Credit Card Fraud Anomaly Detection

Introduction:

Credit card fraud is a major worldwide problem that costs people, companies, and financial institutions a lot of money. The complexity and diversity of data patterns have made it harder to detect fraudulent conduct as the number of digital transactions has increased. By examining departures from typical transaction behavior, anomaly detection techniques are essential in spotting questionable activity. These techniques use statistical models and sophisticated machine learning algorithms to identify minor, odd trends that might point to fraud. In the digital economy, higher security, lower financial risk, and increased customer and service provider trust are all guaranteed by efficient fraud detection systems.

Data Information:

Dataset link: https://www.kaggle.com/code/rimshavirmani/anomaly-detection/notebook

Used the Creditcard.csv file to train the models. The dataset information is mentioned below:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame';</pre>
RangeIndex: 284807 entries, 0 to 284806
Data columns (total 31 columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
0 Time 284807 non-null float64
           284807 non-null float64
           284807 non-null float64
            284807 non-null
           284807 non-null float64
           284807 non-null
           284807 non-null float64
           284807 non-null float64
    V8
            284807 non-null float64
            284807 non-null float64
 10
    V10
            284807 non-null float64
            284807 non-null float64
            284807 non-null
           284807 non-null float64
            284807 non-null float64
            284807 non-null float64
 15 V15
    V16
            284807 non-null float64
            284807 non-null float64
 18 V18
            284807 non-null float64
            284807 non-null float64
    Amount 284807 non-null float64
 30 Class 284807 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(30), int64(1)
memory usage: 67.4 MB
```

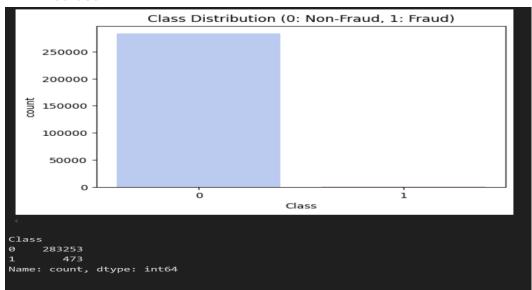


Data preprocessing:

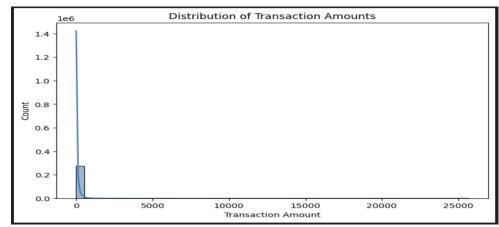
- Checking for datatypes and found that all columns are in numerical datatype.
- Checking for null values and found nothing.
- Removed duplicate rows.
- No removal of columns as they are required for model prediction.

EDA and Visualization:

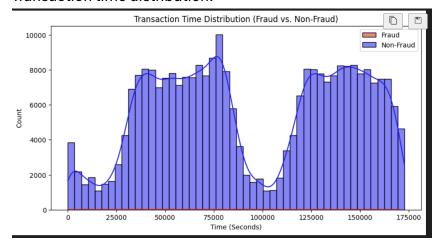
• Class Distribution and visualized it by bar graph. 473 fraud ones are found in dataset.



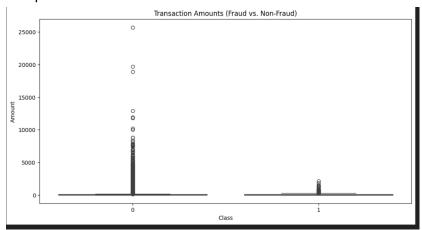
Distribution of Transaction amounts.



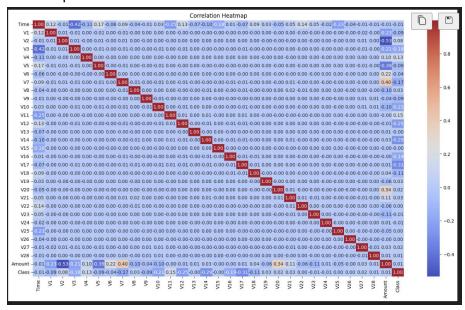
• Transaction time distribution:



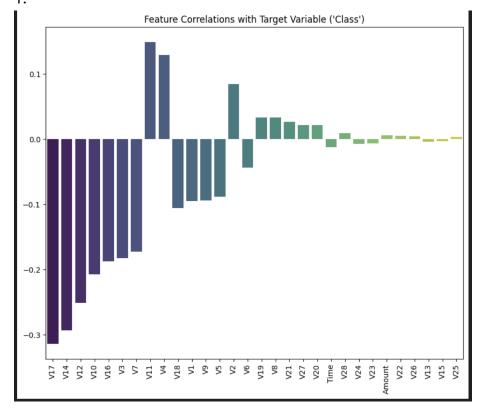
• Box plot:



Heatmap:



- Normalization: Used standard scalar for it.
- Feature selection: Used all features as the data is highly differ for class 0 and



Models:

- ISOLATION FOREST
- ONECLASS SVM
- LOCAL OUTLIER FACTOR

Evaluation metrics:

	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Accuracy	Anomalies
Isolation	Class 0:	Class 0:	1 and 0.21	0.99	94
forest	1.00	1.00			
	Class 1:	Class 1:			
	0.20	0.21			

Oneclass SVM	1 and 0.06	0.99 and 0.52	0.99 and 0.11	0.99	736
LOF	1 and 0.01	o.99 and 0.06	0.99 and 0.02	0.99	568

Out of all, the Isolation Forest works well and picked for model evaluation.