# Fraud Detection for Xente

Daniela, Kai-Yang, Fabio

## Introduction and Project Objective



Our Stakeholder:

Xente is an financial services company in Uganda offering various products and services that can be paid for using Mobile Money.

Xente's Objectives:

Provide improved and safer services to its customers

**Project Objectives:** 

- create a ML algorithm to detect fraudulent transactions
- obtain a **maximized F1-Score** (stakeholder requirement)

# EDA

## Data Overview - Dataset and Variables

#### **Data Set**

Number of Transactions Total: 140,000

Training: ~95,000

Test: ~45,000

Time Period

Training: 15/11/18 - 13/03/19

Test: 13/02/19 - 14/03/19

Origin

Transactions from Uganda

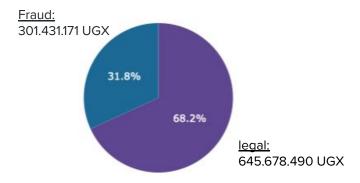
Currency

Exclusively in UGX

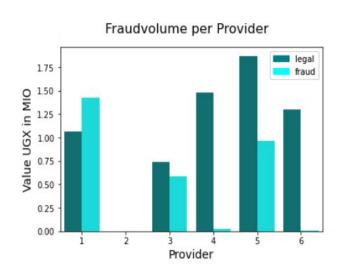
## Frauds - Overview

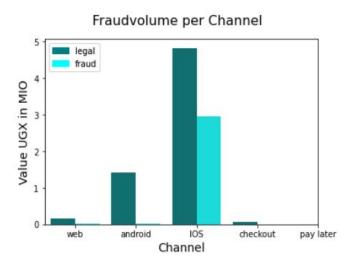


#### Volume of Fraud transactions

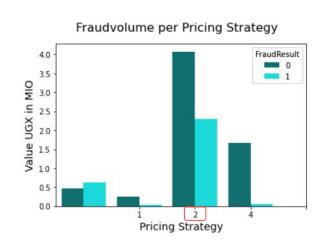


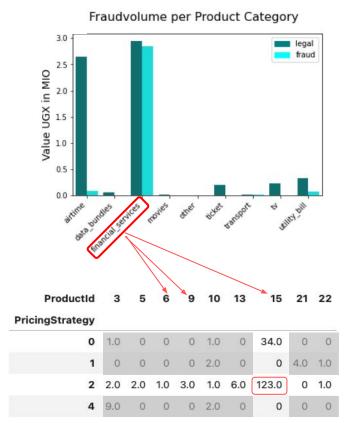
## Frauds - Provider and Channel



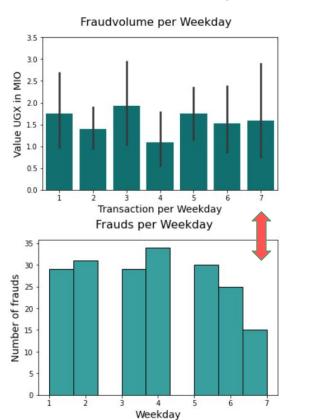


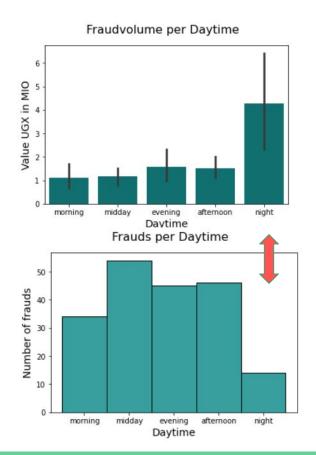
## Frauds - Pricing Strategy and Products



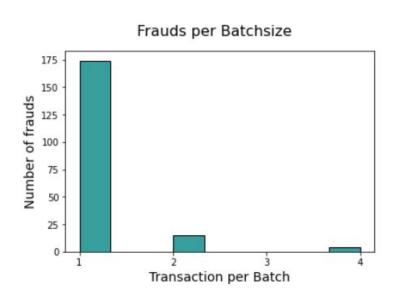


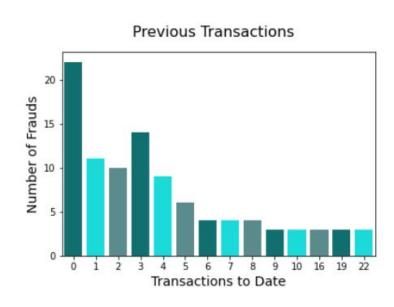
## Frauds - Time dependencies





## Frauds - Batchsize and Transactions to Date





## Feature Engineering

#### **Irrelevant Features**

No additional Information

CurrencyCode CountryCode

SubscriptionID

TransactionID

Redundant

TransactionStartTime

Amount

BatchID

# MODEL

## Baseline Model (BSL)

Stakeholder Requirement:

Xente requires a maximized **F1-Score** 

Metric Characteristics:

- F1-Score is the harmonic mean between *precision* and *recall*
- Precision: how accurately are positive cases identified
- Recall: how many of true positive cases are identified as positive

BSL Characteristics:

Naive strategy: predict the minority class in all cases.

**BSL** Results:

F1-Score = **0.667** (resampled data)

## Main Model

#### **Model Analysis**

Employed a **stacked model** 

Advantages:

Combine capabilities of different models to deal

#### **Model Description**

Sub-models:

- Decision tree
- AdaBoost
- Random Forest

Meta model:

Logistic regression

Model was further enhanced during training phase.

#### **Model Performance**

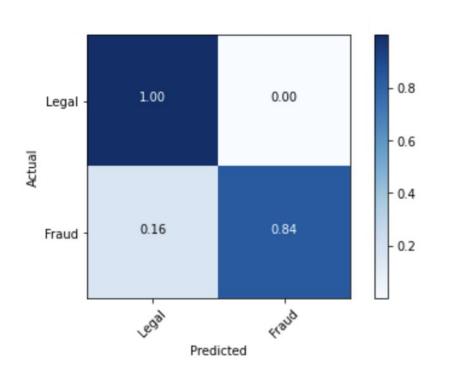
Performance on data set:

Precision - 0.84

Recall - 0.84

F1-Score - 0.84

## **Confusion Matrix**



#### **Model Performance**

#### Fraud Cases:

- 84% identified
- 16% not identified

#### Legal Cases:

All cases correctly identified.

**Saving ~253 Mio. UGX** by using the stacked model.

## CONCLUSIONS

## Conclusions: patterns of fraudulent transactions

- Source provider of item: not a criterion
- Almost all frauds happened in Channel 3: IOS and in category: financial services
- The majority can be found in **pricing strategy 2**
- No abnormalities of amount volume between weekdays
- Substantially less at night, but with the highest volumes
- Not hidden in transaction batches
- Fraudulent transactions often occur as the first or second transaction of an account

## Recommendations: What should be paid attention to?

- The provider is insignificant
- Increase monitoring Channel 3 (IOS), pricing strategy 2 and financial services
- Check large transaction volumes set at night
- A **frequently used account** usually doesn't commit frauds
- Doublecheck single transaction batches

## **BACKUP**

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Origin

Transactions from Uganda

Currency

Exclusively in UGX

#### Variable Set

Transaction related

Batch ID

ID

Account & Customer IDs

Subscription ID

Product related

ID & Category

Provider ID

Sales Channel

Value

**Pricing Strategy** 

## Feature Engineering

#### **Added Features**

Time related

Weekday

Week of Transaction

Daytime

Transaction related

Number of Transaction before fraud occurred;

Batch Size;

Difference between

transaction Amount and

Value;

Debit / Credit

#### **Irrelevant Features**

No additional Information

CurrencyCode

CountryCode

SubscriptionID BatchID

TransactionID

Redundant

TransactionStartTime

Amount