

Detecting Fraud

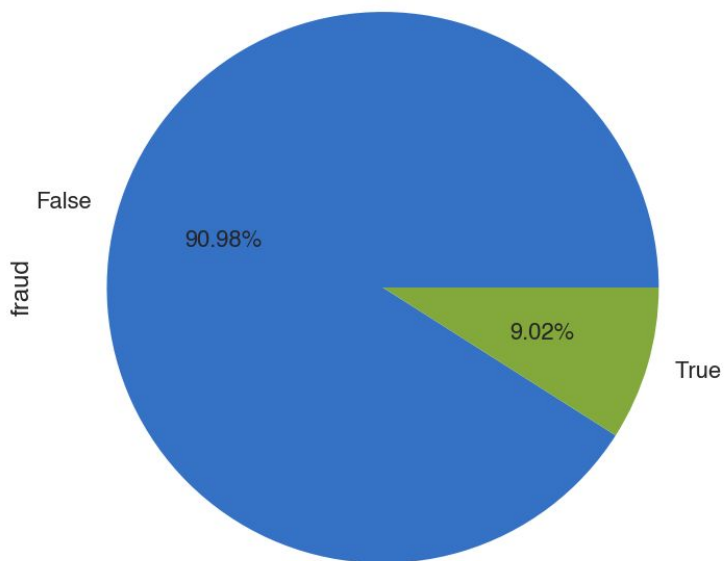
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Dataset

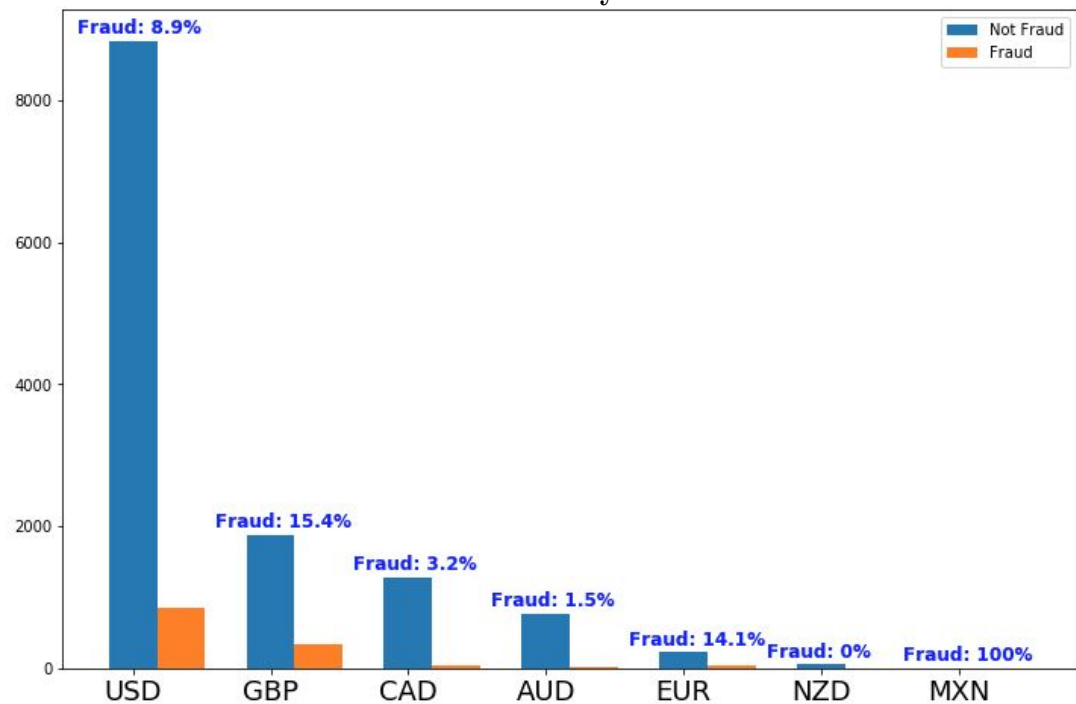
- 14,337 rows, 44 features
 - **Numerical:** num_order, num_payouts
 - **Categorical:** country, currency
 - **Textual:** email_domain, description

EDA

Fraud Class Imbalance

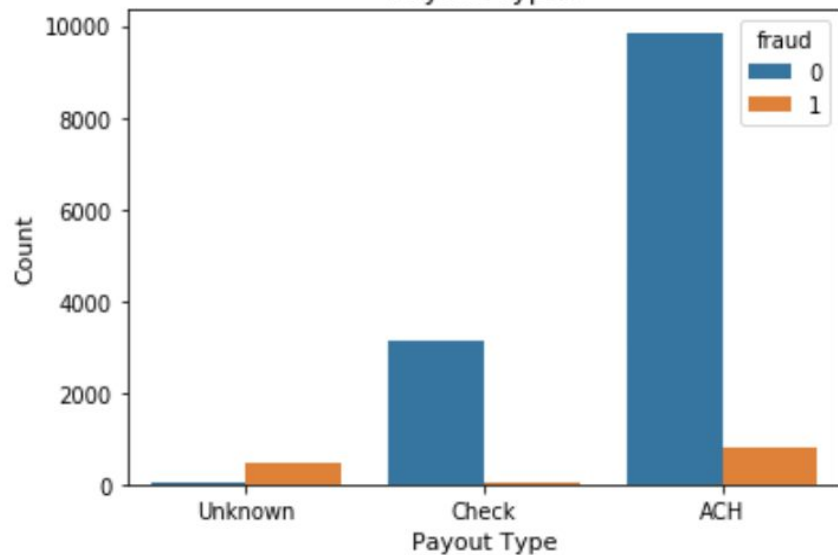


Currency



EDA

Payout Types



Sale Duration



Approach/Pipeline

- OneHotEncoder for categorical features
- Standardized numerical features
- Balanced training data by downsampling
- Built models on a selection of categorical & numerical features
- Removed leakage columns: num_order, num_payouts, sale_duration2
- Focused on optimizing recall score & roc-auc
 - Wanted to minimize false negatives

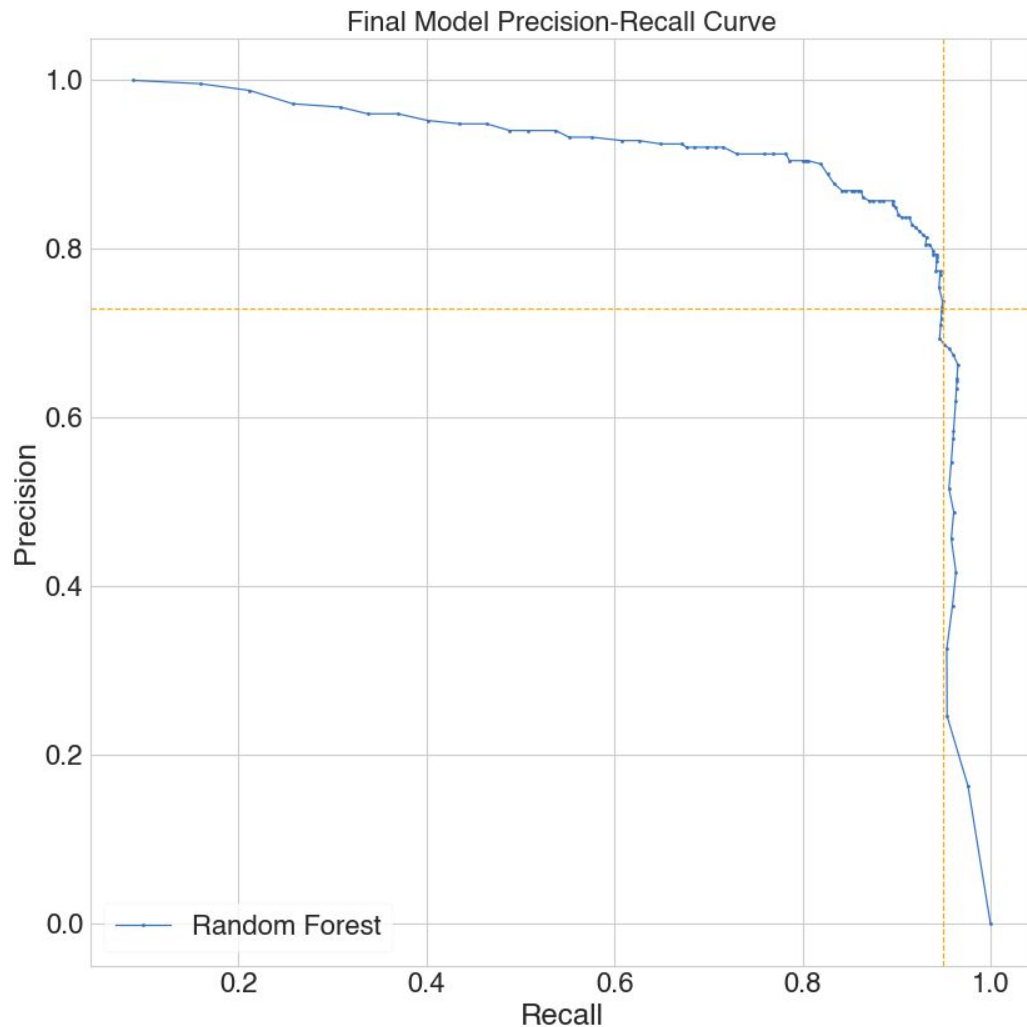
Model Comparisons: 5-Fold CV Scores

Model Type	Model Parameters/ Details	# Features	ROC AUC Score	Recall Score	Precision Score	Remarks
Logistic Regression	max_iter = 1000	48	0.9584	0.7726	0.8553	
SVC	probability=True		0.9788	0.8752	0.8966	
XGBoost	Default params		0.9848	0.8509	0.9189	
Gradient Boost			0.9841	0.854	0.9157	
kNN			0.9785	0.8615	0.8178	
Decision Tree			0.9809	0.9909	0.8792	
Random Forest			0.9981	0.9919	0.9595	Best Scores
Random Forest		37	0.9979	0.9919	0.9563	Removing features didn't help
Random Forest	"Tuned" on recall	48	0.9981	0.9914	0.9608	Tuning improved ROC AUC slightly, but decreased recall

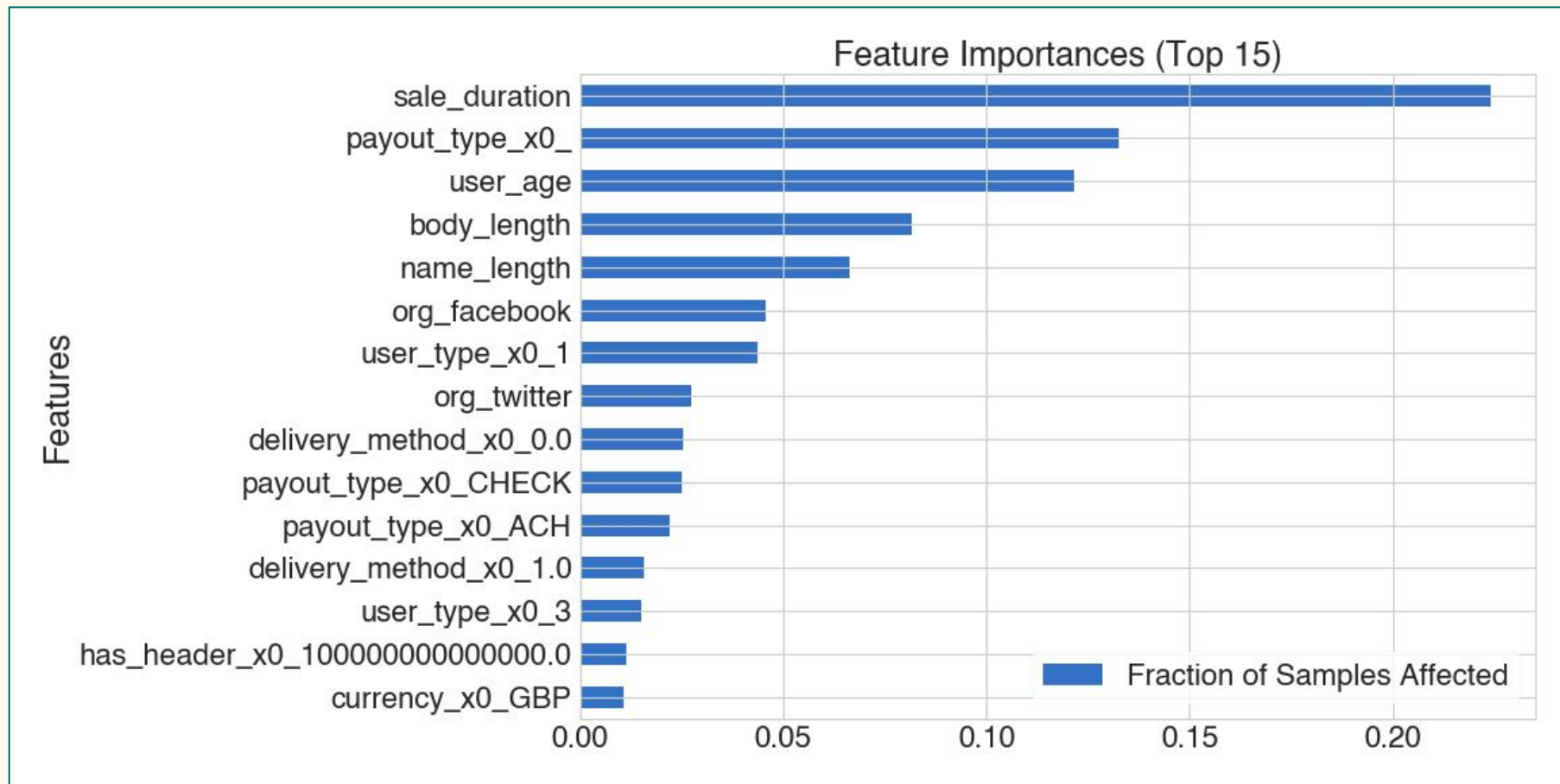
Final Model

- Random Forest
- Default parameters
 - Tuning did not improve recall
- 48 features (after OHE)
- Test ROC AUC Score: 0.9834

- Threshold: 0.2
- Test Recall Score: 0.92
- Test Precision Score: 0.72



Final Model Feature Importances

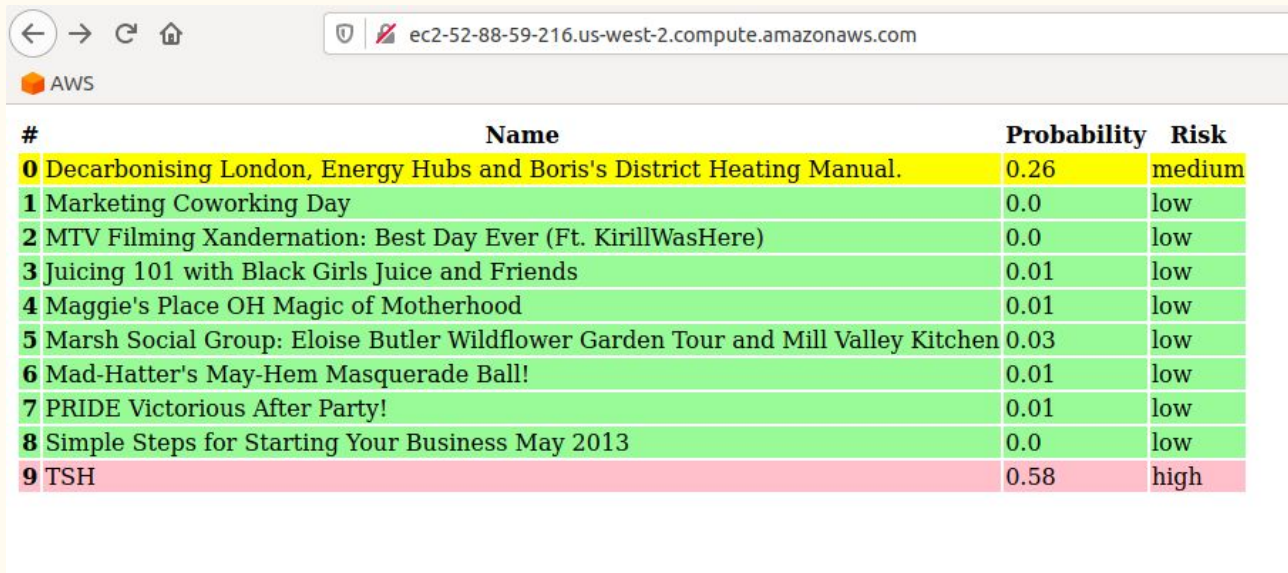


Business Actions

- Low Risk: < 0.2
 - events can carry on business as usual.
- Medium Risk: < 0.5
 - request additional information for verification, if we don't tell the customer we suspect them to be fraudulent, they won't lose trust in us.
- High Risk: ≥ 0.5
 - request additional information and seriously monitor these events.

Web App

- Built a web app using Flask that displays the results of our model on live data being pulled in real time



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'ec2-52-88-59-216.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com'. The page content features a table with four columns: '#', 'Name', 'Probability', and 'Risk'. The table contains 10 rows of data. The first row is highlighted in yellow, and the last row is highlighted in pink. The other rows are highlighted in light green.

#	Name	Probability	Risk
0	Decarbonising London, Energy Hubs and Boris's District Heating Manual.	0.26	medium
1	Marketing Coworking Day	0.0	low
2	MTV Filming Xandernation: Best Day Ever (Ft. KirillWasHere)	0.0	low
3	Juicing 101 with Black Girls Juice and Friends	0.01	low
4	Maggie's Place OH Magic of Motherhood	0.01	low
5	Marsh Social Group: Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden Tour and Mill Valley Kitchen	0.03	low
6	Mad-Hatter's May-Hem Masquerade Ball!	0.01	low
7	PRIDE Victorious After Party!	0.01	low
8	Simple Steps for Starting Your Business May 2013	0.0	low
9	TSH	0.58	high

Conclusions/Next Steps

- Overall, our detection task wasn't too difficult, most of the fraudulent data had some obvious issues with it: like not specifying how they wanted to be paid out or being a newly created user.
- Left out a lot of Natural Language - type features
- Enhance interactions on the web app
- Give it a reserved IP Address

Any Questions?

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Section to Dump Plots/Images

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Appendix

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5-Fold CV Scores Before Finding Data Leakage

Model Type	Model Parameters/ Details	# Features	ROC AUC Score	Recall Score	Remarks
Logistic Regression	max_iter = 1000	51	0.9654	0.7789	
XGBoost			0.9873	0.8526	
Gradient Boost			0.9875	0.8581	
kNN			0.9793	0.8822	
Decision Tree			0.9789	0.988	
Random Forest			Default params	0.9976	0.9935
Random Forest	"Tuned" on recall		0.9971	0.99	Tuning didn't help...
SVC	probability=True		0.9813	0.8802	