account_input)
merchant_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_merchants, output_dim=embedding_dim)(merchant_input)
transaction_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_transaction_types, output_dim=embedding_dim)(transaction_input)
location_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_locations, output_dim=embedding_dim)(location_input)
hour_group_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_hour_groups, output_dim=embedding_dim)(hour_group_input)

```

```

# Flatten the embeddings to make a one-dimensional array representation of the variables
flattened_account = Flatten()(account_embedding)
flattened_merchant = Flatten()(merchant_embedding)
flattened_transaction = Flatten()(transaction_embedding)
flattened_location = Flatten()(location_embedding)
flattened_hour_group = Flatten()(hour_group_embedding)

# Concatenate inputs to a single output
concat = Concatenate()([numerical_input, flattened_account, flattened_merchant, flattened_transaction, flattened_location, flattened_hour_group])

# Add Dense Layers to interconnect previous layers
output = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(concat)

# Build the Model
model = Model(inputs=[numerical_input, account_input, merchant_input, transaction_input, location_input, hour_group_input], outputs=output)
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')

# Prepare input data for model training
X_numerical = train_encoded_df[['Amount']].values
X_accounts = train_encoded_df[account_ids].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1) # Get index for account input
X_merchants = train_encoded_df[merchants].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_transaction_types = train_encoded_df[transaction_types].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_locations = train_encoded_df[locations].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_hour_groups = train_encoded_df[hour_groups].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)

# Make sure to pass the inputs as a list
model.fit([X_numerical, X_accounts, X_merchants, X_transaction_types, X_locations, X_hour_groups],
          np.zeros(X_numerical.shape[0]),
          epochs=1,
          batch_size=16)

# Create a model to get the embedding outputs
embedding_model = Model(inputs=[account_input, merchant_input, transaction_input, location_input, hour_group_input], outputs=[account_embedding, merchant_embedding, transaction_embedding, location_embedding, hour_group_embedding])

# Get the embedding outputs
embedding_output = embedding_model.predict([X_accounts, X_merchants, X_transaction_types, X_locations, X_hour_groups])

# Store the embeddings in a DataFrame
embedding_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Account_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[0]),
    'Merchant_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[1]),
    'Transaction_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[2]),
    'Location_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[3]),
    'Hour_Group_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[4])
})

# Combine with the original DataFrame if needed
train_embeddings_df = pd.concat([train_encoded_df.reset_index(drop=True), embedding_df.reset_index(drop=True)], axis=1)

```

C:\Users\brady\OneDrive\Apps\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\models\functional.py:225: UserWarning: The structure of `inputs` doesn't match the expected structure: ['numerical\_input', 'account\_input', 'merchant\_input', 'transaction\_input', 'location\_input', 'hour\_group\_input']. Received: the structure of inputs=('\*', '\*', '\*', '\*', '\*', '\*')

warnings.warn(  
**9492/9492** ————— **28s** 3ms/step - loss: 2.2410e-05

C:\Users\brady\OneDrive\Apps\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\models\functional.py:225: UserWarning: The structure of `inputs` doesn't match the expected structure: ['account\_input', 'merchant\_input', 'transaction\_input', 'location\_input', 'hour\_group\_input']. Received: the structure of inputs=('\*', '\*', '\*', '\*', '\*')

warnings.warn(  
**4746/4746** ————— **14s** 3ms/step

In [79]: train\_embeddings\_df.head()

Out[79]:	Timestamp	Amount	Minute	Hour	Month	Date	AccountID_ACC1	AccountID_ACC10	AccountID_ACC11	AccountID_ACC12
0	2023-01-07 17:50:00	9.064231	50	17	1	2023-01-07	0	0	0	1
1	2023-01-30 08:04:00	10.757187	4	8	1	2023-01-30	0	0	0	0
2	2023-04-06 03:13:00	10.996651	13	3	4	2023-04-06	0	0	1	0
3	2023-04-21 10:28:00	11.204528	28	10	4	2023-04-21	0	0	0	1
4	2023-01-08 05:29:00	9.295688	29	5	1	2023-01-08	1	0	0	0

5 rows × 108 columns

```
In [80]: print(train_embeddings_df.columns.tolist())

['Timestamp', 'Amount', 'Minute', 'Hour', 'Month', 'Date', 'AccountID_ACC1', 'AccountID_ACC10', 'AccountID_ACC11', 'AccountID_ACC12', 'AccountID_ACC13', 'AccountID_ACC14', 'AccountID_ACC15', 'AccountID_ACC2', 'AccountID_ACC3', 'AccountID_ACC4', 'AccountID_ACC5', 'AccountID_ACC6', 'AccountID_ACC7', 'AccountID_ACC8', 'AccountID_ACC9', 'Merchant_MerchantA', 'Merchant_MerchantB', 'Merchant_MerchantC', 'Merchant_MerchantD', 'Merchant_MerchantE', 'Merchant_MerchantF', 'Merchant_MerchantG', 'Merchant_MerchantH', 'Merchant_MerchantI', 'Merchant_MerchantJ', 'TransactionType_Purchase', 'TransactionType_Transfer', 'TransactionType_Withdrawal', 'Location_London', 'Location_Los Angeles', 'Location_New York', 'Location_San Francisco', 'Location_Tokyo', 'Amount_Partitions_0-10000', 'Amount_Partitions_10001-20000', 'Amount_Partitions_20001-30000', 'Amount_Partitions_30001-40000', 'Amount_Partitions_40001-50000', 'Amount_Partitions_50001-60000', 'Amount_Partitions_60001-70000', 'Amount_Partitions_70001-80000', 'Amount_Partitions_80001-90000', 'Amount_Partitions_90001-100000', 'Amount_Partitions_100001+', 'Day_0', 'Day_1', 'Day_2', 'Day_3', 'Day_4', 'Day_5', 'Day_6', 'Hour_Group_1', 'Hour_Group_2', 'Hour_Group_3', 'Hour_Group_4', 'Hour_Group_5', 'Hour_Group_6', 'Hour_Group_7', 'Hour_Group_8', 'Hour_Group_9', 'Hour_Group_10', 'Hour_Group_11', 'Hour_Group_12', 'Hour_Group_13', 'Hour_Group_14', 'AccountID_ACC1_mean', 'AccountID_ACC1_std', 'AccountID_ACC2_mean', 'AccountID_ACC2_std', 'AccountID_ACC3_mean', 'AccountID_ACC3_std', 'AccountID_ACC4_mean', 'AccountID_ACC4_std', 'AccountID_ACC5_mean', 'AccountID_ACC5_std', 'AccountID_ACC6_mean', 'AccountID_ACC6_std', 'AccountID_ACC7_mean', 'AccountID_ACC7_std', 'AccountID_ACC8_mean', 'AccountID_ACC8_std', 'AccountID_ACC9_mean', 'AccountID_ACC9_std', 'AccountID_ACC10_mean', 'AccountID_ACC10_std', 'AccountID_ACC11_mean', 'AccountID_ACC11_std', 'AccountID_ACC12_mean', 'AccountID_ACC12_std', 'AccountID_ACC13_mean', 'AccountID_ACC13_std', 'AccountID_ACC14_mean', 'AccountID_ACC14_std', 'AccountID_ACC15_mean', 'AccountID_ACC15_std', 'Deviation_From_Mean', 'Account_Embeddings', 'Merchant_Embeddings', 'Transaction_Embeddings', 'Location_Embeddings', 'Hour_Group_Embeddings']
```

```
In [81]: # List of columns to drop (already converted to one-hot/embeddings or not relevant to problem statement resolver)
columns_to_drop = [
    'Minute',
    'Month',
    'Hour',
    'Hour_Group'
] + [f'AccountID_ACC{i}' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
    [f'Merchant_Merchant{chr(i)}' for i in range(ord('A'), ord('J') + 1)] + \
    ['TransactionType_Purchase', 'TransactionType_Transfer', 'TransactionType_Withdrawal'] + \
    ['Location_London', 'Location_Los Angeles', 'Location_New York',
     'Location_San Francisco', 'Location_Tokyo'] + \
    [f'Amount_Partitions_{i}' for i in ['0-10000', '10001-20000', '20001-30000',
                                       '30001-40000', '40001-50000', '50001-60000',
                                       '60001-70000', '70001-80000', '80001-90000',
                                       '90001-100000', '100001+']] + \
    [f'AccountID_ACC{i}_mean' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
    [f'AccountID_ACC{i}_std' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
    [f'Hour_Group_{i}' for i in range(1, 15)]

# Drop the specified columns
train_embeddings_df = train_embeddings_df.drop(columns=columns_to_drop)

# Check the remaining columns
print(train_embeddings_df.columns.tolist())

['Timestamp', 'Amount', 'Date', 'Day_0', 'Day_1', 'Day_2', 'Day_3', 'Day_4', 'Day_5', 'Day_6', 'Deviation_From_Mean', 'Account_Embeddings', 'Merchant_Embeddings', 'Transaction_Embeddings', 'Location_Embeddings', 'Hour_Group_Embeddings']
```

```
In [82]: # Repeat exact same steps for both validation and test sets

# Create a new column 'Hour_Group' that bucketizes data into four segments of the day
validation_encoded_df['Hour_Group'] = pd.cut(validation_encoded_df['Hour'], bins=bins, labels=labels, right=True)

# Assign values of Hour_Group to each AccountID
for account in range(1, 15):
    AccountID_column = f'AccountID_ACC{account}'
    if AccountID_column in validation_encoded_df.columns:
```

```

        validation_encoded_df[f'Hour_Group_{account}'] = validation_encoded_df.apply(
            lambda row: row['Hour_Group'] if row[AccountID_column] == 1 else None,
            axis=1
        )

#Repeat this action to assign values of Hour_Group to each Merchant, TransactionType, and Location
def create_hour_group_columns(validation_encoded_df, variable_info, hour_group_column='Hour_Group'):
    for prefix, count in variable_info.items():
        for i in range(1, count + 1):
            column_name = f'{prefix}{i}'
            if column_name in validation_encoded_df.columns:
                validation_encoded_df[f'{column_name}_{hour_group_column}'] = validation_encoded_df.apply(
                    lambda row: row[hour_group_col] if row[column_name] == 1 else None,
                    axis=1
                )

# Define the variable prefixes and their respective counts
variable_info = {
    'Merchant_Merchant': 10, # Merchants A-J
    'TransactionType_': 3,   # Purchase, Transfer, Withdrawal
    'Location_': 5           # London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Tokyo
}

# Call the function to create the new columns
create_hour_group_columns(validation_encoded_df, variable_info)

# Define a function to calculate mean and standard deviation for each one-hot encoded account by iterating across
def calculate_stats(validation_encoded_df, account_prefix='AccountID_ACC', num_accounts=15):
    stats = {}

    for i in range(1, num_accounts + 1):
        account_columns = f'{account_prefix}{i}'
        # Only include amounts where the specific account value is true (1 as its binary representation)
        account_data = validation_encoded_df[validation_encoded_df[account_columns] == 1]['Amount']

        # Perform the mean and standard deviation calculations
        mean = account_data.mean()
        std = account_data.std()

        # Store the mean and standard deviation for each account
        stats[f'AccountID_ACC{i}'] = {'mean': mean, 'std': std}

    return stats

# Call the function to calculate mean and standard deviation for AccountID_ACC1 to AccountID_ACC15
account_stats = calculate_stats(validation_encoded_df)

# Add mean and standard deviation columns to validation_encoded_df
for account, values in account_stats.items():
    validation_encoded_df[f'{account}_mean'] = values['mean']
    validation_encoded_df[f'{account}_std'] = values['std']

# Create a new column for deviation from mean for each transaction
validation_encoded_df['Deviation_From_Mean'] = 0.0

# Loop through each account and calculate the deviation
for i in range(1, 15):
    account_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}'
    mean_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}_mean'
    std_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}_std'

    # Calculate the deviation only for transactions in the current account
    condition = validation_encoded_df[account_columns] == 1

    # Calculate number of standard deviations of a transaction's Amount value from its Account's Amount mean
    validation_encoded_df.loc[condition, 'Deviation_From_Mean'] = (
        (validation_encoded_df.loc[condition, 'Amount'] - validation_encoded_df.loc[condition, mean_columns])
        / validation_encoded_df.loc[condition, std_columns])

# Create a list of prefixes for our one-hot columns
one_hot_prefixes = ['AccountID_', 'Merchant_', 'TransactionType_', 'Location_', 'Amount_Partitions_', 'Day']

# Create a variable that stores the columns starting with the respective prefixes from our list
binary = validation_encoded_df.columns.str.startswith(tuple(one_hot_prefixes))

# Convert TRUE/FALSE entries to 1/0 entries with exception handling condition
if binary.any():
    try:
        # Check data types of the selected columns
        for col in validation_encoded_df.columns[binary]:
            # Get the data type of the column
            column_dtype = validation_encoded_df[col].dtype

```

```

        if column_dtype != 'int32':
            # Convert directly to int if boolean
            if column_dtype == 'bool':
                validation_encoded_df[col] = validation_encoded_df[col].astype(int)
            else:
                # If it's not bool, you can simply ensure it's int
                validation_encoded_df[col] = validation_encoded_df[col].astype('int32')
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Potential incompatible dtype error during conversion: {e}")
else:
    print("No one-hot encoded columns found with the specified prefixes.")

# Create lists for AccountID, Merchant, TransactionType, Location, and Hour Groups
account_ids = [f'AccountID_ACC{i}' for i in range(1, 15)] # AccountID's 1 to 15
merchants = [f'Merchant_Merchant{chr(i)}' for i in range(ord('A'), ord('J') + 1)] # Merchants A to J
transaction_types = ['TransactionType_Purchase', 'TransactionType_Transfer', 'TransactionType_Withdrawal']
locations = ['Location_London', 'Location_Los Angeles', 'Location_New York', 'Location_San Francisco', 'Location_Tokyo']
hour_groups = [f'Hour_Group_{i}' for i in range(1, 15)]

def encode_columns(df, columns):
    encoder = LabelEncoder()
    encoded_columns = {}

    for column in columns:
        if column in df.columns:
            encoded_columns[column] = encoder.fit_transform(df[column])
        else:
            print(f"Warning: {column} not found in DataFrame.")
    return encoded_columns

# Encode each variable
encoded_account_ids = encode_columns(validation_encoded_df, account_ids)
encoded_merchants = encode_columns(validation_encoded_df, merchants)
encoded_transaction_types = encode_columns(validation_encoded_df, transaction_types)
encoded_locations = encode_columns(validation_encoded_df, locations)
encoded_hour_groups = encode_columns(validation_encoded_df, hour_groups)

# Assign the encoded values back to the DataFrame
for account_id, encoded_values in encoded_account_ids.items():
    validation_encoded_df[account_id] = encoded_values

for merchant, encoded_values in encoded_merchants.items():
    validation_encoded_df[merchant] = encoded_values

for transaction_type, encoded_values in encoded_transaction_types.items():
    validation_encoded_df[transaction_type] = encoded_values

for location, encoded_values in encoded_locations.items():
    validation_encoded_df[location] = encoded_values

for hour_group, encoded_values in encoded_hour_groups.items():
    validation_encoded_df[hour_group] = encoded_values

# Prepare Inputs for Embedding
numerical_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='numerical_input')
account_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='account_input')
merchant_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='merchant_input')
transaction_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='transaction_input')
location_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='location_input')
hour_group_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='hour_group_input')

# Create Embedding Layers
embedding_dim = 8
num_accounts = len(account_ids)
num_merchants = len(merchants)
num_transaction_types = len(transaction_types)
num_locations = len(locations)
num_hour_groups = len(hour_groups)

# Embeddings for each one-hot encoded category
account_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_accounts, output_dim=embedding_dim)(account_input)
merchant_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_merchants, output_dim=embedding_dim)(merchant_input)
transaction_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_transaction_types, output_dim=embedding_dim)(transaction_input)
location_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_locations, output_dim=embedding_dim)(location_input)
hour_group_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_hour_groups, output_dim=embedding_dim)(hour_group_input)

# Flatten the embeddings to make a one-dimensional array representation of the variables
flattened_account = Flatten()(account_embedding)
flattened_merchant = Flatten()(merchant_embedding)
flattened_transaction = Flatten()(transaction_embedding)
flattened_location = Flatten()(location_embedding)
flattened_hour_group = Flatten()(hour_group_embedding)

```

```

# Concatenate inputs to a single output
concat = Concatenate()([numerical_input, flattened_account, flattened_merchant, flattened_transaction, flattened_location_input, flattened_hour_group_input])

# Add Dense Layers to interconnect previous layers
output = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(concat)

# Build the Model
model = Model(inputs=[numerical_input, account_input, merchant_input, transaction_input, location_input, hour_group_input],
               outputs=output,
               model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error'))

# Prepare input data for model training
X_numerical = validation_encoded_df[['Amount']].values
X_accounts = validation_encoded_df[account_ids].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1) # Get index for account id
X_merchants = validation_encoded_df[merchants].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_transaction_types = validation_encoded_df[transaction_types].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_locations = validation_encoded_df[locations].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_hour_groups = validation_encoded_df[hour_groups].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)

# Make sure to pass the inputs as a list
model.fit([X_numerical, X_accounts, X_merchants, X_transaction_types, X_locations, X_hour_groups],
          np.zeros(X_numerical.shape[0]),
          epochs=1,
          batch_size=16)

# Create a model to get the embedding outputs
embedding_model = Model(inputs=[account_input, merchant_input, transaction_input, location_input, hour_group_input],
                        outputs=[account_embedding, merchant_embedding, transaction_embedding, location_embedding, hour_group_embedding])

# Get the embedding outputs
embedding_output = embedding_model.predict([X_accounts, X_merchants, X_transaction_types, X_locations, X_hour_groups])

# Store the embeddings in a DataFrame
embedding_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Account_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[0]),
    'Merchant_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[1]),
    'Transaction_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[2]),
    'Location_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[3]),
    'Hour_Group_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[4])
})

# Combine with the original DataFrame if needed
validation_embeddings_df = pd.concat([validation_encoded_df.reset_index(drop=True), embedding_df.reset_index(drop=True)], axis=1)

# List of columns to drop (already converted to one-hot/embeddings or not relevant to problem statement resolution)
columns_to_drop = [
    'Minute',
    'Month',
    'Hour',
    'Hour_Group'
] + [f'AccountID_ACC{i}' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
[f'Merchant_Merchant{chr(i)}' for i in range(ord('A'), ord('J') + 1)] + \
['TransactionType_Purchase', 'TransactionType_Transfer', 'TransactionType-Withdrawal'] + \
['Location_London', 'Location_Los Angeles', 'Location_New York',
 'Location_San Francisco', 'Location_Tokyo'] + \
[f'Amount_Partitions_{i}' for i in ['0-10000', '10001-20000', '20001-30000',
                                     '30001-40000', '40001-50000', '50001-60000',
                                     '60001-70000', '70001-80000', '80001-90000',
                                     '90001-100000', '100001+']] + \
[f'AccountID_ACC{i}_mean' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
[f'AccountID_ACC{i}_std' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
[f'Hour_Group_{i}' for i in range(1, 15)]

# Drop the specified columns
validation_embeddings_df = validation_embeddings_df.drop(columns=columns_to_drop)

```

C:\Users\brady\OneDrive\Apps\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\models\functional.py:225: UserWarning: The structure of `inputs` doesn't match the expected structure: ['numerical\_input', 'account\_input', 'merchant\_input', 'transaction\_input', 'location\_input', 'hour\_group\_input']. Received: the structure of inputs=('\*', '\*', '\*', '\*', '\*')  
warnings.warn(

2034/2034 ————— 9s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0289

C:\Users\brady\OneDrive\Apps\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\models\functional.py:225: UserWarning: The structure of `inputs` doesn't match the expected structure: ['account\_input', 'merchant\_input', 'transaction\_input', 'location\_input', 'hour\_group\_input']. Received: the structure of inputs=('\*', '\*', '\*', '\*', '\*')  
warnings.warn(

1017/1017 ————— 3s 3ms/step

```

In [83]: # Create a new column 'Hour_Group' that bucketizes data into four segments of the day
test_encoded_df['Hour_Group'] = pd.cut(test_encoded_df['Hour'], bins=bins, labels=labels, right=True)

# Assign values of Hour_Group to each AccountID
for account in range(1, 15):
    AccountID_column = f'AccountID_ACC{account}'

```



```

    if AccountID_column in test_encoded_df.columns:
        test_encoded_df[f'Hour_Group_{account}'] = test_encoded_df.apply(
            lambda row: row['Hour_Group'] if row[AccountID_column] == 1 else None,
            axis=1
        )

#Repeat this action to assign values of Hour_Group to each Merchant, TransactionType, and Location
def create_hour_group_columns(test_encoded_df, variable_info, hour_group_column='Hour_Group'):
    for prefix, count in variable_info.items():
        for i in range(1, count + 1):
            column_name = f'{prefix}{i}'
            if column_name in test_encoded_df.columns:
                test_encoded_df[f'{column_name}_{hour_group_column}'] = test_encoded_df.apply(
                    lambda row: row[hour_group_col] if row[column_name] == 1 else None,
                    axis=1
                )

# Define the variable prefixes and their respective counts
variable_info = {
    'Merchant_Merchant': 10, # Merchants A-J
    'TransactionType_': 3,   # Purchase, Transfer, Withdrawal
    'Location_': 5           # London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Tokyo
}

# Call the function to create the new columns
create_hour_group_columns(test_encoded_df, variable_info)

# Define a function to calculate mean and standard deviation for each one-hot encoded account by iterating across
def calculate_stats(test_encoded_df, account_prefix='AccountID_ACC', num_accounts=15):
    stats = {}

    for i in range(1, num_accounts + 1):
        account_columns = f'{account_prefix}{i}'
        # Only include amounts where the specific account value is true (1 as its binary representation)
        account_data = test_encoded_df[test_encoded_df[account_columns] == 1]['Amount']

        # Perform the mean and standard deviation calculations
        mean = account_data.mean()
        std = account_data.std()

        # Store the mean and standard deviation for each account
        stats[f'AccountID_ACC{i}'] = {'mean': mean, 'std': std}

    return stats

# Call the function to calculate mean and standard deviation for AccountID_ACC1 to AccountID_ACC15
account_stats = calculate_stats(test_encoded_df)

# Add mean and standard deviation columns to test_encoded_df
for account, values in account_stats.items():
    test_encoded_df[f'{account}_mean'] = values['mean']
    test_encoded_df[f'{account}_std'] = values['std']

# Create a new column for deviation from mean for each transaction
test_encoded_df['Deviation_From_Mean'] = 0.0

# Loop through each account and calculate the deviation
for i in range(1, 15):
    account_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}'
    mean_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}_mean'
    std_columns = f'AccountID_ACC{i}_std'

    # Calculate the deviation only for transactions in the current account
    condition = test_encoded_df[account_columns] == 1

    # Calculate number of standard deviations of a transaction's Amount value from its Account's Amount mean
    test_encoded_df.loc[condition, 'Deviation_From_Mean'] = (
        (test_encoded_df.loc[condition, 'Amount'] - test_encoded_df.loc[condition, mean_columns])
        / test_encoded_df.loc[condition, std_columns])

# Create a list of prefixes for our one-hot columns
one_hot_prefixes = ['AccountID_', 'Merchant_', 'TransactionType_', 'Location_', 'Amount_Partitions_', 'Day']

# Create a variable that stores the columns starting with the respective prefixes from our list
binary = test_encoded_df.columns.str.startswith(tuple(one_hot_prefixes))

# Convert TRUE/FALSE entries to 1/0 entries with exception handling condition
if binary.any():
    try:
        # Check data types of the selected columns
        for col in test_encoded_df.columns[binary]:
            # Get the data type of the column
            column_dtype = test_encoded_df[col].dtype

```

```

        if column_dtype != 'int32':
            # Convert directly to int if boolean
            if column_dtype == 'bool':
                test_encoded_df[col] = test_encoded_df[col].astype(int)
            else:
                # If it's not bool, you can simply ensure it's int
                test_encoded_df[col] = test_encoded_df[col].astype('int32')
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Potential incompatible dtype error during conversion: {e}")
else:
    print("No one-hot encoded columns found with the specified prefixes.")

# Create lists for AccountID, Merchant, TransactionType, Location, and Hour Groups
account_ids = [f'AccountID_ACC{i}' for i in range(1, 15)] # AccountID's 1 to 15
merchants = [f'Merchant_Merchant{chr(i)}' for i in range(ord('A'), ord('J') + 1)] # Merchants A to J
transaction_types = ['TransactionType_Purchase', 'TransactionType_Transfer', 'TransactionType-Withdrawal']
locations = ['Location_London', 'Location_Los Angeles', 'Location_New York', 'Location_San Francisco', 'Location_Singapore']
hour_groups = [f'Hour_Group_{i}' for i in range(1, 15)]

def encode_columns(df, columns):
    encoder = LabelEncoder()
    encoded_columns = {}

    for column in columns:
        if column in df.columns:
            encoded_columns[column] = encoder.fit_transform(df[column])
        else:
            print(f"Warning: {column} not found in DataFrame.")
    return encoded_columns

# Encode each variable
encoded_account_ids = encode_columns(test_encoded_df, account_ids)
encoded_merchants = encode_columns(test_encoded_df, merchants)
encoded_transaction_types = encode_columns(test_encoded_df, transaction_types)
encoded_locations = encode_columns(test_encoded_df, locations)
encoded_hour_groups = encode_columns(test_encoded_df, hour_groups)

# Assign the encoded values back to the DataFrame
for account_id, encoded_values in encoded_account_ids.items():
    test_encoded_df[account_id] = encoded_values

for merchant, encoded_values in encoded_merchants.items():
    test_encoded_df[merchant] = encoded_values

for transaction_type, encoded_values in encoded_transaction_types.items():
    test_encoded_df[transaction_type] = encoded_values

for location, encoded_values in encoded_locations.items():
    test_encoded_df[location] = encoded_values

for hour_group, encoded_values in encoded_hour_groups.items():
    test_encoded_df[hour_group] = encoded_values

# Prepare Inputs for Embedding
numerical_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='numerical_input')
account_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='account_input')
merchant_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='merchant_input')
transaction_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='transaction_input')
location_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='location_input')
hour_group_input = Input(shape=(1,), name='hour_group_input')

# Create Embedding Layers
embedding_dim = 8
num_accounts = len(account_ids)
num_merchants = len(merchants)
num_transaction_types = len(transaction_types)
num_locations = len(locations)
num_hour_groups = len(hour_groups)

# Embeddings for each one-hot encoded category
account_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_accounts, output_dim=embedding_dim)(account_input)
merchant_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_merchants, output_dim=embedding_dim)(merchant_input)
transaction_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_transaction_types, output_dim=embedding_dim)(transaction_input)
location_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_locations, output_dim=embedding_dim)(location_input)
hour_group_embedding = Embedding(input_dim=num_hour_groups, output_dim=embedding_dim)(hour_group_input)

# Flatten the embeddings to make a one-dimensional array representation of the variables
flattened_account = Flatten()(account_embedding)
flattened_merchant = Flatten()(merchant_embedding)
flattened_transaction = Flatten()(transaction_embedding)
flattened_location = Flatten()(location_embedding)
flattened_hour_group = Flatten()(hour_group_embedding)

```

```

# Concatenate inputs to a single output
concat = Concatenate()([numerical_input, flattened_account, flattened_merchant, flattened_transaction, flattened_location, flattened_hour_group])

# Add Dense Layers to interconnect previous layers
output = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(concat)

# Build the Model
model = Model(inputs=[numerical_input, account_input, merchant_input, transaction_input, location_input, hour_group_input],
               outputs=output,
               model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error'))

# Prepare input data for model training
X_numerical = test_encoded_df[['Amount']].values
X_accounts = test_encoded_df[account_ids].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1) # Get index for account input
X_merchants = test_encoded_df[merchants].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_transaction_types = test_encoded_df[transaction_types].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_locations = test_encoded_df[locations].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)
X_hour_groups = test_encoded_df[hour_groups].values.argmax(axis=1).reshape(-1, 1)

# Make sure to pass the inputs as a list
model.fit([X_numerical, X_accounts, X_merchants, X_transaction_types, X_locations, X_hour_groups],
          np.zeros(X_numerical.shape[0]),
          epochs=1,
          batch_size=16)

# Create a model to get the embedding outputs
embedding_model = Model(inputs=[account_input, merchant_input, transaction_input, location_input, hour_group_input],
                        outputs=[account_embedding, merchant_embedding, transaction_embedding, location_embedding, hour_group_embedding])

# Get the embedding outputs
embedding_output = embedding_model.predict([X_accounts, X_merchants, X_transaction_types, X_locations, X_hour_groups])

# Store the embeddings in a DataFrame
embedding_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Account_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[0]),
    'Merchant_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[1]),
    'Transaction_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[2]),
    'Location_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[3]),
    'Hour_Group_Embeddings': list(embedding_output[4])
})

# Combine with the original DataFrame if needed
test_embeddings_df = pd.concat([test_encoded_df.reset_index(drop=True), embedding_df.reset_index(drop=True)], axis=1)

# List of columns to drop (already converted to one-hot/embeddings or not relevant to problem statement resolver)
columns_to_drop = [
    'Minute',
    'Month',
    'Hour',
    'Hour_Group'
] + [f'AccountID_ACC{i}' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
    [f'Merchant_Merchant{chr(i)}' for i in range(ord('A'), ord('J') + 1)] + \
    ['TransactionType_Purchase', 'TransactionType_Transfer', 'TransactionType-Withdrawal'] + \
    ['Location_London', 'Location_Los Angeles', 'Location_New York',
     'Location_San Francisco', 'Location_Tokyo'] + \
    [f'Amount_Partitions_{i}' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
    [f'AccountID_ACC{i}_mean' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
    [f'AccountID_ACC{i}_std' for i in range(1, 16)] + \
    [f'Hour_Group_{i}' for i in range(1, 15)]

# Drop the specified columns
test_embeddings_df = test_embeddings_df.drop(columns=columns_to_drop)

```

C:\Users\brady\OneDrive\Apps\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\models\functional.py:225: UserWarning: The structure of `inputs` doesn't match the expected structure: ['numerical\_input', 'account\_input', 'merchant\_input', 'transaction\_input', 'location\_input', 'hour\_group\_input']. Received: the structure of inputs=('\*', '\*', '\*', '\*', '\*', '\*')

```
warnings.warn(
2034/2034 ————— 9s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0376
1/1017 ————— 4:12 249ms/step
```

C:\Users\brady\OneDrive\Apps\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\models\functional.py:225: UserWarning: The structure of `inputs` doesn't match the expected structure: ['account\_input', 'merchant\_input', 'transaction\_input', 'location\_input', 'hour\_group\_input']. Received: the structure of inputs=('\*', '\*', '\*', '\*', '\*')

```
warnings.warn(
1017/1017 ————— 3s 3ms/step
```

In [84]: '''

```

# Save the train set
train_embeddings_df.to_csv('train_data.csv', index=False)

```

```
# Save the validation set
validation_embeddings_df.to_csv('validation_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the test set
test_embeddings_df.to_csv('test_data.csv', index=False)

print("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")
'''
```

```
Out[84]: \n# Save the train set\ntrain_embeddings_df.to_csv('train_data.csv', index=False)\n\n# Save the validation s
et\nvalidation_embeddings_df.to_csv('validation_data.csv', index=False)\n\n# Save the test set\ntest_embeddin
gs_df.to_csv('test_data.csv', index=False)\n\nprint("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")\n'
```

```
In [85]: #END WEEK 5
```

```
In [86]: #WEEK 6 START
```

```
In [87]: # Print a sample to see the current state of the DataFrame
train_embeddings_df.head()
```

```
Out[87]:
```

	Timestamp	Amount	Date	Day_0	Day_1	Day_2	Day_3	Day_4	Day_5	Day_6	Deviation_From_Mean	Account_Embeddings
0	2023-01-07 17:50:00	9.064231	2023-01-07	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1.457638	[[-0.11768552, -0.10162276, -0.086818606, 0.10...
1	2023-01-30 08:04:00	10.757187	2023-01-30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.248660	[[-0.2699005, -0.16231601, -0.24481493, 0.0931...
2	2023-04-06 03:13:00	10.996651	2023-04-06	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.498987	[[-0.27041247, -0.20560049, -0.22270608, 0.148...
3	2023-04-21 10:28:00	11.204528	2023-04-21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.691171	[[-0.11768552, -0.10162276, -0.086818606, 0.10...
4	2023-01-08 05:29:00	9.295688	2023-01-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1.204878	[[-0.29467222, -0.22304738, -0.28391287, 0.199...

```
In [88]: # Create a features list for modeling purposes
features = [
    'Day_0', 'Day_1', 'Day_2', 'Day_3', 'Day_4', 'Day_5', 'Day_6',
    'Deviation_From_Mean', 'Account_Embeddings', 'Merchant_Embeddings',
    'Transaction_Embeddings', 'Location_Embeddings', 'Hour_Group_Embeddings'
]

# Save feature data in variable X
X_train = train_embeddings_df[features]

# Flatten embeddings to reduce dimensionality
for col in ['Account_Embeddings', 'Merchant_Embeddings', 'Transaction_Embeddings', 'Location_Embeddings', 'Hour_Group_Embeddings']:
    if isinstance(X_train[col].iloc[0], np.ndarray): # Check if the first entry is an ndarray
        embedding_array = pd.DataFrame(X_train[col].apply(lambda x: x.flatten().tolist()))
    else:
        embedding_array = pd.DataFrame(X_train[col].tolist())
#Concatenate newly flattened columns with DataFrame and drop the older, higher dimensional columns
embedding_array.columns = [f"{col}_{i}" for i in range(embedding_array.shape[1])]
X_train = pd.concat([X_train, embedding_array], axis=1)
X_train.drop(columns=[col], inplace=True)

# Ensure all data is numeric
X_train = X_train.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')
```

```
In [89]: '''
# Function to calculate Dunn Index
def dunn_index(X, labels):
    unique_clusters = np.unique(labels)
    intra_distances = []
    inter_distances = []

    # Calculate intra-cluster distances (furthest distance between two points within a cluster)
    for cluster in unique_clusters:
        points = X[labels == cluster]
        if len(points) > 1:
            intra_distances.append(np.max(cdist(points, points)))

    # Calculate inter-cluster distances (distance between respective clusters)
    for i in range(len(unique_clusters)):
        for j in range(i + 1, len(unique_clusters)):
            points1 = X[labels == unique_clusters[i]]
            points2 = X[labels == unique_clusters[j]]
```

```

        inter_distances.append(np.min(cdist(points1, points2)))

    return min(inter_distances) / max(intra_distances) if max(intra_distances) > 0 else 0

# Best k value from previous evaluation (ideally yes, but 5 was simply chosen due to the computational inefficiency)
best_k_value = 5

# Vary init and n_init
init_values = ['random']
n_init_values = [1]

train_results_variation1 = []

for init in init_values:
    for n_init in n_init_values:
        # Create and fit the KMeans model
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=init, n_init=n_init, random_state=42)
        kmeans.fit(X)

        # Get labels and inertia
        labels = kmeans.labels_
        inertia = kmeans.inertia_

        # Calculate Silhouette Score
        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)

        # Calculate Dunn Index
        dunn_idx = dunn_index(X, labels)

        # Store results
        train_results_variation1.append({
            'Init': init,
            'n_init': n_init,
            'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,
            'Dunn Index': dunn_idx,
            'Inertia': inertia
        })

# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability
train_results_variation1_df = pd.DataFrame(train_results_variation1)

print(train_results_variation1_df)
'''

```

```

Out[89]: "\n# Function to calculate Dunn Index\ndef dunn_index(X, labels):\n    unique_clusters = np.unique(labels)\n    intra_distances = []\n    inter_distances = []\n\n    # Calculate intra-cluster distances (furthest distance between two points within a cluster)\n    for cluster in unique_clusters:\n        points = X[labels == cluster]\n        if len(points) > 1:\n            intra_distances.append(np.max(cdist(points, points)))\n\n    # Calculate inter-cluster distances (distance between respective clusters)\n    for i in range(len(unique_clusters)):\n        for j in range(i + 1, len(unique_clusters)):\n            points1 = X[labels == unique_clusters[i]]\n            points2 = X[labels == unique_clusters[j]]\n            inter_distances.append(np.min(cdist(points1, points2)))\n\n    return min(inter_distances) / max(intra_distances) if max(intra_distances) > 0 else 0\n\n# Best k value from previous evaluation (ideally yes, but 5 was simply chosen due to the computational inefficiencies of my dataset and my machine) \nbest_k_value = 5\n\n# Vary init and n_init\ninit_values = ['random']\nn_init_values = [1]\n\ntrain_results_variation1 = []\n\nfor init in init_values:\n    for n_init in n_init_values:\n        # Create and fit the KMeans model\n        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=init, n_init=n_init, random_state=42)\n        kmeans.fit(X)\n\n        # Get labels and inertia\n        labels = kmeans.labels_\n        inertia = kmeans.inertia_\n\n        # Calculate Silhouette Score\n        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)\n\n        # Calculate Dunn Index\n        dunn_idx = dunn_index(X, labels)\n\n        # Store results\n        train_results_variation1.append({'Init': init, 'n_init': n_init, 'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg, 'Dunn Index': dunn_idx, 'Inertia': inertia})\n\n# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability\ntrain_results_variation1_df = pd.DataFrame(train_results_variation1)\n\nprint(train_results_variation1_df)\n"

```

```

In [90]: '''
# Best variation found in the previous step
best_init = 'k-means++'
best_n_init = 1
best_k_value = 5

# Vary max_iter and tol
max_iter_values = [100]
tol_values = [1e-2]

train_results_variation2 = []

for max_iter in max_iter_values:
    for tol in tol_values:
        # Create and fit the KMeans model
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=best_init, n_init=best_n_init,
                        max_iter=max_iter, tol=tol, random_state=42)
        kmeans.fit(X)

```

```

# Get labels and inertia
labels = kmeans.labels_
inertia = kmeans.inertia_

# Calculate Silhouette Score
silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)

# Calculate Dunn Index
distances = cdist(X, kmeans.cluster_centers_)
intra_cluster_distances = np.min(distances, axis=1)
inter_cluster_distances = np.max(distances)
dunn_index = np.min(intra_cluster_distances) / inter_cluster_distances

# Store results
train_results_variation2.append({
    'max_iter': max_iter,
    'tol': tol,
    'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,
    'Dunn Index': dunn_index,
    'Inertia': inertia
})

# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability
train_results_variation2_df = pd.DataFrame(train_results_variation2)

print(train_results_variation2_df)

# Print train variation 2 results
train_results_variation2 = train_results_variation2_df.loc[train_results_variation2_df['Silhouette Score'].idxmax()]
print(train_results_variation2)
'''

```

```

Out[90]: """# Best variation found in the previous step\nbest_init = 'k-means++'\nbest_n_init = 1\nbest_k_value = 5\n\n# Vary max_iter and tol\nmax_iter_values = [100]\ntol_values = [1e-2]\n\ntrain_results_variation2 = []\n\nfor max_iter in max_iter_values:\n    for tol in tol_values:\n        # Create and fit the KMeans model\n        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=best_init, n_init=best_n_init, max_iter=max_iter, tol=tol, random_state=42)\n        kmeans.fit(X)\n        # Get labels and inertia\n        labels = kmeans.labels_\n        inertia = kmeans.inertia_\n        # Calculate Silhouette Score\n        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)\n        # Calculate Dunn Index\n        distances = cdist(X, kmeans.cluster_centers_)\n        intra_cluster_distances = np.min(distances, axis=1)\n        inter_cluster_distances = np.max(distances)\n        dunn_index = np.min(intra_cluster_distances) / inter_cluster_distances\n        # Store results\n        train_results_variation2.append({'max_iter': max_iter, 'tol': tol, 'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg, 'Dunn Index': dunn_index, 'Inertia': inertia})\n\n# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability\ntrain_results_variation2_df = pd.DataFrame(train_results_variation2)\n\nprint(train_results_variation2_df)\n\n# Print train variation 2 results\ntrain_results_variation2 = train_results_variation2_df.loc[train_results_variation2_df['Silhouette Score'].idxmax()]\nprint(train_results_variation2)
"""

```

```

In [91]: '''
# Best variation found in the previous step
best_init = 'k-means++'
best_n_init = 1
best_k_value = 10

# Vary max_iter and tol
max_iter_values = [200]
tol_values = [1e-3]

train_results_variation3 = []

for max_iter in max_iter_values:
    for tol in tol_values:
        # Create and fit the KMeans model
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=best_init, n_init=best_n_init, max_iter=max_iter, tol=tol, random_state=42)
        kmeans.fit(X)

        # Get labels and inertia
        labels = kmeans.labels_
        inertia = kmeans.inertia_

        # Calculate Silhouette Score
        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)

        # Calculate Dunn Index
        distances = cdist(X, kmeans.cluster_centers_)
        intra_cluster_distances = np.min(distances, axis=1)
        inter_cluster_distances = np.max(distances)
        dunn_index = np.min(intra_cluster_distances) / inter_cluster_distances

        # Store results
        train_results_variation3.append({
            'max_iter': max_iter,

```

```

        'tol': tol,
        'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,
        'Dunn Index': dunn_index,
        'Inertia': inertia
    })

# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability
train_results_variation3_df = pd.DataFrame(train_results_variation3)

print(train_results_variation3_df)

# Identify the best performing final variation
train_results_variation3 = train_results_variation3_df.loc[train_results_variation3_df['Silhouette Score'].idxmax()]
print(train_results_variation3)
'''

```

```

Out[91]: """# Best variation found in the previous step\nbest_init = 'k-means++'\nbest_n_init = 1\nbest_k_value = 10\n\n# Vary max_iter and tol\nmax_iter_values = [200]\ntol_values = [1e-3]\n\nfor max_iter in max_iter_values:\n    for tol in tol_values:\n        # Create and fit the KMeans model\n        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=best_init, n_init=best_n_init,\n                        max_iter=max_iter, tol=tol, random_state=42)\n        kmeans.fit(X)\n        # Get labels and inertia\n        labels = kmeans.labels_\n        inertia = kmeans.inertia_\n        # Calculate Silhouette Score\n        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)\n        # Calculate Dunn Index\n        distances = cdist(X, kmeans.cluster_centers_)\n        intra_cluster_distances = np.min(distances, axis=1)\n        inter_cluster_distances = np.max(distances)\n        dunn_index = np.min(intra_cluster_distances) / inter_cluster_distances\n\n        # Store results\n        train_results_variation3.append({'max_iter': max_iter,\n                                         'tol': tol,\n                                         'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,\n                                         'Dunn Index': dunn_index,\n                                         'Inertia': inertia})\n\n# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability\ntrain_results_variation3_df = pd.DataFrame(train_results_variation3)\n\nprint(train_results_variation3_df)\n\n# Identify the best performing final variation\ntrain_results_variation3 = train_results_variation3_df.loc[train_results_variation3_df['Silhouette Score'].idxmax()]\nprint(train_results_variation3)"""

```

```

In [92]: #Perform model on validation set
features = [
    'Day_0', 'Day_1', 'Day_2', 'Day_3', 'Day_4', 'Day_5', 'Day_6',
    'Deviation_From_Mean', 'Account_Embeddings', 'Merchant_Embeddings',
    'Transaction_Embeddings', 'Location_Embeddings', 'Hour_Group_Embeddings'
]

# Prepare the feature data
X_val = validation_embeddings_df[features]

# Flatten embeddings
for col in ['Account_Embeddings', 'Merchant_Embeddings', 'Transaction_Embeddings', 'Location_Embeddings', 'Hour_Group_Embeddings']:
    if isinstance(X_val[col].iloc[0], np.ndarray): # Check if the first entry is an ndarray
        embedding_array = pd.DataFrame(X_val[col].apply(lambda x: x.flatten()).tolist())
    else:
        embedding_array = pd.DataFrame(X_val[col].tolist())

    embedding_array.columns = [f"{col}_{i}" for i in range(embedding_array.shape[1])]
    X_val = pd.concat([X_val, embedding_array], axis=1)
    X_val.drop(columns=[col], inplace=True)

# Ensure all data is numeric
X_val = X_val.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')

```

```

In [93]: '''
# Function to calculate Dunn Index
def dunn_index(X, labels):
    unique_clusters = np.unique(labels)
    intra_distances = []
    inter_distances = []

    # Calculate intra-cluster distances
    for cluster in unique_clusters:
        points = X[labels == cluster]
        if len(points) > 1:
            intra_distances.append(np.max(cdist(points, points)))

    # Calculate inter-cluster distances
    for i in range(len(unique_clusters)):
        for j in range(i + 1, len(unique_clusters)):
            points1 = X[labels == unique_clusters[i]]
            points2 = X[labels == unique_clusters[j]]
            inter_distances.append(np.min(cdist(points1, points2)))

    return min(inter_distances) / max(intra_distances) if max(intra_distances) > 0 else 0

# Best k value from previous evaluation
best_k_value = 5

# Vary init and n_init
init_values = ['random']
'''

```



```

n_init_values = [1]

val_results_variation1 = []

for init in init_values:
    for n_init in n_init_values:
        # Create and fit the KMeans model
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=init, n_init=n_init, random_state=42)
        kmeans.fit(X)

        # Get labels and inertia
        labels = kmeans.labels_
        inertia = kmeans.inertia_

        # Calculate Silhouette Score
        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)

        # Calculate Dunn Index
        dunn_idx = dunn_index(X, labels)

        # Store results
        val_results_variation1.append({
            'Init': init,
            'n_init': n_init,
            'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,
            'Dunn Index': dunn_idx,
            'Inertia': inertia
        })

# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability
val_results_variation1_df = pd.DataFrame(val_results_variation1)

print(val_results_variation1_df)
'''

```

```

Out[93]: """# Function to calculate Dunn Index\ndef dunn_index(X, labels):\n    unique_clusters = np.unique(labels)\n    intra_distances = []\n    inter_distances = []\n\n    # Calculate intra-cluster distances\n    for cluster in u\n    nique_clusters:\n        points = X[labels == cluster]\n        if len(points) > 1:\n            intra_distance\n            s.append(np.max(cdist(points, points)))\n\n    # Calculate inter-cluster distances\n    for i in range(len(uniq\n    ue_clusters)):\n        for j in range(i + 1, len(unique_clusters)):\n            points1 = X[labels == unique_\n            clusters[i]]\n            points2 = X[labels == unique_clusters[j]]\n            inter_distances.append(np.min(\n            cdist(points1, points2)))\n\n    return min(inter_distances) / max(intra_distances) if max(intra_distances) > 0\n    else 0\n\n# Best k value from previous evaluation\nbest_k_value = 5\n\n# Vary init and n_init\ninit_values = ['\n    random']\n\nn_init_values = [1]\n\nval_results_variation1 = []\n\nfor init in init_values:\n    for n_init in n_i\n    nit_values:\n        # Create and fit the KMeans model\n        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=i\n        nit, n_init=n_init, random_state=42)\n        kmeans.fit(X)\n\n        \n        # Get labels and inertia\n        labels = kmeans.labels_\n        inertia = kmeans.inertia_\n\n        \n        # Calculate Silhouette Score\n        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)\n\n        \n        # Calculate Dunn Index\n        dunn_idx = dunn\n        _index(X, labels)\n\n        \n        # Store results\n        val_results_variation1.append({\n            'Ini\n            t': init,\n            'n_init': n_init,\n            'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,\n            'Dunn In\n            dex': dunn_idx,\n            'Inertia': inertia\n        })\n\n# Convert results to DataFrame for better readab\n    ility\nval_results_variation1_df = pd.DataFrame(val_results_variation1)\n\nprint(val_results_variation1_df)\n"""

```

```

In [94]: '''
# Best variation found in the previous step
best_init = 'k-means++'
best_n_init = 1
best_k_value = 5

# Vary max_iter and tol
max_iter_values = [100]
tol_values = [1e-2]

val_results_variation2 = []

for max_iter in max_iter_values:
    for tol in tol_values:
        # Create and fit the KMeans model
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=best_init, n_init=best_n_init,
                        max_iter=max_iter, tol=tol, random_state=42)
        kmeans.fit(X)

        # Get labels and inertia
        labels = kmeans.labels_
        inertia = kmeans.inertia_

        # Calculate Silhouette Score
        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)

        # Calculate Dunn Index
        distances = cdist(X, kmeans.cluster_centers_)
        intra_cluster_distances = np.min(distances, axis=1)
        inter_cluster_distances = np.max(distances)

```

```

        dunn_index = np.min(intra_cluster_distances) / inter_cluster_distances

    # Store results
    val_results_variation2.append({
        'max_iter': max_iter,
        'tol': tol,
        'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,
        'Dunn Index': dunn_index,
        'Inertia': inertia
    })

# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability
val_results_variation2_df = pd.DataFrame(val_results_variation2)

print(val_results_variation2_df)

# Identify the best performing final variation
val_results_variation2 = val_results_variation2_df.loc[val_results_variation2_df['Silhouette Score'].idxmax()]
print(val_results_variation2)
'''

```

```

Out[94]: """# Best variation found in the previous step\nbest_init = 'k-means++'\nbest_n_init = 1\nbest_k_value = 5\n\n# Vary max_iter and tol\nmax_iter_values = [100]\ntol_values = [1e-2]\n\nval_results_variation2 = []\n\nfor max_iter in max_iter_values:\n    for tol in tol_values:\n        # Create and fit the KMeans model\n        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=best_init, n_init=best_n_init, max_iter=max_iter, tol=tol, random_state=42)\n        kmeans.fit(X)\n        # Get labels and inertia\n        labels = kmeans.labels_\n        inertia = kmeans.inertia_\n        # Calculate Silhouette Score\n        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)\n        # Calculate Dunn Index\n        distances = cdist(X, kmeans.cluster_centers_)\n        intra_cluster_distances = np.min(distances, axis=1)\n        inter_cluster_distances = np.max(distances)\n        dunn_index = np.min(intra_cluster_distances) / inter_cluster_distances\n\n        # Store results\n        val_results_variation2.append({'max_iter': max_iter, 'tol': tol, 'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg, 'Dunn Index': dunn_index, 'Inertia': inertia})\n\n# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability\nval_results_variation2_df = pd.DataFrame(val_results_variation2)\n\nprint(val_results_variation2_df)\n\n# Identify the best performing final variation\nval_results_variation2 = val_results_variation2_df.loc[val_results_variation2_df['Silhouette Score'].idxmax()]\n\nprint(val_results_variation2)"""

```

```

In [95]: '''
# Best variation found in the previous step
best_init = 'k-means++'
best_n_init = 1
best_k_value = 10

# Vary max_iter and tol
max_iter_values = [200]
tol_values = [1e-3]

val_results_variation3 = []

for max_iter in max_iter_values:
    for tol in tol_values:
        # Create and fit the KMeans model
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=best_init, n_init=best_n_init, max_iter=max_iter, tol=tol, random_state=42)
        kmeans.fit(X)

        # Get labels and inertia
        labels = kmeans.labels_
        inertia = kmeans.inertia_

        # Calculate Silhouette Score
        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)

        # Calculate Dunn Index
        distances = cdist(X, kmeans.cluster_centers_)
        intra_cluster_distances = np.min(distances, axis=1)
        inter_cluster_distances = np.max(distances)
        dunn_index = np.min(intra_cluster_distances) / inter_cluster_distances

        # Store results
        val_results_variation3.append({
            'max_iter': max_iter,
            'tol': tol,
            'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,
            'Dunn Index': dunn_index,
            'Inertia': inertia
        })

# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability
val_results_variation3_df = pd.DataFrame(val_results_variation3)

print(val_results_variation3_df)

```

```
# Identify the best performing final variation
val_results_variation3 = val_results_variation3_df.loc[val_results_variation3_df['Silhouette Score'].idxmax()]
print(val_results_variation3)
'''
```

```
Out[95]: """# Best variation found in the previous step\nbest_init = 'k-means++'\nbest_n_init = 1\nbest_k_value = 10\n\n# Vary max_iter and tol\nmax_iter_values = [200]\ntol_values = [1e-3]\n\nval_results_variation3 = []\n\nfor max_iter in max_iter_values:\n    for tol in tol_values:\n        # Create and fit the KMeans model\n        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=best_k_value, init=best_init, n_init=best_n_init,\n                        max_iter=max_iter, tol=tol, random_state=42)\n        kmeans.fit(X)\n        # Get labels and inertia\n        labels = kmeans.labels_\n        inertia = kmeans.inertia_\n        # Calculate Silhouette Score\n        silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)\n        # Calculate Dunn Index\n        distances = cdist(X, kmeans.cluster_centers_)\n        intra_cluster_distances = np.min(distances, axis=1)\n        inter_cluster_distances = np.max(distances)\n        dunn_index = np.min(intra_cluster_distances) / inter_cluster_distances\n        # Store results\n        val_results_variation3.append({'max_iter': max_iter,\n                                     'tol': tol,\n                                     'Silhouette Score': silhouette_avg,\n                                     'Dunn Index': dunn_index,\n                                     'Inertia': inertia})\n\n# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability\nval_results_variation3_df = pd.DataFrame(val_results_variation3)\n\nprint(val_results_variation3_df)\n\n# Identify the best performing final variation\nval_results_variation3 = val_results_variation3_df.loc[val_results_variation3_df['Silhouette Score'].idxmax()]\nprint(val_results_variation3)"""
```

```
In [96]: train_inertia_1 = 147040.18201/151872
train_inertia_2 = 143682.817524/151872
train_inertia_3 = 69707.25485/151872
print(train_inertia_1, train_inertia_2, train_inertia_3)
```

```
0.9681849321138853 0.9460783918299621 0.4589868761193637
```

```
In [97]: val_inertia_1 = 31632.758442/32544
val_inertia_2 = 31714.576743/32544
val_inertia_3 = 16051.701494/32544
print(val_inertia_1, val_inertia_2, val_inertia_3)
```

```
0.9719997063053097 0.9745137888089971 0.4932307489552606
```

```
In [98]: '''
import pandas as pd
from tabulate import tabulate

# Sample data
data1 = {
    'Variation 1 Silhouette': [0.1814, 0.2434],
    'Variation 1 Dunn Index': [0.0007, 0.0023],
    'Variation 1 Inertia': [0.9682, 0.9720]
}

data2 = {
    'Variation 2 Silhouette': [0.2420, 0.2438],
    'Variation 2 Dunn Index': [0.01740, 0.0190],
    'Variation 2 Inertia': [0.9461, 0.9745]
}

data3 = {
    'Variation 3 Silhouette': [0.4815, 0.4629],
    'Variation 3 Dunn Index': [0.0176, 0.0177],
    'Variation 3 Inertia': [0.4590, 0.4932]
}

# Create a DataFrame
results1_df = pd.DataFrame(data1, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results1_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results2_df = pd.DataFrame(data2, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results2_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results3_df = pd.DataFrame(data3, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results3_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))
'''
```

```
Out[98]: "\nimport pandas as pd\nfrom tabulate import tabulate\n\n# Sample data\ndata1 = {\n    'Variation 1 Silhouette': [0.1814, 0.2434],\n    'Variation 1 Dunn Index': [0.0007, 0.0023],\n    'Variation 1 Inertia': [0.9682, 0.9720]\n}\n\ndata2 = {\n    'Variation 2 Silhouette': [0.2420, 0.2438],\n    'Variation 2 Dunn Index': [0.01740, 0.0190],\n    'Variation 2 Inertia': [0.9461, 0.9745]\n}\n\ndata3 = {\n    'Variation 3 Silhouette': [0.4815, 0.4629],\n    'Variation 3 Dunn Index': [0.0176, 0.0177],\n    'Variation 3 Inertia': [0.4590, 0.4932]\n}\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults1_df = pd.DataFrame(data1, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results1_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults2_df = pd.DataFrame(data2, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results2_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults3_df = pd.DataFrame(data3, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results3_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n"
```

```
In [99]: '''
# Save the train set
train_embeddings_df.to_csv('train_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the validation set
validation_embeddings_df.to_csv('validation_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the test set
test_embeddings_df.to_csv('test_data.csv', index=False)

print("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")
'''
```

```
Out[99]: '\n# Save the train set\ntrain_embeddings_df.to_csv(\'train_data.csv\', index=False)\n\n# Save the validation set\nvalidation_embeddings_df.to_csv(\'validation_data.csv\', index=False)\n\n# Save the test set\ntest_embeddings_df.to_csv(\'test_data.csv\', index=False)\n\nprint("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")\n'
```

```
In [100... #END WEEK 6
```

```
In [101... #BEGIN WEEK 7
```

```
In [102... '''
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, calinski_harabasz_score, davies_bouldin_score
from sklearn.neighbors import LocalOutlierFactor

# Initialize the LOF model
n_neighbors = 2
lof = LocalOutlierFactor(n_neighbors=n_neighbors)

# Fit the model and get the labels for training data
train_labels = lof.fit_predict(X_train)
# LOF returns -1 for outliers and 1 for inliers
train_labels[train_labels == 1] = 0 # Convert inliers to 0
train_labels[train_labels == -1] = 1 # Convert outliers to 1

# Fit the model and get the labels for validation data
val_labels = lof.fit_predict(X_val)
val_labels[val_labels == 1] = 0
val_labels[val_labels == -1] = 1

# Calculate metrics for training data
silhouette_train = silhouette_score(X_train, train_labels)
calinski_train = calinski_harabasz_score(X_train, train_labels)
davies_train = davies_bouldin_score(X_train, train_labels)

# Calculate metrics for validation data
silhouette_val = silhouette_score(X_val, val_labels)
calinski_val = calinski_harabasz_score(X_val, val_labels)
davies_val = davies_bouldin_score(X_val, val_labels)

# Print results
print("Training Data Metrics:")
print(f"Silhouette Score: {silhouette_train:.4f}")
print(f"Calinski-Harabasz Index: {calinski_train:.4f}")
print(f"Davies-Bouldin Index: {davies_train:.4f}")

print("\nValidation Data Metrics:")
print(f"Silhouette Score: {silhouette_val:.4f}")
print(f"Calinski-Harabasz Index: {calinski_val:.4f}")
print(f"Davies-Bouldin Index: {davies_val:.4f}")
'''
```

```

Out[102.. '\nfrom sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, calinski_harabasz_score, davies_bouldin_score\nfrom sklearn.ne
ighbors import LocalOutlierFactor\n\n# Initialize the LOF model\nn_neighbors = 2\nlof = LocalOutlierFactor(n_ne
ighbors=n_neighbors)\n\n# Fit the model and get the labels for training data\ntrain_labels = lof.fit_predict(X_
train)\n\n# LOF returns -1 for outliers and 1 for inliers\ntrain_labels[train_labels == 1] = 0 # Convert inliers
to 0\ntrain_labels[train_labels == -1] = 1 # Convert outliers to 1\n\n# Fit the model and get the labels for v
alidation data\nval_labels = lof.fit_predict(X_val)\nval_labels[val_labels == 1] = 0\nval_labels[val_labels ==
-1] = 1\n\n# Calculate metrics for training data\nsilhouette_train = silhouette_score(X_train, train_labels)\nc
alinski_train = calinski_harabasz_score(X_train, train_labels)\ndavies_train = davies_bouldin_score(X_train, tr
ain_labels)\n\n# Calculate metrics for validation data\nsilhouette_val = silhouette_score(X_val, val_labels)\nc
alinski_val = calinski_harabasz_score(X_val, val_labels)\ndavies_val = davies_bouldin_score(X_val, val_labels)\
\n\n# Print results\nprint("Training Data Metrics:")\nprint(f"Silhouette Score: {silhouette_train:.4f}")\nprint(
f"Calinski-Harabasz Index: {calinski_train:.4f}")\nprint(f"Davies-Bouldin Index: {davies_train:.4f}")\n\nprint(
"\nValidation Data Metrics:")\nprint(f"Silhouette Score: {silhouette_val:.4f}")\nprint(f"Calinski-Harabasz Inde
x: {calinski_val:.4f}")\nprint(f"Davies-Bouldin Index: {davies_val:.4f}")\n'

```

```

In [103.. '''
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, calinski_harabasz_score, davies_bouldin_score
from sklearn.neighbors import LocalOutlierFactor

# Define hyperparameters
# n_neighbors for varying method of evaluating local density (5 nearest points vs 10 nearest points vs 15 nearest points)
n_neighbors_list = [5, 10, 15] # Different values for n_neighbors
# leaf_size varies search speed (30 is default, 50 is faster)
leaf_size_list = [30, 50] # Different leaf sizes
# metric considers different scoring methods that yield results tailored towards certain statistics
metric_list = ['euclidean', 'manhattan']

# Store results
results = []

for n_neighbors in n_neighbors_list:
    for leaf_size in leaf_size_list:
        for metric in metric_list:
            # Initialize the LOF model
            lof = LocalOutlierFactor(n_neighbors=n_neighbors,
                                     leaf_size=leaf_size,
                                     metric=metric)

            # Fit the model and get the labels for training data
            train_labels = lof.fit_predict(X_train)
            train_labels[train_labels == 1] = 0 # Convert inliers to 0
            train_labels[train_labels == -1] = 1 # Convert outliers to 1

            # Fit the model and get the labels for validation data
            val_labels = lof.fit_predict(X_val)
            val_labels[val_labels == 1] = 0
            val_labels[val_labels == -1] = 1

            # Calculate metrics for training data
            silhouette_train = silhouette_score(X_train, train_labels)
            calinski_train = calinski_harabasz_score(X_train, train_labels)
            davies_train = davies_bouldin_score(X_train, train_labels)

            # Calculate metrics for validation data
            silhouette_val = silhouette_score(X_val, val_labels)
            calinski_val = calinski_harabasz_score(X_val, val_labels)
            davies_val = davies_bouldin_score(X_val, val_labels)

            # Store results
            results.append({
                'n_neighbors': n_neighbors,
                'leaf_size': leaf_size,
                'metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan'],
                'Silhouette Score (Train)': silhouette_train,
                'Calinski-Harabasz Index (Train)': calinski_train,
                'Davies-Bouldin Index (Train)': davies_train,
                'Silhouette Score (Val)': silhouette_val,
                'Calinski-Harabasz Index (Val)': calinski_val,
                'Davies-Bouldin Index (Val)': davies_val
            })

# Convert results to DataFrame for better readability
results_df = pd.DataFrame(results)

# Print results
print(results_df)
'''

```

```

Out[103.. "\nfrom sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, calinski_harabasz_score, davies_bouldin_score\nfrom sklearn.ne
ighbors import LocalOutlierFactor\n\n# Define hyperparameters\n# n_neighbors for varying method of evaluating l
ocal density (5 nearest points vs 10 nearest points vs 15 nearest points)\nn_neighbors_list = [5, 10, 15] # Di
fferent values for n_neighbors\n# leaf_size varies search speed (30 is default, 50 is faster)\nleaf_size_list =
[30, 50] # Different leaf sizes\n# metric considers different scoring methods that yield results tailored towa
rds certain statistics\nmetric_list = ['euclidean', 'manhattan']\n\n# Store results\nresults = []\n\nfor n_neig
hbor in n_neighbors_list:\n    for leaf_size in leaf_size_list:\n        for metric in metric_list:\n
# Initialize the LOF model\n            lof = LocalOutlierFactor(n_neighbors=n_neighbors, \n
leaf_size=leaf_size,\n                                metric=metric)\n\n        # Fit the model
and get the labels for training data\n            train_labels = lof.fit_predict(X_train)\n
train_labels[train_labels == 1] = 0 # Convert inliers to 0\n            train_labels[train_labels == -1] =
1 # Convert outliers to 1\n\n        # Fit the model and get the labels for validation data\n
val_labels = lof.fit_predict(X_val)\n            val_labels[val_labels == 1] = 0\n            val_label
s[val_labels == -1] = 1\n\n        # Calculate metrics for training data\n            silhouette_tr
ain = silhouette_score(X_train, train_labels)\n            calinski_train = calinski_harabasz_score(X_train
, train_labels)\n            davies_train = davies_bouldin_score(X_train, train_labels)\n\n        # Calculate metrics for validation data\n            silhouette_val = silhouette_score(X_val, val_labels)\n
calinski_val = calinski_harabasz_score(X_val, val_labels)\n            davies_val = davies_bouldin_score(X_
val, val_labels)\n\n        # Store results\n            results.append({'n_neighbors': n_neighbors,\n
'leaf_size': leaf_size,\n            'metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan'],\n            'Silhouette Score (Train)': silhouette_train,\n            'Calin
ski-Harabasz Index (Train)': calinski_train,\n            'Davies-Bouldin Index (Train)': davies_train,\n
'Silhouette Score (Val)': silhouette_val,\n            'Calinski-Harabasz Index (Val)': calinski_val,\n
'Davies-Bouldin Index (Val)': davies_val\n            })\n\n# Con
vert results to DataFrame for better readability\nresults_df = pd.DataFrame(results)\n\n# Print results\nprint(
results_df)\n"

```

```

In [104.. '''
from tabulate import tabulate

# n_neighbors=5; euclidean
data1 = {
    'Variation 1.1 Silhouette': [0.0996, 0.2972],
    'Variation 1.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [88.1241, 64.4077],
    'Variation 1.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [4.7576, 3.6680]
}
# n_neighbors=10; euclidean
data2 = {
    'Variation 2.1 Silhouette': [-0.0267, 0.4804],
    'Variation 2.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [198.7778, 143.9189],
    'Variation 2.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [5.5308, 2.0772]
}
# n_neighbors=15; euclidean
data3 = {
    'Variation 3.1 Silhouette': [0.0713, 0.5046],
    'Variation 3.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [162.3979, 194.8525],
    'Variation 3.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [4.5217, 1.6319]
}
# n_neighbors=5; manhattan
data4 = {
    'Variation 1.2 Silhouette': [-0.0140, 0.0949],
    'Variation 1.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [30.7389, 5.5474],
    'Variation 1.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [9.3945, 10.6232]
}
# n_neighbors=10; manhattan
data5 = {
    'Variation 2.2 Silhouette': [-0.0595, 0.3006],
    'Variation 2.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [182.6127, 21.2976],
    'Variation 2.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [5.6467, 5.0632]
}
# n_neighbors=15; manhattan
data6 = {
    'Variation 3.2 Silhouette': [0.0234, 0.3937],
    'Variation 3.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [113.4173, 51.1523],
    'Variation 3.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [5.4388, 3.4516]
}
# Create a DataFrame
results1_df = pd.DataFrame(data1, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results1_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results2_df = pd.DataFrame(data2, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results2_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results3_df = pd.DataFrame(data3, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results3_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))
'''

```

```
# Create a DataFrame
results4_df = pd.DataFrame(data4, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results4_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results5_df = pd.DataFrame(data5, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results5_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results6_df = pd.DataFrame(data6, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results6_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))
'''
```

```
Out[104...] \nfrom tabulate import tabulate\n\n# n_neighbors=5; euclidean\ndata1 = {\n    'Variation 1.1 Silhouette': [0.0\n996, 0.2972],\n    'Variation 1.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [88.1241, 64.4077],\n    'Variation 1.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [4.7576, 3.6680],\n}\n\n# n_neighbors=10; euclidean\ndata2 = {\n    'Variation 2.1 Silhouette': [-0.0\n267, 0.4804],\n    'Variation 2.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [198.7778, 143.9189],\n    'Variation 2.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [5.5308, 2.0772],\n}\n\n# n_neighbors=15; euclidean\ndata3 = {\n    'Variation 3.1 Silhouette': [0.\n0713, 0.5046],\n    'Variation 3.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [162.3979, 194.8525],\n    'Variation 3.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [4.5217, 1.6319],\n}\n\n# n_neighbors=5; manhattan\ndata4 = {\n    'Variation 1.2 Silhouette': [-\n0.0140, 0.0949],\n    'Variation 1.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [30.7389, 5.5474],\n    'Variation 1.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [9.3945, 10.6232],\n}\n\n# n_neighbors=10; manhattan\ndata5 = {\n    'Variation 2.2 Silhouette': [-\n0.0595, 0.3006],\n    'Variation 2.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [182.6127, 21.2976],\n    'Variation 2.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [5.6467, 5.0632],\n}\n\n# n_neighbors=15; manhattan\ndata6 = {\n    'Variation 3.2 Silhouette': [0.\n0234, 0.3937],\n    'Variation 3.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [113.4173, 51.1523],\n    'Variation 3.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [5.4388, 3.4516],\n}\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults1_df = pd.DataFrame(data1, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results1_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults2_df = pd.DataFrame(data2, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results2_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults3_df = pd.DataFrame(data3, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results3_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults4_df = pd.DataFrame(data4, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results4_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults5_df = pd.DataFrame(data5, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results5_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n\n# Create a DataFrame\nresults6_df = pd.DataFrame(data6, index=['Training', 'Validation'])\n\n# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting\nprint(tabulate(results6_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))\n"
```

```
In [105...] train_embeddings_df.head()
```

```
Out[105...]
Timestamp      Amount    Date  Day_0  Day_1  Day_2  Day_3  Day_4  Day_5  Day_6  Deviation_From_Mean  Account_Embeddings
0  2023-01-07  9.064231  2023-01-07    0     0     0     0     0     1     0      -1.457638  [[-0.11768552, -0.10162276, -0.086818606, 0.10...
```

	Timestamp	Amount	Date	Day_0	Day_1	Day_2	Day_3	Day_4	Day_5	Day_6	Deviation_From_Mean	Account_Embeddings
0	2023-01-07 17:50:00	9.064231	2023-01-07	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1.457638	[[ -0.11768552, -0.10162276, -0.086818606, 0.10...
1	2023-01-30 08:04:00	10.757187	2023-01-30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.248660	[[ -0.2699005, -0.16231601, -0.24481493, 0.0931...
2	2023-04-06 03:13:00	10.996651	2023-04-06	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.498987	[[ -0.27041247, -0.20560049, -0.22270608, 0.148...
3	2023-04-21 10:28:00	11.204528	2023-04-21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.691171	[[ -0.11768552, -0.10162276, -0.086818606, 0.10...
4	2023-01-08 05:29:00	9.295688	2023-01-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1.204878	[[ -0.29467222, -0.22304738, -0.28391287, 0.199...

```
In [106...]
'''
# Save the train set
train_embeddings_df.to_csv('train_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the validation set
validation_embeddings_df.to_csv('validation_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the test set
test_embeddings_df.to_csv('test_data.csv', index=False)

print("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")
'''
```

```
Out[106.. '\n# Save the train set\ntrain_embeddings_df.to_csv(\'train_data.csv\', index=False)\n\n# Save the validation s
et\nvalidation_embeddings_df.to_csv(\'validation_data.csv\', index=False)\n\n# Save the test set\ntest_embeddin
gs_df.to_csv(\'test_data.csv\', index=False)\n\nprint("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")\n'
```

```
In [107.. #END WEEK 7
```

```
In [108.. #BEGIN WEEK 8
```

```
In [115.. # Import necessary packages for Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, calinski_harabasz_score, davies_bouldin_score
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN
```

```
In [116.. # Define hyperparameters for DBSCAN
eps_list = [0.3, 0.5, 0.7] # Radius of neighborhood - determines maximum distance allowed between points for t
#as part of the same neighborhood
min_samples_list = [3, 5, 10] # Minimum number of samples in a neighborhood to consider a point as a core poin'
```

```
In [119.. # Store results
results = []
```

```
In [121.. # Create for loops to iterate through hyperparameter tuning combinations
for eps in eps_list:
    for min_samples in min_samples_list:
        # Initialize the DBSCAN model
        dbscan = DBSCAN(eps=eps, min_samples=min_samples)

        # Fit the model and get the labels for training data - determines anomaly/normal classification based on
        train_labels = dbscan.fit_predict(X_train)
        # Convert core points and noise points
        train_labels[train_labels == -1] = 1 # Convert noise to 1 (anomalies)
        train_labels[train_labels != 1] = 0 # Convert core points to 0 (normal)

        # Fit the model and get the labels for validation data - determines anomaly/normal classification based
        val_labels = dbscan.fit_predict(X_val)
        val_labels[val_labels == -1] = 1 # Convert noise to 1 (anomalies)
        val_labels[val_labels != 1] = 0 # Convert core points to 0 (normal)

        # Calculate metrics for training data (higher silhouette score = better clustering = better anomaly det
        # higher calinski-harabasz score = better clustering = better anomaly detection;
        # lower davies-bouldin score = better clustering = better anomaly detection)

        silhouette_train = silhouette_score(X_train, train_labels)
        calinski_train = calinski_harabasz_score(X_train, train_labels)
        davies_train = davies_bouldin_score(X_train, train_labels)

        # Calculate metrics for validation data
        silhouette_val = silhouette_score(X_val, val_labels)
        calinski_val = calinski_harabasz_score(X_val, val_labels)
        davies_val = davies_bouldin_score(X_val, val_labels)

        # Store results
        results.append({
            'eps': eps,
            'min_samples': min_samples,
            'Silhouette Score (Train)': silhouette_train,
            'Calinski-Harabasz Index (Train)': calinski_train,
            'Davies-Bouldin Index (Train)': davies_train,
            'Silhouette Score (Val)': silhouette_val,
            'Calinski-Harabasz Index (Val)': calinski_val,
            'Davies-Bouldin Index (Val)': davies_val
        })
```

```
In [127.. # Convert results to DataFrame for better readability
results_df = pd.DataFrame(results)

# Print results
print(results_df)

# Final Draft Output Still Compiling at Time of Submission. Results Table Performance Metrics Based from Draft :
```



	eps	min_samples	Silhouette Score (Train) \
0	0.3	3	0.119366
1	0.3	5	0.131098
2	0.3	10	0.148412
3	0.5	3	0.111055
4	0.5	5	0.113727
5	0.5	10	0.117036
6	0.7	3	0.124995
7	0.7	5	0.125718
8	0.7	10	0.126983

	Calinski-Harabasz Index (Train)	Davies-Bouldin Index (Train) \
0	10971.959718	1.970192
1	10957.826914	2.025020
2	10993.041113	2.129105
3	11105.040699	1.919311
4	11098.188498	1.928928
5	11080.362176	1.942187
6	12604.164067	1.914409
7	12600.027215	1.916984
8	12592.722575	1.921587

	Silhouette Score (Val)	Calinski-Harabasz Index (Val) \
0	0.128344	2266.280862
1	0.146358	2253.445940
2	0.160381	2254.210322
3	0.118993	2304.524034
4	0.128439	2298.574235
5	0.143806	2285.640174
6	0.113789	2310.216734
7	0.120827	2303.558176
8	0.129472	2299.792383

	Davies-Bouldin Index (Val)
0	2.012908
1	2.131629
2	2.279104
3	1.935904
4	1.975571
5	2.063057
6	1.914098
7	1.941871
8	1.978244

```
In [118]: from tabulate import tabulate

# eps=0.3; min_samples=3
data1 = {
    'Variation 1.1 Silhouette': [0.1194, 0.1283],
    'Variation 1.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [10971.9597, 2266.2809],
    'Variation 1.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [1.9702, 2.0129]
}
# eps=0.3; min_samples=5
data2 = {
    'Variation 1.2 Silhouette': [0.1319, 0.1464],
    'Variation 1.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [10957.8269, 2253.4459],
    'Variation 1.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [2.0250, 2.1316]
}
# eps=0.3; min_samples=10
data3 = {
    'Variation 1.3 Silhouette': [0.1484, 0.1604],
    'Variation 1.3 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [10993.0411, 2254.2103],
    'Variation 1.3 Davies-Bouldin Index': [2.1291, 2.2791]
}
# eps=0.5; min_samples=3
data4 = {
    'Variation 2.1 Silhouette': [0.1111, 0.1190],
    'Variation 2.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [11105.0407, 2304.5240],
    'Variation 2.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [1.9193, 1.9360]
}
# eps=0.5; min_samples=5
data5 = {
    'Variation 2.2 Silhouette': [0.1137, 0.1284],
    'Variation 2.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [11098.1885, 2298.5742],
    'Variation 2.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [1.9289, 1.9756]
}
# eps=0.5; min_samples=10
data6 = {
    'Variation 2.3 Silhouette': [0.1170, 0.1438],
    'Variation 2.3 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [11080.3622, 2285.6402],
    'Variation 2.3 Davies-Bouldin Index': [1.9422, 2.0631]
}
# eps=0.7; min_samples=3
```

```

data7 = {
    'Variation 3.1 Silhouette': [0.1250, 0.1138],
    'Variation 3.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [12604.1641, 2310.2167],
    'Variation 3.1 Davies-Bouldin Index': [1.9145, 1.9141]
}
# eps=0.7; min_samples=5
data8 = {
    'Variation 3.2 Silhouette': [0.1257, 0.1208],
    'Variation 3.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [12600.0272, 2303.5582],
    'Variation 3.2 Davies-Bouldin Index': [1.9170, 1.9419]
}
# eps=0.7; min_samples=10
data9 = {
    'Variation 3.3 Silhouette': [0.1270, 0.1295],
    'Variation 3.3 Calinski-Harabasz Index': [12592.7226, 2299.7924],
    'Variation 3.3 Davies-Bouldin Index': [1.9216, 1.9782]
}
# Create a DataFrame
results1_df = pd.DataFrame(data1, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results1_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results2_df = pd.DataFrame(data2, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results2_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results3_df = pd.DataFrame(data3, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results3_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results4_df = pd.DataFrame(data4, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results4_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results5_df = pd.DataFrame(data5, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results5_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results6_df = pd.DataFrame(data6, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results6_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results7_df = pd.DataFrame(data7, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results7_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results8_df = pd.DataFrame(data8, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results8_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

# Create a DataFrame
results9_df = pd.DataFrame(data9, index=['Training', 'Validation'])

# Print the DataFrame using tabulate for better formatting
print(tabulate(results9_df, headers='keys', tablefmt='pretty'))

```

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
|      | Variation 1.1 Silhouette | Variation 1.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index | Variation 1.1 Davies-Bouldin I
ndex |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
| Training |      0.1194      |      10971.9597      |      1.9702
|
| Validation |      0.1283      |      2266.2809      |      2.0129
|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

-----+				-----+
	Variation 1.2 Silhouette   Variation 1.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index   Variation 1.2 Davies-Bouldin I			ndex
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Training	0.1319	10957.8269	2.025
	Validation	0.1464	2253.4459	2.1316
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Variation 1.3 Silhouette   Variation 1.3 Calinski-Harabasz Index   Variation 1.3 Davies-Bouldin I			ndex
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Training	0.1484	10993.0411	2.1291
	Validation	0.1604	2254.2103	2.2791
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Variation 2.1 Silhouette   Variation 2.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index   Variation 2.1 Davies-Bouldin I			ndex
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Training	0.1111	11105.0407	1.9193
	Validation	0.119	2304.524	1.936
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Variation 2.2 Silhouette   Variation 2.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index   Variation 2.2 Davies-Bouldin I			ndex
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Training	0.1137	11098.1885	1.9289
	Validation	0.1284	2298.5742	1.9756
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Variation 2.3 Silhouette   Variation 2.3 Calinski-Harabasz Index   Variation 2.3 Davies-Bouldin I			ndex
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Training	0.117	11080.3622	1.9422
	Validation	0.1438	2285.6402	2.0631
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Variation 3.1 Silhouette   Variation 3.1 Calinski-Harabasz Index   Variation 3.1 Davies-Bouldin I			ndex
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Training	0.125	12604.1641	1.9145
	Validation	0.1138	2310.2167	1.9141
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Variation 3.2 Silhouette   Variation 3.2 Calinski-Harabasz Index   Variation 3.2 Davies-Bouldin I			ndex
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+
	Training	0.1257	12600.0272	1.917
	Validation	0.1208	2303.5582	1.9419
+-----+				+-----+
-----+				-----+

	Variation 3.3 Silhouette	Variation 3.3 Calinski-Harabasz Index	Variation 3.3 Davies-Bouldin Index
Training	0.127	12592.7226	1.9216
Validation	0.1295	2299.7924	1.9782

```
In [125]: # Save the train set
train_embeddings_df.to_csv('train_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the validation set
validation_embeddings_df.to_csv('validation_data.csv', index=False)

# Save the test set
test_embeddings_df.to_csv('test_data.csv', index=False)

print("DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.")
```

DataFrames have been saved as CSV files.

```
In [126]: #END WEEK 8
```

```
In [ ]:
```