Anomaly Detection

Final Project

(30 points)

A company has multiple salespersons, each having a unique ID, selling multiple products, each with a unique PROD code. The data consists of records of such sales. For each sale, besides the salesperson ID and the product code PROD, the number of units sold (QUANT) and the total amount of the sale (VAL) is also recorded. The price of a product can be vary depending on the salesperson involved, the number of units involved and the actual sales event. This introduces a lot of variability in the sales records and the company is interested in anomalous sale events, which might indicate fraudulent transactions.

Some of the available data of past sales has been reviewed by experts within the company and each such sale has been tagged as 'fraud' or 'ok'. The unreviewed sales are simply tagged as 'unkn'. This extra information is provided in the data as a label (INSP) for each sale.

Median: 205896 v426: 3902 p1437: 1720 Median: 168 Median: 2675 unkn: 385414

Mean :205932 v1679 : 3016 p1917 : 1702 Mean : 8442 Mean : 14617

Your task is to develop and evaluate strategies for detecting anomalies in this dataset.

```
> sales<-read.csv("sales.csv", sep = ",", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
> head(sales)
X ID Prod Quant Val Insp
11v1 p1 182 1665 unkn
2 2 v2 p1 3072 8780 unkn
3 3 v3 p1 20393 76990 unkn
4 4 v4 p1 112 1100 unkn
5 5 v3 p1 6164 20260 unkn
66 v5 p2 104 1155 unkn
> summary(sales)
   Χ
            ID
                    Prod
                              Quant
                                           Val
                                                    Insp
Min.: 1 v431:10159 p1125:3923 Min.: 100 Min.: 1005 fraud: 1270
1st Qu.:102795 v54 : 6017 p3774 : 1824 1st Qu.: 107 1st Qu.: 1345 ok : 14462
```

```
3rd Qu.:309013 v1085 : 3001 p4089 : 1598 3rd Qu.: 738 3rd Qu.: 8680
Max. :411818 v1183 : 2642 p2742 : 1519 Max. :473883883 Max. :4642955
         (Other):372409 (Other):388860 NA's :13842 NA's :1182
> dim(sales) # total 401146 raw records
[1] 401146 6
> nlevels(sales$ID)
[1] 6016
> nlevels(sales$Prod)
[1] 4548
> anyNA(sales$Quant)
[1] TRUE
> anyNA(sales$Val)
[1] TRUE
> anyNA(sales$Insp)
[1] FALSE
> length(which(is.na(sales$Quant) & is.na(sales$Val)))
[1] 888
> sales$UnitPrice<-sales$Val/sales$Quant
> summary(sales$UnitPrice) # mean unit price is $20.30.
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's
  0.00 8.46 11.89 20.30 19.11 26460.70 14136
> t(t(names(sales)))
  [,1]
[1,] "X"
[2,] "ID"
```

```
[3,] "Prod"
[4,] "Quant"
[5,] "Val"
[6,] "Insp"
[7,] "UnitPrice"
> str(sales)
'data.frame': 401146 obs. of 7 variables:
$ X
       : int 12345678910...
$ ID : chr "v1" "v2" "v3" "v4" ...
$ Prod : chr "p1" "p1" "p1" "p1" ...
$ Quant : int 182 3072 20393 112 6164 104 350 200 233 118 ...
$ Val : int 1665 8780 76990 1100 20260 1155 5680 4010 2855 1175 ...
$ Insp : chr "unkn" "unkn" "unkn" "unkn" ...
$ UnitPrice: num 9.15 2.86 3.78 9.82 3.29 ...
> unitPriceProd<-aggregate(sales$UnitPrice, list(sales$Prod), median, na.rm=T)
> topP <- sapply(c(T,F),function(o)unitPriceProd[order(unitPriceProd[,2],decreasing=o)[1:5],1])
> topP # top 5 and bottom 5 median unit price aggregated by Prod.
  [,1] [,2]
[1,] "p3689" "p560"
[2,] "p2453" "p559"
[3,] "p2452" "p4195"
[4,] "p2456" "p601"
[5,] "p2459" "p563"
> valuePerID <- aggregate(sales$Val,list(sales$ID),sum,na.rm=T)
> topS<-sapply(c(T,F),function(o)valuePerID[order(valuePerID$x,decreasing=o)[1:5],1])
```

```
[,1] [,2]
[1,] "v431" "v3355"
[2,] "v54" "v6069"
[3,] "v19" "v5876"
[4,] "v4520" "v6058"
[5,] "v955" "v4515"
> quantProd <- aggregate(sales$Quant,list(sales$Prod),sum,na.rm=T)
> topQuantProd<-sapply(c(T,F),function(o)quantProd[order(quantProd$x,decreasing=o)[1:5],1])
> topQuantProd # top 5 and bottom 5 total number of units saled aggregated by Prod.
  [,1] [,2]
[1,] "p2516" "p2442"
[2,] "p3599" "p2443"
[3,] "p314" "p1653"
[4,] "p569" "p4101"
[5,] "p319" "p3678"
> sales <- sales[complete.cases(sales), ] #removing missing value records
> dim(sales) #there are total of 387010 records after removing the missings
[1] 387010 7
sales$Insp <- factor(sales$Insp)</pre>
salesOK <- sales[sales$Insp=="ok", ]</pre>
> dim(salesOK)
[1] 14347 7
> salesF <- sales[sales$Insp=="fraud", ]
> dim(salesF)
```

> topS # top 5 and bottom 5 median total sales value aggregated by ID.

```
[1] 1199 7
> outliers<-tapply(sales$UnitPrice, list(sales$Prod), function(x) length(boxplot.stats(x)$out))
> length(outliers)
[1] 4546
> salesvalid<-rbind(salesOK,salesF)
> table(salesvalid$Insp)
fraud ok unkn
1199 14347 0
> salesvalid$Prod<-gsub("p", "", salesvalid$Prod)
> head(salesvalid)
  X ID Prod Quant Val Insp UnitPrice
49 53 v42 11 51097 310780 ok 6.082157
52 56 v45 11 260 1925 ok 7.403846
64 68 v42 11 51282 278770 ok 5.436020
73 77 v50 11 46903 281485 ok 6.001428
78 82 v46 12 475 2600 ok 5.473684
80 84 v48 12 433 3395 ok 7.840647
> salesvalid$Prod<-as.double(salesvalid$Prod)
> index<-createDataPartition(salesvalid$Insp, p=0.7, list=FALSE, times=1)
Warning message:
In createDataPartition(salesvalid$Insp, p = 0.7, list = FALSE, times = 1):
Some classes have no records (unkn) and these will be ignored
> train<-salesvalid[index,]
> test<-salesvalid[-index,]
```

```
cl=train$Insp, k=4)
> CrossTable(x = test$Insp, y = salesknn, prop.chisq=FALSE)
 Cell Contents
|-----|
  N |
| N / Row Total |
N / Col Total |
  N / Table Total |
|-----
Total Observations in Table: 4663
    salesknn
 test$Insp | fraud | ok | Row Total |
------|
  fraud | 175 | 184 | 359 |
     | 0.487 | 0.513 | 0.077 |
     | 0.788 | 0.041 | |
    | 0.038 | 0.039 | |
-----|
   ok | 47 | 4257 | 4304 |
     | 0.011 | 0.989 | 0.923 |
    | 0.212 | 0.959 | |
    | 0.010 | 0.913 | |
-----|
Column Total | 222 | 4441 | 4663 |
    | 0.048 | 0.952 | |
```

> salesknn<-knn(train=train[c("Prod", "Quant", "Val")], test=test[c("Prod", "Quant", "Val")],

|--|--|--|

- > accuracy <- sum(1*(salesknn == test\$Insp))/length(salesknn)
- > accuracy

[1] 0.9504611