

## Existing Models Vs Proposed Models Analysis

Models	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	MCC	Remarks
State of Art Literature						
Suresh Kumar and Asha RB (2021) [1]	99.23	81.15	76.19	78.59	80.255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct usage of highly unbalanced dataset leads to high accuracy.</li> </ul>
Saurabh Dubey, Keshav Mundhe & Aditya A. (2020) [2]	99.2	99.96	99.96	99.96	81.46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data preprocessing is done; directly using the imbalanced data leading to model overfitting (model will always consider every transaction as legitimate).</li> <li>Model is overfitted can be predicted from the curve provided.</li> <li>Only 10% of the dataset is taken for testing purpose.</li> </ul>
Khalid, Ahmad, Mothann & Omar (2021) [3]	95.3	95.2	95.55	95.55	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dataset is divided into (70%) Training and (30%) Testing data, are used for training and validating the model. The testing data is used for evaluating the model.</li> </ul>
Proposed Model:						
Model1	97.77589	99.5902	95.9183	97.7198	95.61482	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the proposed models, the dataset is processed and balanced before training the model.</li> </ul>
Model2	97.790025	99.6049	95.9183	97.73398	95.6441	
Model3	98.5408	99.09365	97.9591	98.52315	97.08759	
Model4	94.7603	99.6213	89.79591	94.4537	89.94749	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early stopping during training process and one dropout layer is introduced between hidden layers to stop overfitting or underfitting model.</li> <li>The number of neurons is optimised in the hidden layers for better performance.</li> </ul>