

KYC_challenge

Jordi Clive, June 2018

Table of Contents

- 1 Brief EDA and Merge
 - 1.0.1 Time Formatting and Sort
 - 1.0.2 Addition of 'Pass' Column
- 2 Dealing with Multiple User Attempts
- 3 Analysis of the Document Report Field: 'Properties'
- 4 Null results

1 Revolut Challenge: Investigation into the Reduction of the 'Know Your Customer' Pass Rate

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from datetime import datetime
import ast

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (30, 15)
plt.rcParams['font.family'] = 'sans-serif'
plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 22})

In [2]: df_docs = pd.read_csv("data/doc_reports.csv")
df_face = pd.read_csv("data/facial_similarity_reports.csv")
```

1.1 Brief EDA and Merge

```
In [3]: df_docs['user_id'].equals(df_face['user_id']) # 'user_id' is identical

Out[3]: True

In [4]: # False for 'attempt_id' why?
df_docs['attempt_id'].equals(df_face['attempt_id'])

Out[4]: False

In [5]: doc_id = df_docs['attempt_id']
f_id = df_face['attempt_id']
for i in range(len(df_docs)):
```

```

        if doc_id[i] != f_id[i]:
            print('index: {}, doc_id: {}, face_id: {}'.format(
                i, doc_id[i], f_id[i]))
        # one value, float formatting aberrant, safe to merge

index: 168513, doc_id: 9.6949E+31, face_id: 96948966045741509980950989095520

```

```

In [6]: # Merge
df = df_face.merge(df_docs, on=df_face.index,)
df = df.drop(['key_0'], 1)

```

```

In [7]: # Remove other columns that are duplicated in both files, and rename columns of newdf
duplicated = set()
for column in df.columns:
    if "_x" in column or "_y" in column:
        name = column.replace("_x", "")
        name = name.replace("_y", "")
        duplicated.add(name)

def compare_columns(column, df):
    return df[column + "_x"].equals(df[column + "_y"])

for name in duplicated:
    face_col = name + "_x"
    docs_col = name + "_y"
    if compare_columns(name, df):
        # then remove repeated columns and rename them
        df.rename({face_col: name}, axis=1, inplace=True)
        df.drop(docs_col, inplace=True, axis=1)
    else:
        df.rename({face_col: "FACE_" + name, docs_col: "DOCS_" +
                    name}, axis=1, inplace=True)
# only 'unnamed' duplicated, I suspect the original index from a larger data set
# as index extends to 181991 rather than the 176403 attempts

```

Time Formatting and Sort

```

In [8]: # change format of dates so parsable with pandas
df["FACE_created_at"] = pd.to_datetime(df["FACE_created_at"])
df["DOCS_created_at"] = pd.to_datetime(df["DOCS_created_at"])

In [9]: # Investigate disparity of creation times of the Document and Facial Checks
creation_time_diff = df["FACE_created_at"] - df["DOCS_created_at"]
creation_time_diff = pd.Series([i.total_seconds() for i in creation_time_diff])
creation_time_diff.value_counts()

```

```
Out [9]: 0.0    167121
         1.0     5775
        -1.0    3507
        -4.0      1
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [10]: # One anomaly.
         # For others I assume this time relates to API processing time and is a fraction of a
         #and where a second, just on the cusp of a new second, still same processing time.
         # Although, the Document check is created first, more often
```

```
In [11]: # Order the dataframe in terms of time
         df.sort_values(["FACE_created_at"], inplace=True)
         df.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
```

Addition of 'Pass' Column

```
In [12]: # An Attempt is successful if the results of both the Document and Facial Similarity
         # True for Facial Similarity Check result of 'clear'
         face_result = df["FACE_result"] == "clear"
         # True for Document Check result of 'clear'
         docs_result = df["DOCS_result"] == "clear"

         df['Pass'] = face_result & docs_result
         # Pass column denotes if face_result and docs_result True => that attempt passed KYC
         df.iloc[0, :]
```

```
Out [12]: Unnamed: 0
         user_id
         FACE_result
         face_comparison_result
         FACE_created_at
         facial_image_integrity_result
         visual_authenticity_result
         FACE_properties
         FACE_attempt_id
         DOCS_result
         image_integrity_result
         face_detection_result
         image_quality_result
         DOCS_created_at
         supported_document_result
         conclusive_document_quality_result
         colour_picture_result
         data_validation_result
         data_consistency_result
         data_comparison_result
```

```
DOCS_attempt_id          d21de828c5514277aaedb316edc6c4
police_record_result      clea
compromised_document_result Na
DOCS_properties          {'gender': 'Male', 'document_type': 'driving_l.
sub_result               clea
Pass                    Tru
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

1.2 Dealing with Multiple User Attempts

```
In [13]: # The pass rate is defined as the number of customers who pass both the KYC processes
# divided by the number of customers who attempt the overall process.
# Each customer has up to 2 attempts
# Therefore to calculate an accurate pass rate, one has to take the best result of the
# first two attempts
only_one_attempt_users = df.drop_duplicates('user_id', False)
only_one_attempt_users.shape # majority of users only attempted once.
```

```
Out[13]: (110374, 26)
```

```
In [14]: user_attempt_counts = df['user_id'].value_counts()
user_attempt_counts.head() # some users had more than 2 attempts
user_attempt_counts[user_attempt_counts > 2].head() # only 1232
```

```
Out[14]: 6eeb7dbdf1fa4e7c95413bc0608dd21c    6
2df96cd3537d415a9e7f23f419197187    6
7b83073845604ea3acb150e421977537    5
d3aa9ff3437a4ade990805eeb01bba2b    5
79c7b0bab8d54d3cb9b2eaccef744c9d    5
Name: user_id, dtype: int64
```

```
In [15]: # df of only multiple user attempts
df_multiple_attempt = df[df.duplicated('user_id', keep=False)]
```

```
df_ma_1st = df_multiple_attempt.drop_duplicates(
    'user_id', 'first') # 1st attempt of these users
df_ma_final = df_multiple_attempt.drop_duplicates(
    'user_id', 'last') # Final attempt of these users
```

```
# 5031 users passed their first attempt, but retried
df_ma_passed1st = df_ma_1st[df_ma_1st["Pass"]]
```

```
In [16]: df_ma_failed_first = df_ma_1st[df_ma_1st['Pass'] == False]
# df of multiple attempt users who failed 1st attempt
df_2nd_attempt_only = df_multiple_attempt.groupby(
    ['user_id']).head(2).groupby(['user_id']).tail(1)
# df of only the 2nd attempt of multiple attempt users
df_1stattempts_only = df.drop_duplicates('user_id', 'first')
# df of only the 1st attempts of all user
```

```
In [17]: s1 = pd.concat([df_ma_failed_first, df_2nd_attempt_only])
s1 = s1.drop_duplicates('user_id', 'last')
# keeping only 2nd attempt of users, who had multiple attempts but failed the first
s2 = pd.concat([df_1stattempts_only, s1])
s2 = s2.drop_duplicates('user_id', 'last')
# Reorganising so have only 2nd attempt of users who had multiple attempts but failed
# and first attempt of all other users so an accurate pass rate can be calculated
df_pass_rate = s2.sort_values(["FACE_created_at"])
df_pass_rate.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
#df_pass_rate

In [18]: len(df.drop_duplicates('user_id', 'first'))/len(df) # 80% of attempts are not repeat

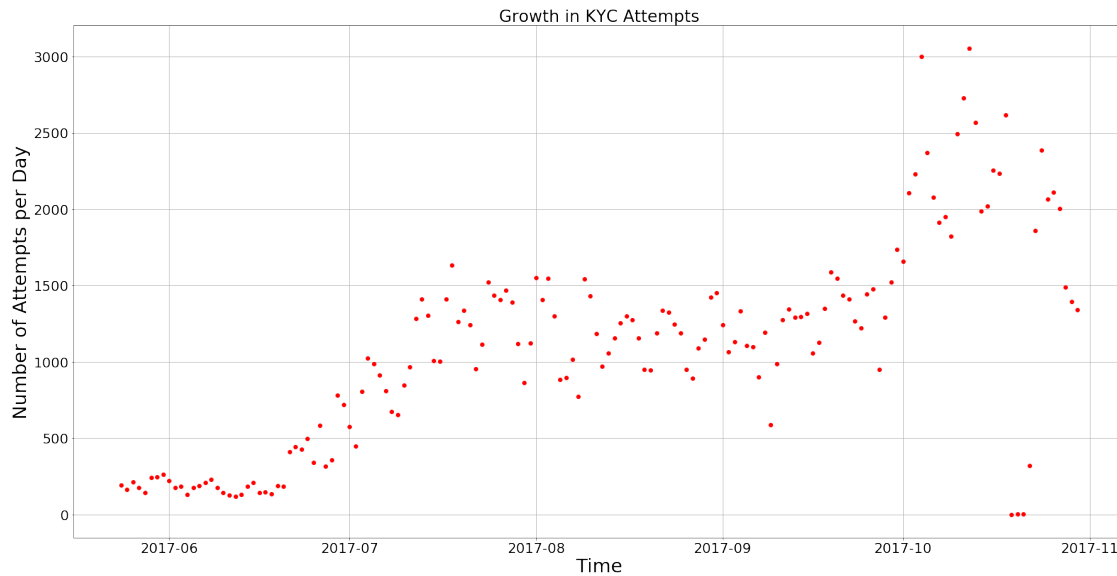
# Using 'df_pass_rate' cf. 'df' does not change trend outcomes so I am choosing to use
# have more data points to analyse why the pass rate has decreased. I ran the notebook
# and there were no changes to the conclusions.
```

```
Out[18]: 0.8090746241581823
```

2 Increase in Attempts Per Day

```
In [19]: # Create bins for each day which store the number of attempts that day
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (30, 15)
plt.rcParams['font.family'] = 'sans-serif'
plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 22})

days_in_period = pd.date_range('2017-05-24', '2017-10-31', normalize=False)
day_bins = []
for k in range(len(days_in_period)-1):
    upper = df["DOCS_created_at"] < days_in_period[k+1]
    lower = df["DOCS_created_at"] > days_in_period[k]
    day_bins.append(len(df[upper & lower]))
plt.grid(b=True)
plt.plot(days_in_period[:-1], day_bins, 'ro')
plt.ylabel("Number of Attempts per Day", fontsize=30)
plt.xlabel("Time", fontsize=30)
plt.title('Growth in KYC Attempts')
plt.show()
```



In [20]: *# Increase in Number of Attempts per Day is a product of growth in users and exhibits
a positive relationship with the Document Failure Rate*

3 Diagnostics

In [21]: *#Plot graphs of Overall Pass rate, Document check Pass rate, Facial Similarity check
Plot the sub result, along with document failure rate. The sub result is specific to
Document result providing further elucidation when it fails.*

```
def moving_average(x,N):
    cumsum = np.cumsum(np.insert(x, 0, 0))
    return (cumsum[N:] - cumsum[:-N]) / float(N)
# efficient moving average algorithm

def plot_ma(variables,labels,title='',start=0,N=5000):
    time = list(df["FACE_created_at"])
    for i in range(len(variables)):
        time = list(df["FACE_created_at"])
        y = list(variables[i].astype(int))
        ma = moving_average(y,N)
        start_index = len(time) - len(ma)
        time = time[start_index:]
        label = labels[i]
        time = time[start:]
        ma = ma[start:]
        plt.plot(time,ma,label= label.format(i=i))
    plt.grid(b=True)
```

```

plt.legend(loc='best',prop={'size': 30})
plt.ylabel("Rate",fontsize=30)
plt.xlabel("Time",fontsize=30)
plt.title(title)
plt.show()

```

```

plot_ma(df['Pass'],docs_result,face_result,['Overall Pass Rate','Document Check Pass Rate','Facial Similarity Check Pass Rate'])

```

```

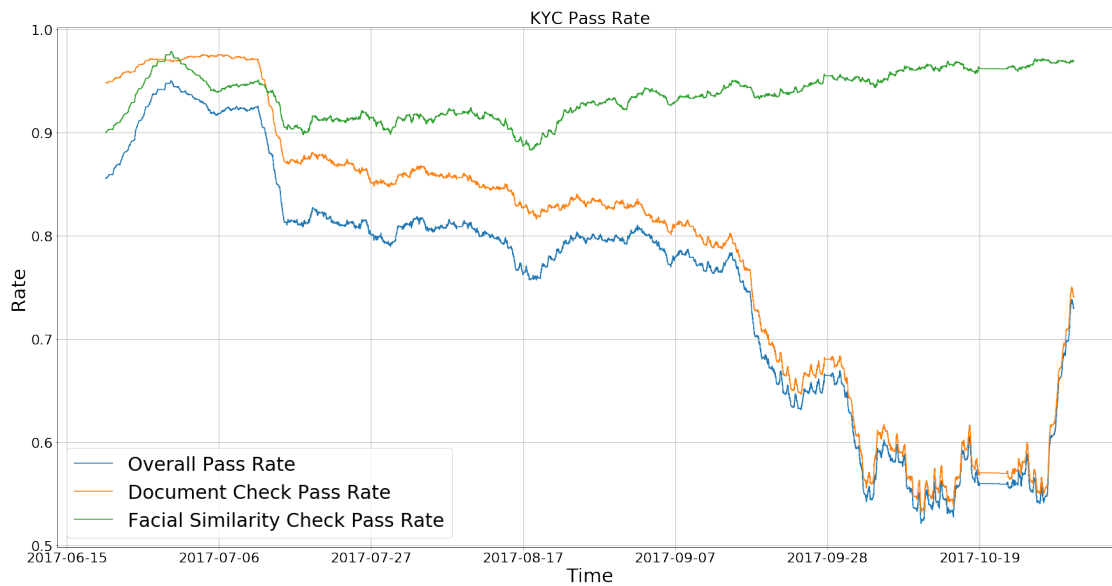
# fn to plot moving average of different rates,
# each plot is rate of last 5000 attempts

```

```

# Clearly the reason the pass rate has decreased substantially in the recent period
# is wholly due to the Document Check

```



```

In [22]: # Investigate the sub result when document check failure occurs. Plot against the doc
#sub results are specified when failure of the document check occurs

```

```

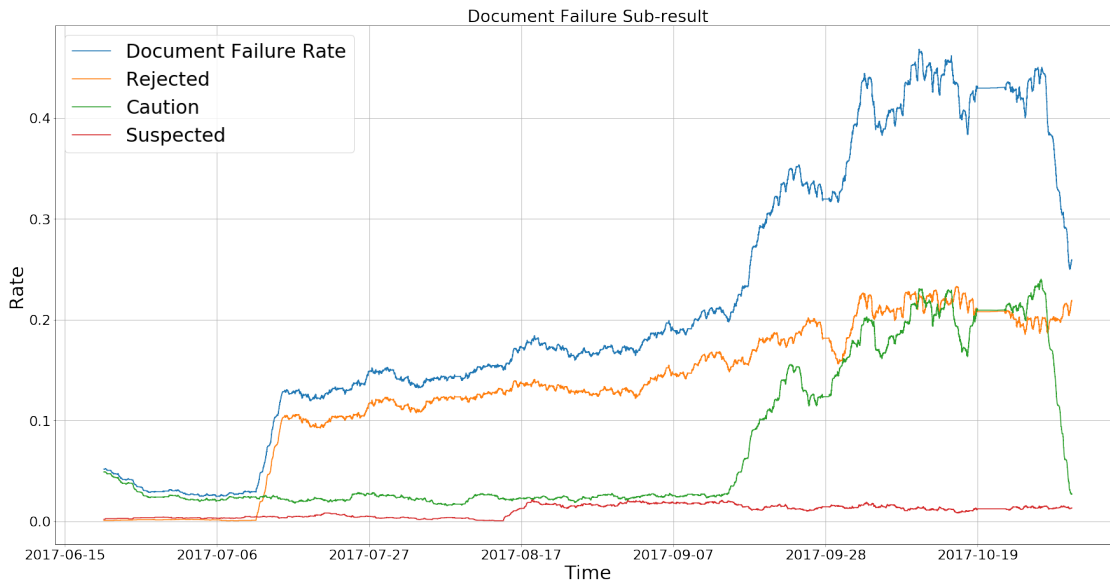
rejected = df['sub_result'] == 'rejected'
caution = df['sub_result'] == "caution"
suspected = df['sub_result'] == 'suspected'
doc_failure = df["DOCS_result"] != "clear"

```

```

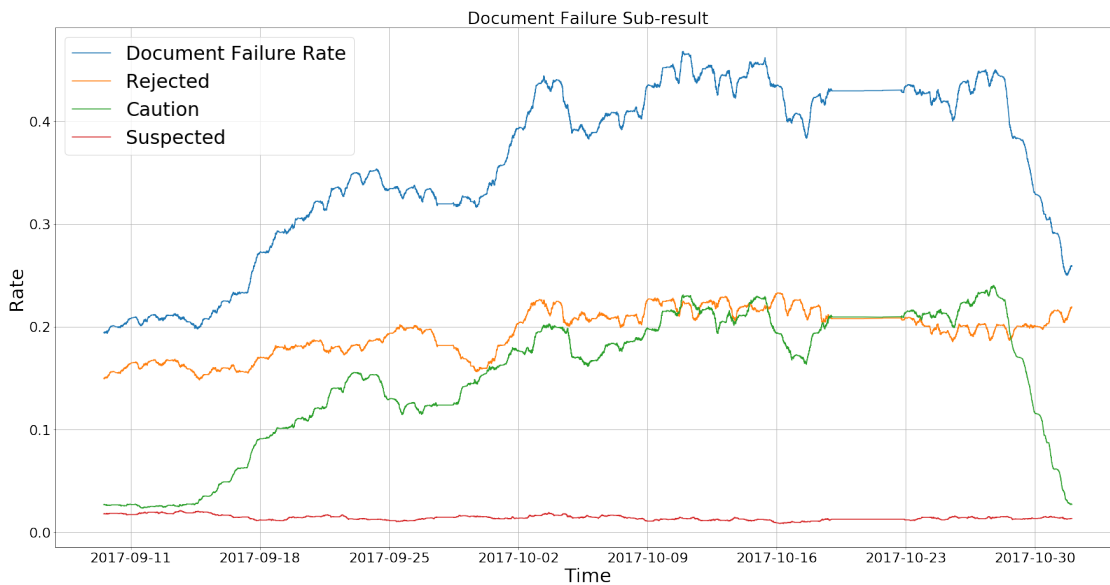
plot_ma([doc_failure,rejected,caution,suspected],['Document Failure Rate','Rejected','Caution','Suspected'])

```



In [23]: *# Closer Inspection*

```
plot_ma([doc_failure,rejected,caution,suspected],['Document Failure Rate','Rejected',
# Shows the Document Failure rate was mostly driven by Rejected results until mid Sep
#where failures due to 'Caution' results produce a large increase in the document fai
```



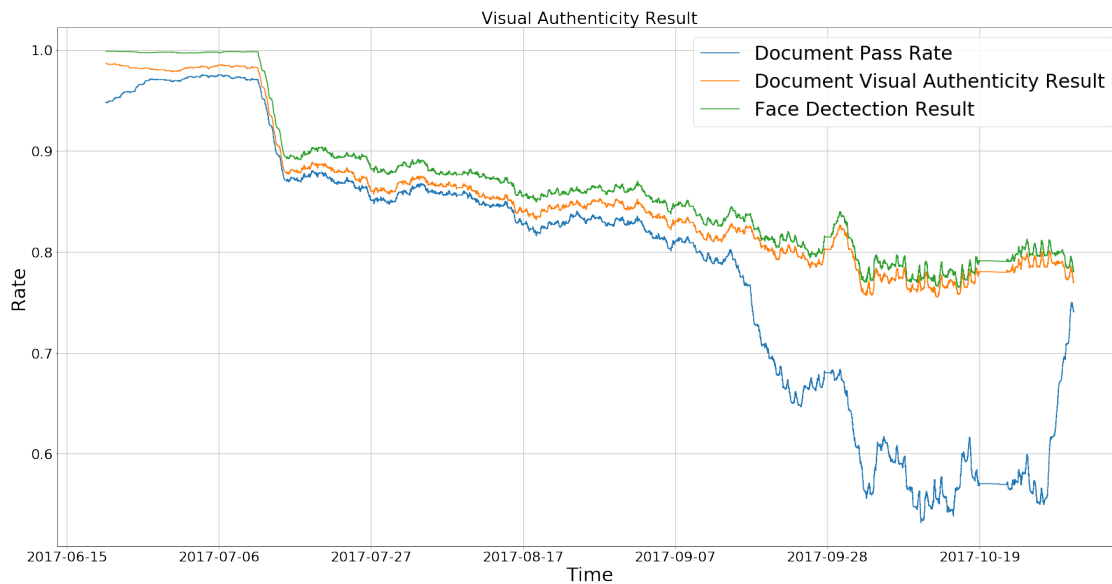
4 Document Report Breakdown

In [24]: *#The document report comprises data integrity, visual authenticity
#and police record checks. It checks the internal and external consistency of the mos*

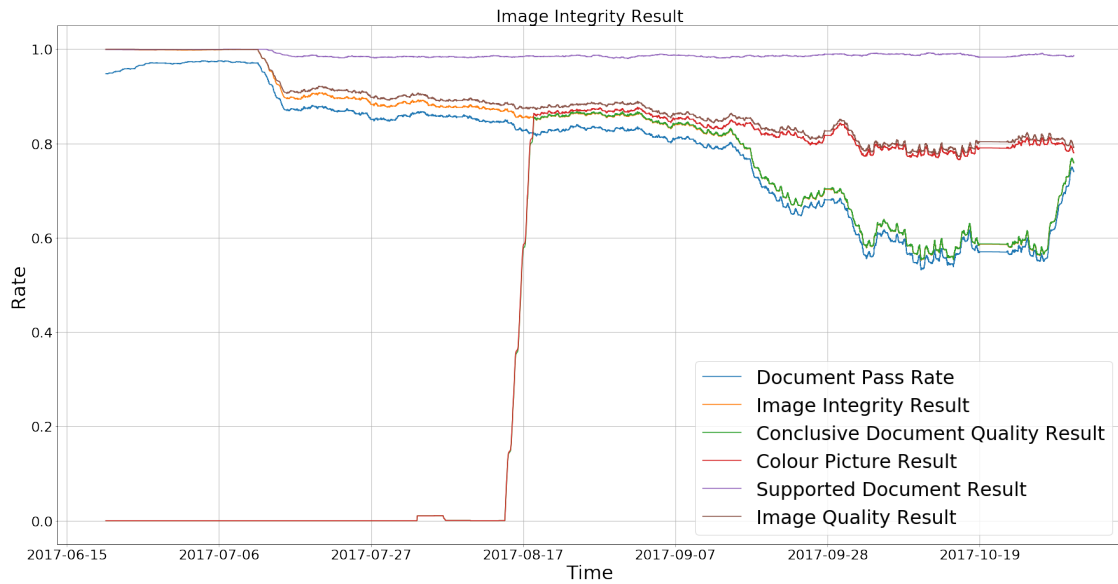

```
#recent identity document provided by the applicant to identify potential discrepancies
```

```
def plot_ma_breakdown(variables,labels,title='',start=0,N=5000):
    for result in range(len(variables)):
        variables[result] = df[variables[result]] == "clear"
    plot_ma(variables,labels,title,start,N)

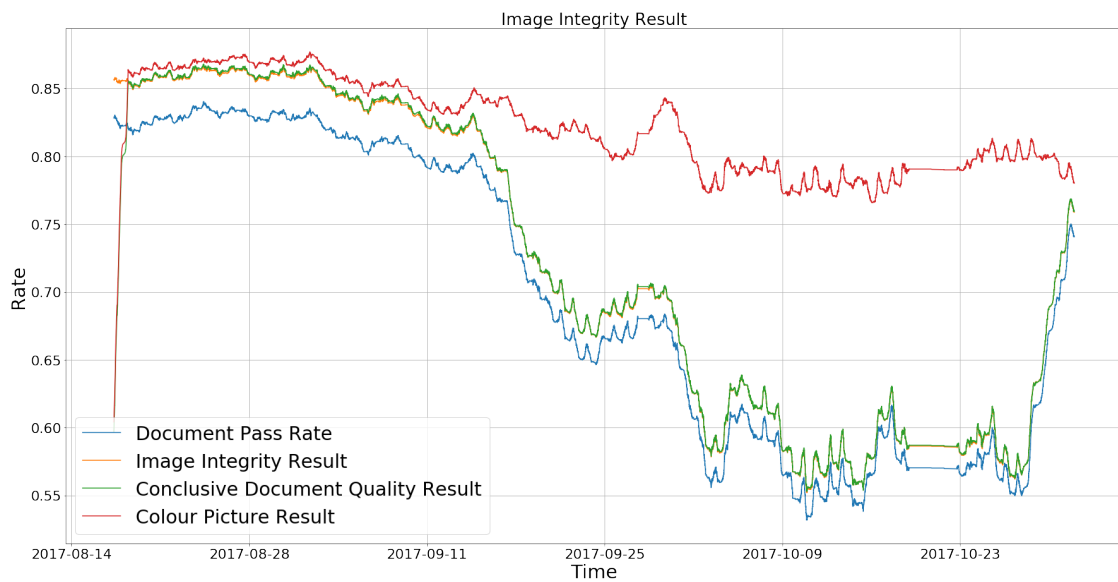
# Visual Authenticity Result: face detection result is a component
plot_ma_breakdown(['DOCS_result','visual_authenticity_result','face_detection_result'])
```



```
In [25]: # Look into Image Integrity Result: Supported Document, Image Quality, Colour Picture  
# and Conclusive Document Quality are components  
plot_ma_breakdown(['DOCS_result','image_integrity_result','conclusive_document_quality'])
```

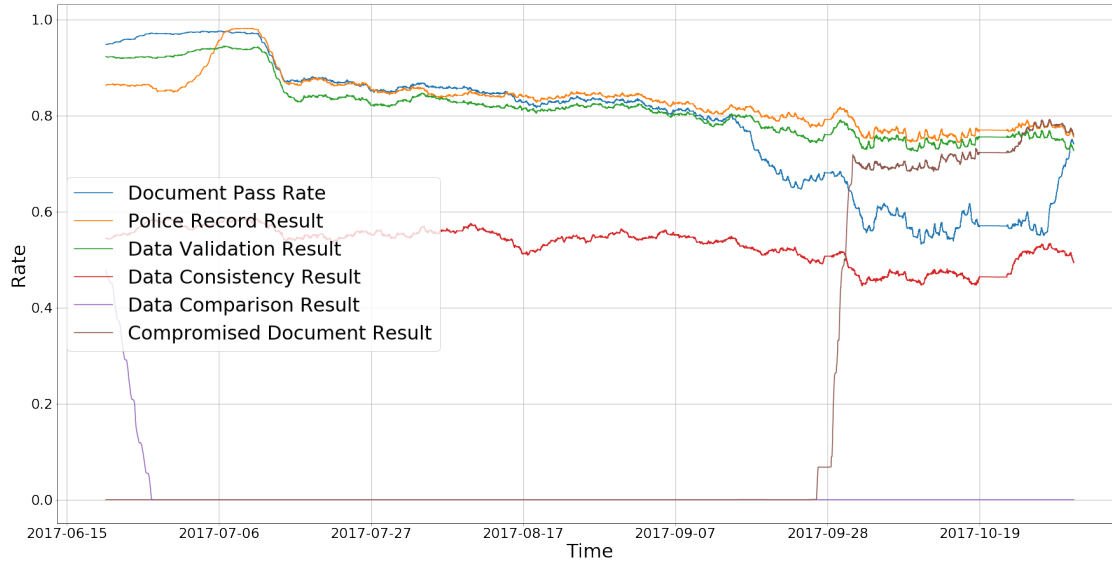


```
In [26]: plot_ma_breakdown(['DOCS_result', 'image_integrity_result', 'conclusive_document_quality', 'colour_picture_result'])
```



```
In [27]: # Image Integrity 'Asserts whether the document was of sufficient quality to verify'
# Specifically Conclusive Document Quality is directly correlated to the decrease in
# Pass Rate, incidentally this drop coincides with the appearance of the Conclusive Do
# and Colour Picture Results starting to register results in August.
```

```
In [28]: plot_ma_breakdown(['DOCS_result', 'police_record_result', 'data_validation_result', 'data_validation_result'])
# Other Document Report Breakdown results do not contribute significantly to failure
```



4.1 Analysis of the Document Report Field: 'Properties'

```
In [29]: # Convert to python Dictionary
df['DOCS_properties'] = df['DOCS_properties'].apply(lambda element: ast.literal_eval(

In [30]: def find_key_list():
    a = []
    for i in df['DOCS_properties']:
        for j in i:
            if j not in a:
                a.append(j)
    return a
key_list = find_key_list()
# find list of fields in properties
def split(index, variable):
    dic = df['DOCS_properties'][index]
    if variable in dic:
        return dic[variable]
# Create a separate column for each field in properties: 'gender', 'document_type' et
def separate_columns_for_keys(key_list):
    for i in key_list:
        df[i] = df.index
        df[i] = df[i].apply(lambda index: split(index,i))
    separate_columns_for_keys(key_list)

In [31]: print(key_list)

['gender', 'document_type', 'date_of_expiry', 'issuing_country', 'nationality', 'issuing_date'
```

```
In [32]: df.iloc[0,:]
```

```
Out[32]: Unnamed: 0                                     492
user_id                                                3aee7324dfba466d96888ff9ad185b
FACE_result                                            clea
face_comparison_result                                clea
FACE_created_at                                       2017-05-23 15:13:
facial_image_integrity_result                        clea
visual_authenticity_result                          clea
FACE_properties                                       {'score': 0.73
FACE_attempt_id                                       d21de828c5514277aaedb316edc6c4
DOCS_result                                           clea
image_integrity_result                              clea
face_detection_result                                clea
image_quality_result                                clea
DOCS_created_at                                       2017-05-23 15:13:
supported_document_result                            clea
conclusive_document_quality_result                  Na
colour_picture_result                                Na
data_validation_result                              clea
data_consistency_result                             Na
data_comparison_result                              clea
DOCS_attempt_id                                       d21de828c5514277aaedb316edc6c4
police_record_result                                clea
compromised_document_result                         Na
DOCS_properties                                       {'gender': 'Male', 'document_type': 'driving_l.
sub_result                                           clea
Pass                                                  Tru
gender                                                Ma
document_type                                         driving_licen
date_of_expiry                                       2027-01-0
issuing_country                                       GI
nationality                                           Nor
issuing_date                                           Nor
issuing_state                                           Nor
document_version                                       Nor
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

```
In [33]: # quick scan of properties
# for i in key_list:
#     print (df[i].value_counts())
```

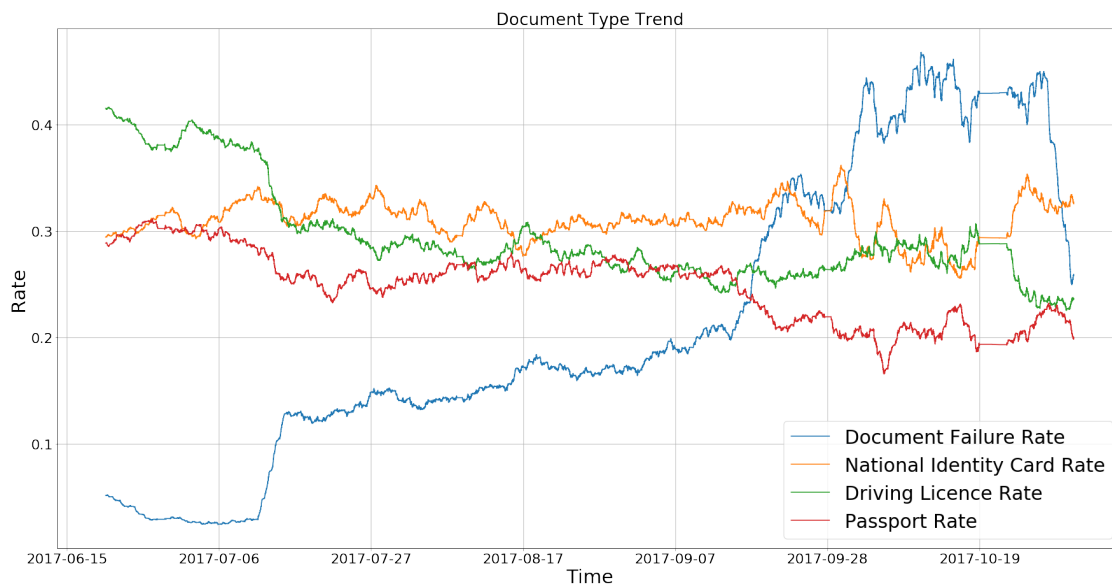
```
In [34]: # There could be a problem of Image integrity with a particular document type or document
# from a specific nation, although the value_counts above are admittedly too small

# Inspection of Trend of Document Types and Document Failure Rate

national_identity_card = df['document_type'] == 'national_identity_card'
```

```
driving_licence = df['document_type'] == 'driving_licence'
passport = df['document_type'] == 'passport'
```

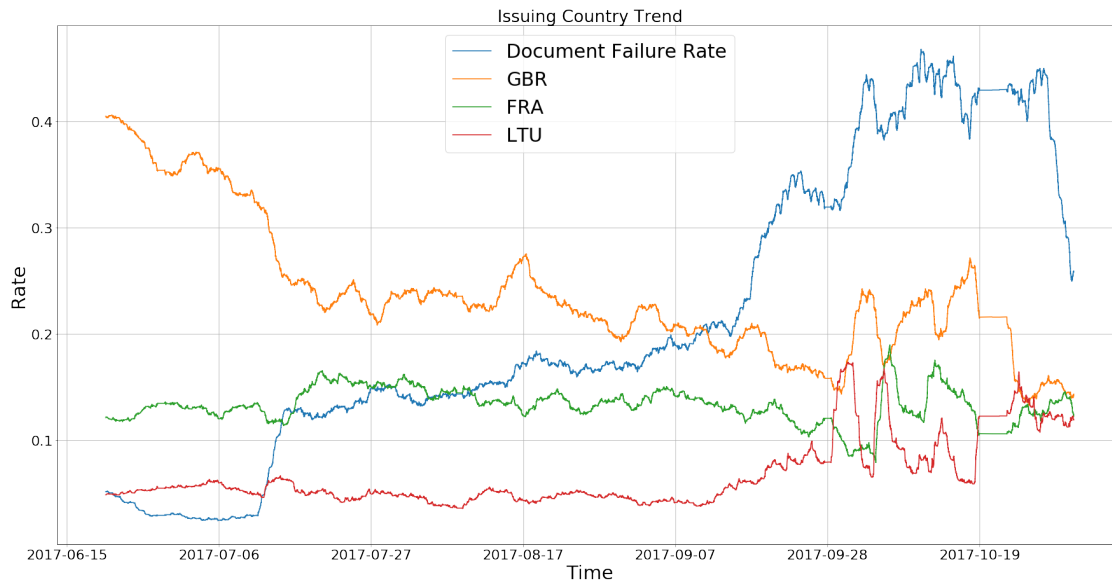
```
plot_ma([doc_failure,national_identity_card,driving_licence,passport],['Document Failure Rate', 'National Identity Card Rate', 'Driving Licence Rate', 'Passport Rate'],
# No relationship
```



In [35]: *# Inspection of Trend of Issuing Country and Document Failure Rate*

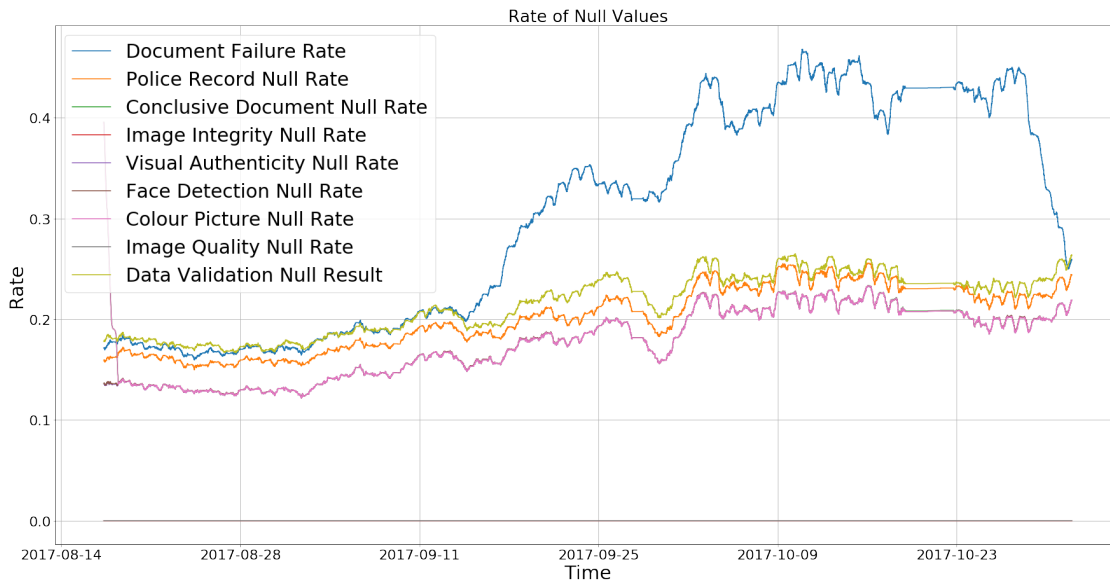
```
GBR = df['issuing_country'] == 'GBR'
FRA = df['issuing_country'] == 'FRA'
LTU = df['issuing_country'] == 'LTU'
```

```
plot_ma([doc_failure,GBR,FRA,LTU],['Document Failure Rate','GBR','FRA','LTU'],'Issuing Country',
# No relationship, similarly there is no relationship for other fields. I tested all the
```



4.2 Null results

```
In [36]: # An increase of the API not being able to input results for certain checks
#could lead to Document Failure
def plot_ma_Null(variables,labels,start=0,N=5000):
    for result in range(len(variables)):
        if result > 0:
            variables[result] = df[variables[result]].isnull()
    plot_ma(variables,labels,start,N)
W = [doc_failure,'police_record_result','conclusive_document_quality_result','image_i
plot_ma_Null(W,['Document Failure Rate','Police Record Null Rate','Conclusive Document
# Colour picture and conclusive document quality which are sub-checks Image Integrity
# had null results and then conclusive document quality produced values coinciding wi
```



In [37]: `plot_ma_Null([doc_failure, 'date_of_expiry', 'issuing_country', 'nationality'], ['Document`

