

Fraud Transaction Detection



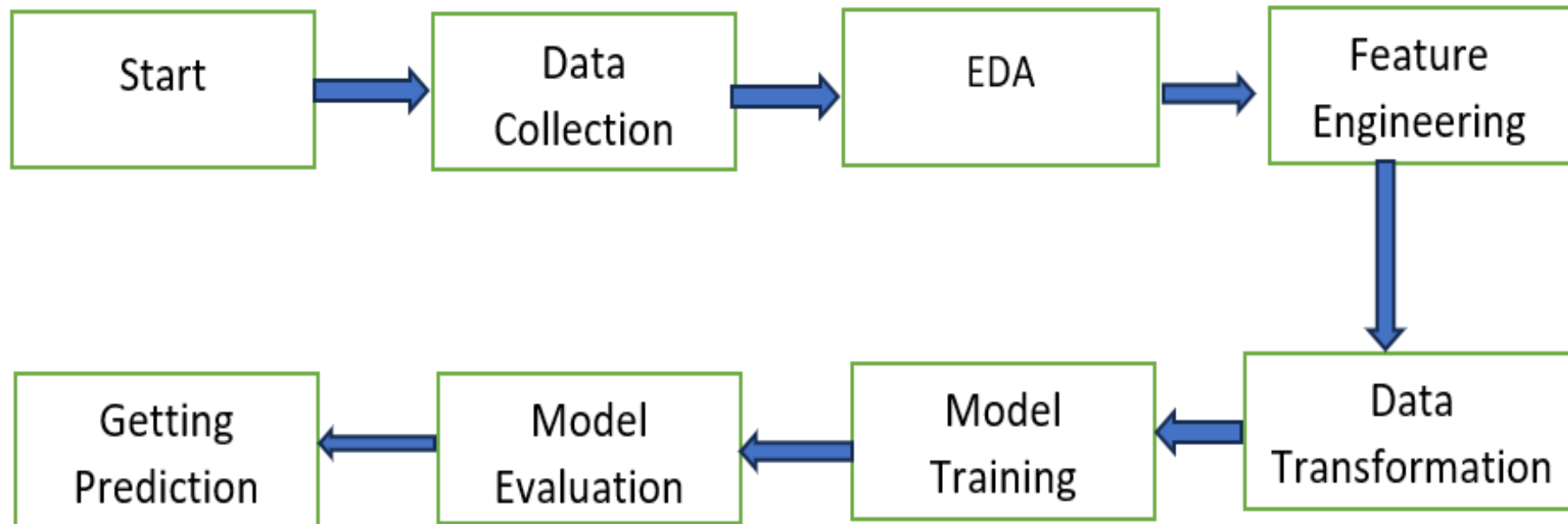
Objective:

Development of a predictive model for predicting fraud transaction. The model will determine whether a customer's transaction is placing a fraudulent or not.


Benefits:

- Detection of upcoming frauds.
- Gives better insight of customers base.
- Helps in easy flow for managing resources.
- Manual inspection if fraud is identified .

Architecture



Data Transformation :

- ▶ Prepare the data for training the fraud detection model.
 - ▶ Load training and testing datasets from CSV files.
 - ▶ Examine the structure and format of the input data.
 - ▶ Set up pipelines for numerical and categorical feature transformations.
 - ▶ Use imputation strategies for missing data in both numerical and categorical features.
 - ▶ Apply StandardScaler and RobustScaler to normalize numerical features.
 - ▶ Convert categorical variables into numerical format using one-hot encoding.
 - ▶ Implement a ColumnTransformer to manage multiple feature transformations.
 - ▶ Divide data into dependent and independent features.
 - ▶ Save the preprocessing object for future use in the artifacts folder.
- 

Model Training:

- ▶ Train machine learning models for fraud transaction detection.
- ▶ Split the input data into training and testing sets.
- ▶ Choose from multiple classifiers, including Logistic Regression and Decision Tree Classifier
- ▶ Utilize hyperparameter tuning with predefined parameter distributions for each classifier.
- ▶ Evaluate each model's performance using cross-validation scores.
- ▶ Identify the best-performing model based on accuracy scores.
- ▶ Display a comprehensive report containing accuracy scores for each model
- ▶ Save the best model (highest accuracy) in the artifacts folder for future predictions.
- ▶ Log information about the best model, including its name and accuracy score.
- ▶ Implement error handling to manage exceptions during the model training process.

➤ Model Selection –

After the model training are completed, we find the best model and save the pickle file as `best_model.pkl` file. For training 3 algorithms “Logistic Regression” ,”Decision Tree” and “Random Forest“ algorithms are used. For each algorithm both the hyper tuned algorithms are used. We calculate the `accuracy_score` for all models and select the model with the best score.



Prediction:

- The accumulated data from artifacts is exported in csv format for prediction
- We perform data pre-processing techniques on it.
- Decision Tree model created during training is loaded for the preprocessed data for prediction
- Based on the cluster number respective model is loaded and is used to predict the data for that cluster.
- Once the prediction is done then the predictions are saved in csv format and shared.

Q & A:

Q1) What's the source of data?

Data was available in csv file which was provided by iNeuron.

Q 2) What was the type of data?

The data was the combination of numerical and Categorical values.

Q 3) How logs are managed?

We are using logs as per the steps that we follow the flow of model training and prediction. For that purpose , we used logging.error and logging.info to get more relevant and detailed information regarding the flow of execution.

Q 5) How training was done or what models were used?

- ▶ Before diving the data in training and validation set we performed clustering over fit to divide the data into clusters.
- ▶ As per cluster the training and validation data were divided.
- ▶ The scaling was performed over training and validation data
- ▶ Algorithms like logistic regression , decision tree and random forest were used we saved the best performing model

Q 6) How Prediction was done?

We have testing file in artifacts folder. We Perform the same life cycle till the data is transformation .Then using the best_model.pkl file prediction performed. In the end we get the accumulated data of predictions as csv file.