▼ Kaggle 신용카드 사기 검출 (Google Drive Mount)

https://www.kaggle.com/mlg-ulb/creditcardfraud

Credit Card Fraud Detection

- creditcard.csv (284,807 * 31)
- Class: 0 (정상), 1 (사기)
- 사기 검출(Fraud Detection), 이상 탐지(Anomaly Detection)

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

I. Google Drive Mount

• 'creditCardFraud.zip' 파일을 구글드라이브에 업로드 후 진행

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

• 마운트 결과 확인

```
!Is -I '/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/datasets/creditCardFraud.zip'
-rw------ 1 root root 69155672 Mar 4 04:46 '/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/dataset
```

II. Data Preprocessing

→ 1) Unzip 'creditCardFraud.zip'

• Colab 파일시스템에 'creditcard.csv' 파일 생성

!unzip <u>/content/drive/My</u>₩ Drive/Colab₩ Notebooks/datasets/creditCardFraud.zip

Archive: /content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/datasets/creditCardFraud.zip inflating: creditcard.csv

• creditcard.csv 파일 확인

```
!|s -|
total 147304
```

```
-rw-r-r-- 1 root root 150828752 Sep 20 2019 creditcard.csv
drwx----- 5 root root 4096 Mar 9 02:19 drive
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Mar 5 14:37 sample_data
```

▼ 2) 데이터 읽어오기

• pandas DataFrame

```
%%time
import pandas as pd

DF = pd.read_csv('creditcard.csv')

DF.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 284807 entries, 0 to 284806
Data columns (total 31 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count Dtyp	е
			_
0	Time	284807 non-null floa	
1	V1	284807 non-null floa	
2	V2	284807 non-null floa	
3	V3	284807 non-null floa	
4	V4	284807 non-null floa	
5	V5	284807 non-null floa	t64
6	V6	284807 non-null floa	t64
7	V7	284807 non-null floa	t 64
8	V8	284807 non-null floa	t64
9	V9	284807 non-null floa	t64
10	V10	284807 non-null floa	t 64
11	V11	284807 non-null floa	t 64
12	V12	284807 non-null floa	t 64
13	V13	284807 non-null floa	t 64
14	V14	284807 non-null floa	t 64
15	V15	284807 non-null floa	t 64
16	V16	284807 non-null floa	t 64
17	V17	284807 non-null floa	t 64
18	V18	284807 non-null floa	t 64
19	V19	284807 non-null floa	t 64
20	V20	284807 non-null floa	t64
21	V21	284807 non-null floa	t64
22	V22	284807 non-null floa	t64
23	V23	284807 non-null floa	t64
24	V24	284807 non-null floa	
25	V25	284807 non-null floa	

```
26 V26 284807 non-null float64
27 V27 284807 non-null float64
28 V28 284807 non-null float64
29 Amount 284807 non-null float64
30 Class 284807 non-null int64
```

dtypes: float64(30), int64(1)

memory usage: 67.4 MB

CPU times: user 2.16 s, sys: 88.3 ms, total: 2.25 s

Wall time: 2.27 s

DF.head()

	Time	V 1	V2	٧3	V4	V5	V6	٧7	
0	0.0	-1.359807	-0.072781	2.536347	1.378155	-0.338321	0.462388	0.239599	0.098
1	0.0	1.191857	0.266151	0.166480	0.448154	0.060018	-0.082361	-0.078803	0.085
2	1.0	-1.358354	-1.340163	1.773209	0.379780	-0.503198	1.800499	0.791461	0.247
3	1.0	-0.966272	-0.185226	1.792993	-0.863291	-0.010309	1.247203	0.237609	0.377
4	2.0	-1.158233	0.877737	1.548718	0.403034	-0.407193	0.095921	0.592941	-0.270

• 0 (정상) Class와 1 (사기) Class 개수

DF.Class.value_counts()

0 2843151 492

Name: Class, dtype: int64

• 0 (정상) Class와 1 (사기) Class 비율

(DF.Class.value_counts() / DF.shape[0]) * 100

0 99.8272511 0.172749

Name: Class, dtype: float64

▼ 3) Time 열(Column) 삭제

```
DF.drop('Time', axis = 1, inplace = True)
```

DF.head(1)

V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6 V7 V8

4) train_test_split

• X (Input), y (Output) 지정

```
X = DF.iloc[:,:-1]
y = DF.iloc[:, -1]

X.shape, y.shape
((284807, 29), (284807,))
```

▼ (1) Without 'stratify'

• Train_Data와 Test_Data의 1 (부정) 비율이 불균형

```
print('Train_Data :','\m', (y_train.value_counts() / y_train.shape[0]) * 100)
print('Test_Data :','\m', (y_test.value_counts() / y_test.shape[0]) * 100)
```

```
Train_Data:
0 99.825445
1 0.174555
Name: Class, dtype: float64
Test_Data:
0 99.831467
1 0.168533
Name: Class, dtype: float64
```

▼ (2) With 'Stratify'

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X train. X test. v train. v test = train test split(X. v.
```

```
test_size = 0.3,
stratify = y,
random_state = 2045)
X_train.shape, y_train.shape, X_test.shape, y_test.shape
((199364, 29), (199364,), (85443, 29), (85443,))
```

• Train_Data와 Test_Data의 1 (부정) 비율이 균형

```
print('Train_Data :','\text{\mathbb{W}}n', (y_train.value_counts() / y_train.shape[0]) * 100)
print('Test_Data :','\text{\mathbb{W}}n', (y_test.value_counts() / y_test.shape[0]) * 100)
```

```
Train_Data:
0 99.827451
1 0.172549
Name: Class, dtype: float64
Test_Data:
0 99.826785
1 0.173215
Name: Class, dtype: float64
```

III. Modeling

#

#

#

The End

#

#

#

✓ 0초 오전 11:19에 완료됨

×