# **Anomaly Detection**

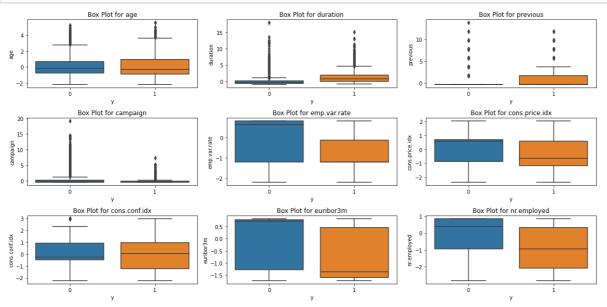
```
In [47]:
```

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import LocalOutlierFactor
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('bank-additional-full.csv', sep=';')
# Preprocess the data
data = pd.get dummies(df, columns=['job', 'marital', 'education', 'housing', 'month
data['y'] = df['y'].replace('no', '0')
data['y'] = data['y'].replace('yes', '1')
scaler = StandardScaler()
numerical_columns = ['age', 'duration', 'previous', 'campaign', 'emp.var.rate', 'co
                      'cons.conf.idx', 'euribor3m', 'nr.employed']
data[numerical columns] = scaler.fit transform(df[numerical columns])
```

### In [16]:

```
# Different Approaches for Anomaly Detection:

# 1- Box Plot for each variable
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 8))
for i, column in enumerate(numerical_columns, 1):
    plt.subplot(3, 3, i)
    sns.boxplot(x=data['y'], y=data[column])
    plt.title(f'Box Plot for {column}')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



#### In [17]:

```
numerical columns for outlier detection
_columns = data[['age', 'duration', 'previous', 'campaign', 'emp.var.rate', 'cons.p
 for each variable
e(figsize=(15, 10))
l in enumerate(numerical columns.columns, 1):
ubplot(3, 3, i) # Use a 3x3 grid for the subplots
oxplot(numerical_columns[col])
itle(col)
 layout()
                                 7.5
                                 5.0
                                                                               0
                                 0.0
                                             emp.var.rate
                                                                            cons.price.idx
               campaign
 20.0
 17.5
                                 0.5
 15.0
                                 0.0
 12.5
                                -0.5
 10.0
  7.5
                                -1.0
                                                                -1
  5.0
                                -1.5
  2.5
                                -2.0
              cons.conf.idx
                                              euribor3m
                                                                            nr.employed
                                                                1.0
                                 0.5
                                                                0.0
                                 0.0
                                                               -1.0
                                                               -1.5
  -1
                                                               -2.0
                                -1.5
                                                               -2.5
```

## In [53]:

```
df[['age', 'duration', 'previous', 'campaign']].describe()
```

## Out[53]:

	age	duration	previous	campaign
count	41188.00000	41188.000000	41188.000000	41188.000000
mean	40.02406	258.285010	0.172963	2.567593
std	10.42125	259.279249	0.494901	2.770014
min	17.00000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	32.00000	102.000000	0.000000	1.000000
50%	38.00000	180.000000	0.000000	2.000000
75%	47.00000	319.000000	0.000000	3.000000
max	98.00000	4918.000000	7.000000	56.000000

With the plots and table above, I find that features such as age, balance, duration, campaign and previous all

```
In [28]:
#The average values of numerical variables for different Y values
print("The average values of numerical variables for different Y values: ")
df.pivot_table(['age', 'duration', 'previous', 'campaign'],['y'],aggfunc='mean')
The average values of numerical variables for different Y values:
Out[28]:
         age campaign
                       duration previous
  У
             2.633085 220.844807 0.132374
 no 39.911185
ves 40.913147 2.051724 553.191164 0.492672
In [14]:
# Select numerical columns for outlier detection
numerical_columns = data[['age', 'duration', 'previous', 'campaign', 'emp.var.rate
# Calculate the first quartile (Q1) and third quartile (Q3)
Q1 = numerical columns.quantile(0.25)
Q3 = numerical columns.quantile(0.75)
# Calculate the Interquartile Range (IQR)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
# Define the lower and upper bounds for outliers
lower bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
# Identify outliers
outliers = ((numerical_columns < lower_bound) | (numerical_columns > upper bound)).
# Display the number of outliers
print("Number of outliers:", outliers.sum())
# Display the indices of the outliers
print("Indices of outliers:", data.index[outliers])
Number of outliers: 10828
Indices of outliers: Int64Index([
                                            57,
                                                          75,
                                  37,
                                                   61,
                                                                  83,
      111,
             131,
              169,
            41164, 41166, 41170, 41173, 41174, 41175, 41178, 41182, 4
```

1183.

41187],

dtype='int64', length=10828)

```
In [33]:
```

```
# Display all observations that have outliers
print("Observations with outliers:")
print(data[outliers])
```

Observations with outliers:										
previo	_	default	loan	contact	duration	campaign	pdays			
37	1.149199	no	no	telephone	5.429405	-0.565922	999 –			
0.3494 57 0.3494	0.477486	unknown	no	telephone	2.039197	-0.565922	999 –			
61	1.053240	no	no	telephone	2.135619	-0.565922	999 –			
	0.093650	unknown	no	telephone	5.078428	-0.565922	999 –			
0.3494 83 0.3494	0.861322	unknown	no	telephone	3.022704	-0.565922	999 –			
•••	•••	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •			
41175	-0.578062	no	no	cellular	-0.301937	-0.565922	999			
3.6917 41178	766 2.108788	no	no	cellular	0 866702	-0.204909	6			
5.7123	397	110	110				-			
41182 1.6711	-1.057857	no	no	cellular	-0.564206	-0.565922	9			
41183	3.164336	no	no	cellular	0.292025	-0.565922	999 –			
0.3494 41187	3.260295	no	no	cellular	-0.074380	0.156105	999			
1.6711	136									
v \	poutco	ome emp.	var.ra	ate m	onth_mar	month_may	month_no			
37 0	nonexiste	ent (	0.6480	92	0	1				
57	nonexiste	ent (	0.6480	92	0	1				
0 61	nonexiste	ent (	0.6480	92	0	1				
0 75	nonexiste	ent (	0.6480	92	0	1				
0 83 0	nonexiste	ent (	0.6480	92	0	1				
• • •			•		•••	•••				
41175	failu	ıre -(	0.7523	343	0	0				
1 41178 1	succe	ess -(	0.7523	343	0	0				
41182	succe	ess –(	0.7523	343	0	0				
1 41183	nonexiste	ent -(	0.7523	343	0	0				
1 41187	failu	ıre -0	0.7523	343	0	0				
1										
<pre>month_oct month_sep day_of_week_fri day_of_week_mon day_of_ week_thu \</pre>										
37 0	C	)	0		0	1				
57	C	)	0		0	1				
0 61	C	)	0		0	1				
0 75	C	)	0		0	1				

```
0
83
                0
                           0
                                             0
                                                                1
0
. . .
              . . .
                         . . .
                                           . . .
                                                              . . .
. . .
                0
                           0
                                             0
                                                                0
41175
41178
                0
                           0
                                             0
                                                                0
                           0
                                             1
                                                                0
41182
41183
                           0
                                             1
                                                                0
41187
                                             1
                                                                0
0
       day of week tue
                          day of week wed
37
                       0
                                         0
57
                       0
                                         0
61
                       0
                                         0
75
                       0
                                         0
                       0
                                         0
83
41175
                       0
                                         0
                       0
                                         0
41178
                       0
                                         0
41182
                       0
                                         0
41183
41187
                       0
                                         0
[10828 rows x 57 columns]
In [49]:
# 2- Distance-based Approach: KNN Outlier Detection
features distance = data[numerical_cols]
lof = LocalOutlierFactor(n_neighbors=5, contamination=0.1)
outlier_scores_distance = lof.fit_predict(features_distance)
outliers_distance = features_distance[outlier_scores_distance == -1]
print("Number of Distance-based outliers:", len(outliers_distance))
outlier indices distance = data.index[outlier scores distance == -1]
print("Indices of Distance-based outliers:", outlier_indices_distance)
Number of Distance-based outliers: 4119
Indices of Distance-based outliers: Int64Index([
                                                       12,
                                                               62,
                                                                      80,
       97,
              127,
                     139,
                             140,
                                    158,
               162,
             41152, 41153, 41154, 41156, 41163, 41164, 41165, 41178, 4
1186,
             41187],
            dtype='int64', length=4119)
```

```
# 2- Distance-based Approach: KNN Outlier Detection
features_distance = data[numerical_cols]
lof = LocalOutlierFactor(n_neighbors=20, contamination=0.1)
outlier scores distance = lof.fit predict(features distance)
outliers distance = features distance[outlier_scores distance == -1]
print("Number of Distance-based outliers:", len(outliers distance))
outlier_indices_distance = data.index[outlier_scores_distance == -1]
print("Indices of Distance-based outliers:", outlier_indices_distance)
Number of Distance-based outliers: 4119
Indices of Distance-based outliers: Int64Index([
                                                           26,
                                                     8,
                                                                  31,
84,
      160,
             163,
                    192,
                           228,
                                  278,
              288,
            41157, 41160, 41161, 41164, 41166, 41174, 41177, 41184, 4
1186,
            411871,
           dtype='int64', length=4119)
In [51]:
# 2- Distance-based Approach: KNN Outlier Detection
features distance = data[numerical cols]
lof = LocalOutlierFactor(n neighbors=100, contamination=0.1)
outlier_scores_distance = lof.fit_predict(features_distance)
outliers_distance = features_distance[outlier_scores_distance == -1]
print("Number of Distance-based outliers:", len(outliers distance))
outlier indices distance = data.index[outlier scores distance == -1]
print("Indices of Distance-based outliers:", outlier_indices_distance)
Number of Distance-based outliers: 4119
Indices of Distance-based outliers: Int64Index([
                                                     9,
                                                           20,
                                                                  84,
105,
       110,
              111,
                     192,
                            244,
                                   288,
              355,
            41123, 41124, 41126, 41136, 41144, 41153, 41159, 41164, 4
1174,
            41183],
           dtype='int64', length=4119)
```

#### In [35]:

```
# Display all observations that have Distance-based outliers
print("Observations with Distance-based outliers:")
print(data.loc[outlier_indices_distance])
```

```
Observations with Distance-based outliers:
          age default loan contact duration campaign pdays
previous \
                       no telephone 0.469442 -0.565922
                                                         999 -
    -1.537652
                  no
0.349494
26 1.820911
                  no
                       no telephone -0.637486 -0.565922
                                                         999 –
0.349494
                          telephone 0.492583 -0.565922
31
     1.820911
                  no
                      no
                                                         999 -
0.349494
                          telephone -0.919040 -0.565922
84
     -0.194227
                      yes
                                                         999 -
                  no
0.349494
   -1.537652
                       no telephone -0.359790 -0.204909
                                                         999 –
160
                  no
0.349494
                      . . .
41174 2.108788
                          cellular -0.193944 -0.565922
                                                          1 1
                  no
                       no
1.774288
41177 1.628993
                       no cellular -0.517923 1.239145
                                                         999 –
                  no
0.349494
```

#### In [7]:

```
# 3- Density-based Approach: DBSCAN
features_density = data[numerical_cols]
dbscan = DBSCAN(eps=0.5, min_samples=5)
labels_density = dbscan.fit_predict(features_density)
outliers_density = features_density[labels_density == -1]
print("Number of Density-based outliers:", len(outliers_density))
```

Number of Density-based outliers: 2670

```
# Identify outliers based on DBSCAN labels
outliers_density_indices = data.index[labels_density == -1].tolist()
outliers_density = data.loc[outliers_density_indices]

print("Number of Density-based outliers:", len(outliers_density_indices))

# Display the indices of the Density-based outliers
print("Indices of Density-based outliers:", outliers_density_indices)

# Display all observations that have Density-based outliers
if not outliers_density.empty:
    print("Observations with Density-based outliers:")
    print(outliers_density)
else:
    print("No observations with Density-based outliers.")
```

Number of Density-based outliers: 2670 Indices of Density-based outliers: [37, 164, 590, 943, 1114, 1396, 16 89, 1791, 1809, 1839, 1853, 1980, 2031, 2105, 2313, 2330, 2610, 2970, 3127, 3219, 3370, 3413, 3418, 3427, 3438, 3484, 3514, 3532, 3539, 365 2, 3671, 3770, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3785, 3809, 3817, 3854, 3868, 3872, 3892, 4039, 4045, 4056, 4107, 4114, 4139, 4140, 4152, 4164, 4168, 417 6, 4213, 4221, 4264, 4353, 4410, 4456, 4575, 4650, 4847, 4880, 4897, 4902, 4942, 4978, 5017, 5043, 5073, 5112, 5304, 5337, 5384, 5386, 541 5, 5476, 5530, 5550, 5564, 5699, 5784, 5791, 5894, 5948, 6100, 6203, 6280, 6365, 6394, 6531, 6534, 6619, 6738, 6778, 6860, 7155, 7251, 727 7, 7297, 7302, 7390, 7542, 7544, 7613, 7629, 7700, 7714, 7719, 7727, 7753, 7841, 7945, 8014, 8016, 8097, 8099, 8101, 8102, 8125, 8130, 822 2, 8233, 8246, 8301, 8339, 8346, 8362, 8379, 8417, 8435, 8437, 8455, 8471, 8489, 8528, 8529, 8617, 8637, 8640, 8643, 8661, 8712, 8740, 876 5, 8952, 9013, 9048, 9057, 9072, 9095, 9149, 9160, 9196, 9205, 9251, 9258, 9276, 9346, 9432, 9487, 9524, 9759, 9785, 9811, 9937, 9951, 996 9, 9974, 9987, 9988, 9991, 9999, 10016, 10025, 10037, 10061, 10114, 1 0124, 10157, 10158, 10160, 10162, 10184, 10224, 10233, 10239, 10254, 10299, 10310, 10337, 10354, 10431, 10455, 10456, 10466, 10478, 10488,

In [ ]: