

Classification of bank-account transactions & bank-account balance time-series prediction

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Classification of bank-account transactions into categories

Background

We have two csv files, one consisting of categories and one consisting of bank-account transactions. Ca. 50% of the transactions have been classified into one of the sixteen categories. Our task is to look into classifying the rest of the transactions.

We proceed with loading and looking into the data:

```
# Loading some libraries
library(xts)
library(quantmod)
# Going to the directory with the files
setwd("~/Folder_with_data/") # change path accordingly
# Reading in the categories
cats <- read.table("categories.csv", header=T, sep=",")
```

The categories look like this:

id	name
10	Bargeld
11	Elektronik
12	Gesundheit
13	Handy & Internet
14	Haushalt
15	Kinder
16	Kleidung
17	Lebensmittel
18	Medien
19	Miete & Hypothek
20	Reisen & Urlaub
21	Restaurants & Freizeit
22	Sport & Hobby
23	Transport
24	Versicherungen
25	Wohnnebenkosten
26	Sonstiges
27	Nicht kategorisiert

Reading in the transactions

```
tx <- read.table("anonymized-test-transactions.csv", header=T,
sep=";", stringsAsFactors=F)
```

A category_id below 27 means the data has been classified and can be used as training # data.

```
tr <- tx[tx$category_id < 27,]
```

Category_id 27 means the data has not been classified so it is used as test data, this is our “new data”

```
test <- tx[tx$category_id == 27,]
```

Now the data has been split up in training (tr) and test (test) data.

We want to get a quick look at how the data is composed.

The data looks like this:

```
> head(tx)
  id booking_date effective_date gcode usage additional transaction_type user_bank_account_id category_id
1 30456709 2014-03-17 00:00:00 2014-03-17 00:00:00 NULL EC 78101424 160314184153IC6 A3E154E763A292A4A09E2564D1 NULL KARTENVERFG 7350408 23
2 30456710 2014-03-17 00:00:00 2014-03-17 00:00:00 NULL QVZ77Z/DE086001007006675667 01 RG 013-14 Casper Tour NULL ?BERWEISUNG 7350408 27
3 30456711 2014-03-14 00:00:00 2014-03-14 00:00:00 NULL 696909168016 WATCHEVER GIBH NULL LASTSCHRIFT 7350408 26
4 30456712 2014-03-13 00:00:00 2014-03-13 00:00:00 NULL Referenz NOTPROVIDED Verwendungszweck RG 013-14 NULL GUTSCHRIFT 7350408 27
5 30456713 2014-03-12 00:00:00 2014-03-12 00:00:00 NULL KBS 83132249 KRT0006/12.18 12.03 14.01 TA-NR. 146840 99084 Erfurt Anger 66-73 EC-CARD MIT PIN NULL 7350408 27
6 30456714 2014-03-12 00:00:00 2014-03-12 00:00:00 NULL NYEF7Q/DE086001007006675667 01 sparen NULL ?BERWEISUNG 7350408 27
  contact_bank_account_id transaction_group_id id hash balance amount contact_id
1 7349618 NULL 0ced49f91885fe61762b7db5eeffdb11 8857.3 -28.93 7666703
2 NULL 51bf9a9e1488e2c504736f274581actf9 8886.2 -1530.83 7666650
3 7349621 NULL b5578ae456a087a094e702b513c5088ca 10417.0 -8.99 7666796
4 7349571 NULL 4504dbce51358ccba87f2882e775cdee 10426.0 9857.84 7666655
5 NULL a654495c22b4215d67c51b9097f8ee86 568.2 -4050.00 7667509
6 NULL 59c4122880692d9b828dc4931eba1baa 4618.2 -4000.00 7666650
```

Full size picture: <http://i.imgur.com/mMxkSqm.png>

The data has the following columns:

```
colnames(tx)
"id" "booking_date" "effective_date" "gvcode" "usage" "additional"
"transaction_type" "user_bank_account_id" "category_id"
"contact_bank_account_id" "transaction_group_id" "id_hash" "balance" "amount"
"contact_id"
```

Rows in training:

```
nrow(tr)
14892
```

Rows in test:

```
nrow(test)
21454
```

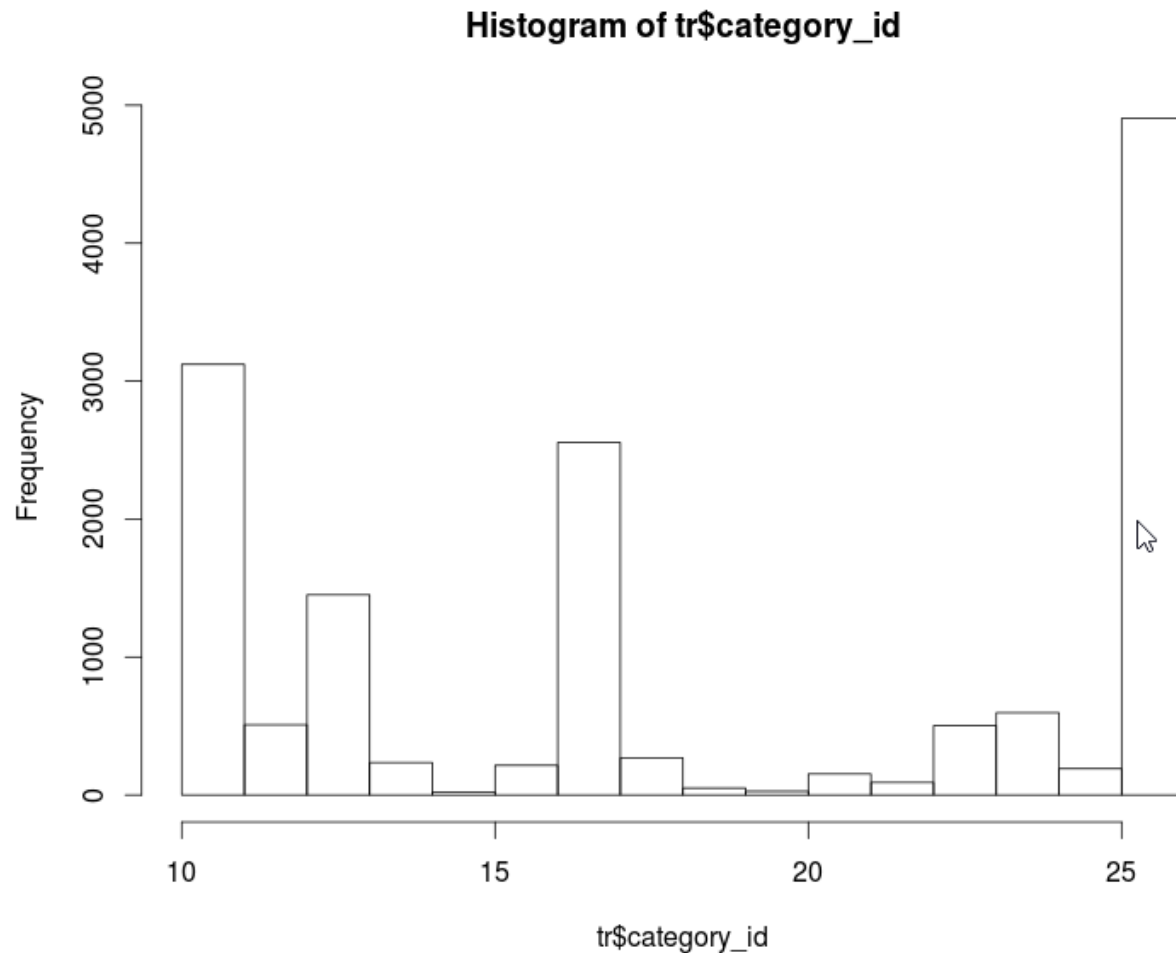
Split:

```
nrow(tr)/nrow(tx)
0.4097287
```

So it seems ca. 40% of the data is classified

Getting initial understanding of the distributions between categories

```
hist(tr$category_id):
```



Looking at the distribution numbers from category perspective

```
sort(table(tr$category_id), decreasing=T)
26  10  17  13  24  12  23  18  14  11  16  25  21  22  19  20  15
4905 2907 2555 1451 596 509 503 269 235 215 215 191 153 91 50 27 20
```

Some of the categories are large so we will focus first on them where we have the most data to work with.

Looking at the contact_id's

```
head(sort(table(tr$contact_id), decreasing=T))
7670951 7669873 7671704 7679644 7669881 7670534
270      159      145      140      119      116
```

We proceed to take look at the largest groups of contact_id's below.

```
# View(tr[tr$contact_id==7670951,])
```

These lines stand out:

usage	additional	transaction_type	user_bank_account_id	category_id	contact_bank_account_id	transaction_group_id	id_hash	balance	amount
MASTERCARD 5232540875138285 PAYPAL *MICROSOFTLU 35314369001 24.04.2014 9.99 EUR NULL EIGENE KREDITKARTENABRECHN. 7353673 18 7353678 NULL ba0b086cc5362468c6260863d2ee9ed 523.7 -9.99									
MASTERCARD 5232540875138285 APPLE ITUNES STORE-EUR ITUNES.COM 26.04.2014 1.78 EUR NULL EIGENE KREDITKARTENABRECHN. 7353673 18 7353678 NULL eceb07b0be8f37c12d4920b3580d81d 533.7 -1.78									
MASTERCARD 5232540875138285 PAYPAL *MICROSOFTLU 35314369001 26.04.2014 3.49 EUR NULL EIGENE KREDITKARTENABRECHN. 7353673 26 7353678 NULL ebef3de6c18856128423c1c9c795450 293.5 -3.49									
MASTERCARD 5232540875138285 APPLE ITUNES STORE-EUR ITUNES.COM 27.04.2014 6.48 EUR NULL EIGENE KREDITKARTENABRECHN. 7353673 26 7353678 NULL 83915db8468931441870df9328f7f583 297.0 -6.48									

Link to sharper picture: <http://i.imgur.com/XXJZB26.png>

Some i-tunes are in media, some in sonstiges etc.. **Why?**

This raises some questions about the quality of the training data.

Looking at different contact_id's below to get a feel for them, with some comments.

Pictures not shown here to save space.

```
View(tr[tr$contact_id==7669873,])
#All in sonstiges
```

```
View(tr[tr$contact_id==7671704,])
# All in sonstiges
# User bank account varies for this. Is that possible for the same contact ID?
```

Looking at different categories to see if something clearly stands out:

```
View(tr[tr$category_id==26,])
# This (Sonstiges=Misc) is not a very interesting category although the largest.
Also has itunes for some reason.
```

```
View(tr[tr$category_id==17,])
# Lebensmittel is large but at first look no clear tell-tales for easy rules
```

```
View(tr[tr$category_id==13,])
# Contains EREF etc. Maybe contact id can help here, could check.
```

```
View(tr[tr$category_id==10,])
# Bargeld are even numbers and contain UHR, type is usually geldautomat or
auszahlung
```

The view of category 10 (Bargeld=Cash):

row.names	id	booking date	effective date	currency	usage	additional	transaction type	user bank account id	category id	contact bank account id	transaction group id	id hash	balance	amount	contact id
112	10451829	2014-05-02 00:00:00	2014-05-02 00:00:00	NUL	Verwendungszweck sparen	NUL	GUTSCHEIDT	7310409	10	7310424	NUL	0a100a43900e0c120a0a005f4a8da9	24141.25	7300.0	7607311
113	10451830	2014-05-02 00:00:00	2014-05-02 00:00:00	NUL	Verwendungszweck Caper R6 15/16-14	NUL	GUTSCHEIDT	7310409	10	7310424	NUL	f7879160494949121a0227737a0a00	13913.25	1350.5	7607311
114	10451729	2014-05-07 00:00:00	2014-05-07 00:00:00	NUL	85.85/12.45UHR ARNOLDSTR	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	8123124	10	8123129	NUL	270a00c40712a000f7c0a712a00021	81.00	-20.0	7310055
209	10451789	2014-05-03 00:00:00	2014-05-03 00:00:00	NUL	85.85/12.45UHR KOBENHUSSTR	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310093	10	7310033	NUL	9b3c00f080305f40d177f0a00033a0	120.82	-25.0	7607319
209	10451739	2014-02-04 00:00:00	2014-02-04 00:00:00	NUL	84.02/17.00UHR WEISSPARK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310093	10	7310037	NUL	30ff0c0f08000a0d0a0c1a2f0b0a7a51	11.21	-10.0	7607723
268	10451745	2013-12-09 00:00:00	2013-12-07 00:00:00	NUL	87.12/22.45UHR SBAUERPL	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310093	10	7310025	NUL	1a14001220a0c10b0a000000c1221000	122.63	-40.0	7607731
296	10451755	2013-11-15 00:00:00	2013-11-15 00:00:00	NUL	15.11/16.15UHR THARANDT	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310093	10	7310029	NUL	6137000302f0c0000c1a1a1a0a0a0a	28.38	-10.0	7607735
319	10451790	2013-06-01 00:00:00	2013-06-01 00:00:00	NUL	85.85/12.15UHR FLEISCH	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310093	10	7310037	NUL	30ff0f0010a01000f0c0a712a00000	9.05	-20.0	7607735
334	10451749	2013-06-05 00:00:00	2013-06-05 00:00:00	NUL	85.85/12.15UHR THARANDT	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310093	10	7310029	NUL	9a0a0c1c0001c1c0000a0a0a0a0a0a	16.83	-10.0	7607735
372	10451749	2012-12-27 00:00:00	2012-12-27 00:00:00	NUL	27.12/19.15UHR WEISSPARK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310093	10	7310048	NUL	070c15c00030c0a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c0f4	7.20	-90.0	7607754
387	10451745	2012-11-10 00:00:00	2012-11-29 00:00:00	NUL	29.11/20.00UHR FLEISCH	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310093	10	7310037	NUL	d220c0a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2a	76.96	-10.0	7607743
862	10451823	2014-05-02 00:00:00	2014-05-02 00:00:00	NUL	02.05/12:12 UHR Ettishofen	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310022	NUL	2a0c00000000000000000000000000	668.29	-10.0	7607020
871	10451822	2014-04-22 00:00:00	2014-04-20 00:00:00	NUL	28.04/17:18 UHR Oberrhein	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310029	NUL	50c1a15c00001f0b0030a2a0a0f0c0	435.52	-50.0	7607020
977	10451828	2014-04-09 00:00:00	2014-04-09 00:00:00	NUL	09.04/18.15UHR Gröbenau	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310033	NUL	0a0f1c000000000000000000000000	118.03	-100.0	7607032
981	10451822	2014-04-02 00:00:00	2014-04-02 00:00:00	NUL	02.04/19.15UHR Gröbenau	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310033	NUL	25a20c0a1a2a0f0b0a0c1a2a0f0b0a	004.39	-20.0	7607032
884	10451826	2014-03-11 00:00:00	2014-03-11 00:00:00	NUL	15.03/12.18UHR RV Bachstr	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310036	NUL	f9000000a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2	079.21	-20.0	7607035
982	10451824	2014-02-27 00:00:00	2014-02-26 00:00:00	NUL	26.02/23.00UHR Gröbenau	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310045	NUL	c0820a000000000000000000000000	106.95	-100.0	7607044
985	10451827	2014-02-24 00:00:00	2014-02-22 00:00:00	NUL	22.02/17:05 UHR Oberrhein	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310029	NUL	c0a0c1f0a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2	124.18	-100.0	7607020
912	10451825	2014-02-03 00:00:00	2014-02-03 00:00:00	NUL	03.02/17:15 UHR Hergensell	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310048	NUL	70377a000000000000000000000000	105.78	-50.0	7607048
916	10451823	2014-01-17 00:00:00	2014-01-15 00:00:00	NUL	26.01/10:12 UHR Hergensell	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310048	NUL	000a0c0a0c1a2a0f0b0a0c1a2a0f0b0a	160.82	-50.0	7607048
919	10451824	2014-01-15 00:00:00	2014-01-15 00:00:00	NUL	15.01/13.00UHR RV Bachstr	NUL	SB-Auszahlung	7310039	10	7310036	NUL	0f1a5a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a	253.63	-60.0	7607035
1038	10451845	2014-02-17 00:00:00	2014-02-15 00:00:00	NUL	15.02/14.15UHR FAULBRUNN	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310004	10	7310008	NUL	c0a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2a0c1a2	1041.93	-130.0	7600000
1056	10451840	2014-01-20 00:00:00	2014-01-19 00:00:00	NUL	19.01/16.00UHR FAULBRUNN	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7310004	10	7310008	NUL	0f0700000000000000000000000000	1378.39	-1500.0	7600000
1072	10451847	2014-01-07 00:00:00	2014-01-07 00:00:00	NUL	07.01/09.00UHR TABAKADEN	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	803007	10	803022	NUL	0a00c0200000000000000000000000	07.21	-70.0	942001
1075	10451840	2014-01-07 00:00:00	2014-01-07 00:00:00	NUL	07.01/09.00UHR TABAKADEN	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	8042040	10	803022	NUL	0a00c0200000000000000000000000	07.21	-70.0	942001
1086	10451807	2014-01-05 00:00:00	2014-01-04 00:00:00	NUL	04.01/19.15UHR KDM	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	4375218	10	4375227	NUL	21a0a0c0a0c1a2a0f0b0a0c1a2a0f0b0a	860.08	-520.0	9457007
1270	10451878	2014-01-07 00:00:00	2014-01-07 00:00:00	NUL	07.01/09.00UHR 003-CES-01	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	6654502	10	6654536	NUL	0a7c0a0c1a2a0f0b0a0c1a2a0f0b0a	1802.86	-10.0	0946034
1272	10451808	2014-01-06 00:00:00	2014-01-06 00:00:00	NUL	06.01/17.15UHR 003-CES-01	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	6654536	10	6654536	NUL	a027a0c1a2a0f0b0a0c1a2a0f0b0a	46.94	-90.0	0946034
1644	10451940	2014-01-02 00:00:00	2014-01-01 00:00:00	NUL	01.01/18.15UHR OSTHEIM	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313152	NUL	c1f0a0c0c000000000000000000000	527.00	-60.0	7608207
1652	10451930	2014-04-23 00:00:00	2014-04-23 00:00:00	NUL	23.04/19.07UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	0a0a00000f00000a0c1a2a0f0b0a0c1a2	147.06	-200.0	7608293
1655	10451926	2014-04-17 00:00:00	2014-04-17 00:00:00	NUL	17.04/18.00UHR VITHEM	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313161	NUL	11a0a1f00000000000000000000000	470.40	-60.0	7608207
1656	10451924	2014-04-14 00:00:00	2014-04-12 00:00:00	NUL	12.04/18.00UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	0a1a00000000000000000000000000	456.46	-200.0	7608293
1667	10451925	2014-04-14 00:00:00	2014-04-11 00:00:00	NUL	11.04/23.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	0a0c1a000000000000000000000000	256.46	-60.0	7608293
1668	10451926	2014-04-11 00:00:00	2014-04-11 00:00:00	NUL	11.04/23.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	c0c1f000c1f000c1f02f00c0c1f02f00	231.46	-700.0	7608293
1684	10451902	2014-03-17 00:00:00	2014-03-14 00:00:00	NUL	14.03/23.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	c0a0f0c02f0c0f7f0a00021a2a0f0c09	291.56	-540.0	7608293
1704	10451924	2014-02-17 00:00:00	2014-02-15 00:00:00	NUL	15.02/17.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	4137a0000000000000000000000000	202.00	-100.0	7608293
1705	10451926	2014-02-15 00:00:00	2014-02-13 00:00:00	NUL	13.02/07.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	0a0c0f0f0a0c0f0c1f0a0c0a0c0f0a	130.52	-540.0	7608293
1709	10451942	2014-02-11 00:00:00	2014-02-10 00:00:00	NUL	10.02/18.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	4120a0c00a0c00ff0c0a7f0a0f0a0f0a	534.50	-140.0	7608293
1712	10451945	2014-02-06 00:00:00	2014-02-06 00:00:00	NUL	06.02/17.17UHR NEU-BRUCK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313189	NUL	5f0c10000000000000000000000000	596.17	-11.0	7608325
1713	10451946	2014-02-05 00:00:00	2014-02-05 00:00:00	NUL	05.02/19.00UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	000000000000000000000000000000	103.17	-90.0	7608293
1714	10451903	2013-11-28 00:00:00	2013-11-28 00:00:00	NUL	28.11/15.00UHR NEU-BRUCK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313189	NUL	0a0c00000000000000000000000000	17.40	-60.0	7608325
1769	10451922	2013-10-10 00:00:00	2013-10-10 00:00:00	NUL	10.10/13.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	1700a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0	179.14	-600.0	7608293
1778	10451943	2013-10-16 00:00:00	2013-10-16 00:00:00	NUL	16.10/15.00UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	0c0a0f7f00a0a0a0f2f00a0a0a0a0a0a	407.68	-90.0	7608293
1789	10451937	2013-09-23 00:00:00	2013-09-21 00:00:00	NUL	21.09/11.07UHR KALK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313235	NUL	00a00c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c	464.55	-1.0	7608315
1798	10451939	2013-09-20 00:00:00	2013-09-24 00:00:00	NUL	24.09/14.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313157	NUL	000c1a4f0000000000000000000000	129.39	-150.0	7608293
1802	10451925	2013-08-05 00:00:00	2013-08-03 00:00:00	NUL	03.08/09.00UHR PEHLEIM	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313223	NUL	0a02000a0c00000000000000000000	504.76	-51.0	7608317
1811	10451937	2013-07-22 00:00:00	2013-07-22 00:00:00	NUL	22.07/13.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313224	NUL	1a000c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c	138.18	-11.0	7608300
1822	10451907	2013-07-02 00:00:00	2013-07-02 00:00:00	NUL	02.07/17.15UHR NEU-BRUCK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313208	NUL	03a0c0f0c0c1a2a0f0b0a0c1a2a0f0b0a	500.55	-90.0	7608304
1824	10451909	2013-07-01 00:00:00	2013-06-29 00:00:00	NUL	29.06/15.15UHR KALK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313235	NUL	0a0c0f0f0b0a0c0f0b0a0c0f0b0a0c0f	565.55	-30.0	7608315
1845	10451940	2013-05-28 00:00:00	2013-05-28 00:00:00	NUL	28.05/14.00UHR KALK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313225	NUL	412ff0f0c0a0c0a0c0f0c0a0c0f0c0a0	382.58	-100.0	7608315
1849	10451945	2013-05-27 00:00:00	2013-05-26 00:00:00	NUL	26.05/10.00UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313224	NUL	031a0f0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a0a	382.58	-100.0	7608300
1851	10451947	2013-05-23 00:00:00	2013-05-22 00:00:00	NUL	22.05/12.15UHR GODOFF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313224	NUL	00a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a	580.70	-100.0	7608300
1853	10451940	2013-05-17 00:00:00	2013-05-16 00:00:00	NUL	16.05/10.15UHR KODENHOF	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313235	NUL	00a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a	125.79	-90.0	7608317
1858	10451939	2013-05-10 00:00:00	2013-05-10 00:00:00	NUL	10.05/13.15UHR KALK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313236	NUL	1a0c00000000000000000000000000	504.00	-500.0	7608317
1863	10451947	2013-05-03 00:00:00	2013-05-03 00:00:00	NUL	03.05/13.15UHR NEU-BRUCK	NUL	GELDAUTOMAT	7313148	10	7313228	NUL	c0770c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a0c0a	405.15	-100.0	76

```
View(test[test$category_id == 10,])
nrow(test[test$category_id == 10,])
# [1] 14
```

Classified a whole of 14 operations which is disappointing.

We conclude that training and test data consist of differently distributed data so we have to change our approach a little.

Lots of classifications could be done this way but it will require quite a lot of manual work which we dont have time for in the scope of this assignment.

We take a look at the frequency of the words occurring in the usage field

```
usagestring <- paste(test$usage, collapse='')
words.list <- strsplit(usagestring, "\\W+", perl=TRUE)
words.vector <- unlist(words.list)
freq.list <- table(words.vector)
words <- head(sort(freq.list, decreasing=T), n=300)
words <- as.matrix(words)
words_test <- words[is.na(as.numeric(rownames(words))),]
```

Filtering out those that are only numeric since we dont have the time to look for patterns in those.

We get this list of frequencys of words occurring in the usage field:

SWIZ	NR	CRED	MREF	BIC	IBAN	VOM	Nr	KTO	EREF
2159	1679	1183	1067	783	701	491	488	460	428
GEHALT	EC	Ref	V	EINR	GA	EINZAHLUNG	ID	BERWEISUNG	vom
415	411	411	378	374	335	330	329	328	305
RE	END	SEPA	REF	F	BARGELDAUSZAHLUNG	PP	BELAST	DE	TAN
300	287	230	229	228	224	209	208	198	191
UKR	R	R	R	BLZ	GRBH	S	Abrechnung	UND	ID
191	188	183	179	178	171	171	168	168	167
BERTRAG	KAUFUPISATZ	Beleg	FUER	M	f	Karten	AG	AN	A
164	164	158	158	156	155	152	149	148	147
TO	MANWOLI	NR240015017	Lohn	B15	Gehalt	LOHN	Verwendungszweck	AH	BANK
146	135	135	132	131	131	130	130	129	129
Mandatsref	NICHT	E	INTERNET	UM	ANGEGEBEN	N	B	BEITRAG	VON
122	121	118	116	114	112	112	111	110	110
2013EC	siehe	UEBERWEISUNG	CON	PAYPAL	PER	KONTO	Handat	KU	Rechnung
109	109	108	104	104	101	101	101	100	98
Einreicher	ULTIMO	an	DA	MEIEC	ABSCHLAG	ABWA	LS	EUR	TA
97	97	97	95	94	93	93	93	92	89
BASISLASTSCHRIFT	NR989281028	ZUM	D	DE26ZZZ000000006194	Kontenclearing	Referenz	MIT	IHRE	MIETE
88	88	88	87	86	86	85	84	83	81
K	LU	ME0EC	AWW	BEACHTEN	BUNDESBANK	HOTLINE	MELDEPFLICHT	Ueberweisung	14EREF
80	80	80	77	77	77	77	77	77	76
RATE	RECHNUNG	Re	2014EREF	2014SVWZ	GmbH	Rg	BEI	Kunden	T
76	75	75	74	74	74	73	73	73	73
ABRECHNUNG	13EC	C	REISEBUERO	DANKE	NOTPROVIDED	CRS	ME0	TELEFON	EZUE
72	71	71	70	69	69	68	68	68	67
INW	WERTGARANTIE	VERLAG	ABO	LIEBE	WEG	CO	LENDER	U	ITUNES
67	67	65	63	63	63	61	61	61	60
KRT0000	SPAREN	ABBUCHUNG	von	Miete	G	IN	v	DE21ZZZ00000079131	MEZEC
60	60	58	58	57	56	56	56	55	55
VOLKSWAGEN	fuer	1EC	IHR	WAW	www	AUF	Kd	Rec	ZU
55	54	53	53	53	53	52	52	52	52
KONTONR	ANAZON	BERLIN	Vodafone	VIELEN	AIR	CARD	145WIZ	DANK	SAGT
51	50	50	50	49	48	48	47	47	47
0387362825SPARRATE	EU	OTHR	PLC	STR	ng	I	KERPEN	KFZ	SCHIEFSBURGER
1630035633Umbuchung	ABR	UST	IHNEN	Vertrag	hnungsnr	0387362817SPARRATE	CRN	ClickandBuy	LASTSCHRIFT
43	43	43	42	42	42	41	41	41	41
Rechnungsnr	2014EC	AB	AND	DIE	Dauerauftrag	EINZUG	VERTRAG	clickandbuy	RSB
41	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
ST	VERS	C93871589	P	SBT	STROM	2013SVWZ	AZ	Beitrag	DER
39	39	38	38	38	38	37	37	37	37
L	Rate								
37	37								

Full size link: <http://i.imgur.com/EN9JDyy.png>

Some of the words such reiseburo, Internet, telefone, Vodafone, Itunes, Miete etc. etc. can immediately help us categorize the transactions easily.

Some are harder such as Amazon where you can buy many different things such as electronics or books.

From a data-science perspective these simple cases are however not particularly interesting, although they are important.

Liebe can also be interpreted as many different things.

With more time would make the word frequency distribution also of-course case-insensitive

Now we have an idea of the word-frequency in the test data-set. The training and test data-set seem to be somewhat differently composed however.

Therefore it is a good idea to look at both data-sets to get an idea of what we can use to learn from.

At this point we therefore need to take a look at the training data-set which has the already classified items, to get an overview.

```
usagestring <- paste(tr$usage, collapse='')
words.list <- strsplit(usagestring, "\\W+", perl=TRUE)
words.vector <- unlist(words.list)
freq.list <- table(words.vector)
words <- head(sort(freq.list, decreasing=T), n=300)
words <- as.matrix(words)
words[is.na(as.numeric(rownames(words))),]
```

The word frequencies in the test-data are quite different from the training data:

```
> words[is.na(as.numeric(rownames(words))),]
      siehe 893      RECHNUNG 313      EREF 188      RE 116      BIC 100      GAA 82      Nr 70      Einreicher 64      EUREC 60      F 54      Mandatoref 53      43UHR 51      ABUE 50      31UHR 48      05UHR 46      26UHR 45      44UHR 44      Zahlbeleg 42      Rech 40      USD 38      30 37      BERLIN 35      34 33      33 33
      SWIZ 733      Ref 297      VERTRAGSKONTO 183      VISA 149      UHR 111      KARTE 100      WMA 81      CRN 70      14EC 64      IN 60      SEPA 54      SURVE 53      REF 51      51 51      DO 50      38UHR 48      23UHR 46      33UHR 45      55UHR 44      vom 42      TO 40      20UHR 38      GL 37      KUNDENNUMMER 35      34 33      33 33
      HREF 663      PP 256      VIELEN 158      DANK 134      HEDEC 108      V 97      SPDR 81      15EC 67      18UHR 63      08UHR 59      09UHR 53      WOCHENABRECHNUNG 53      T000100010000 51      19UHR 49      27UHR 46      35UHR 45      ABRECHNUNG 44      16UHR 42      40UHR 39      22UHR 37      MKTPLCE 35      HE7EC 34      PAVILL 33
      CRED 726      PAYPAL 256      IHR 158      KONTO 134      ABR AnlageEntgeltabrechnung 108      HIT 96      96 81      74 73      67 67      INTERNET 63      57UHR 58      13UHR 53      06UHR 52      WZR 51      21UHR 49      17UHR 47      29UHR 46      46UHR 45      45 44      NORDD 42      42UHR 39      HEZEC 37      10UATSABRECHNUNG 35      16 34      RECHNR 33
      HR 663      ITUNES 252      APPLE 155      ZAHNUNGSBELEG 134      AnlageAbrechnung 103      IBAN 96      fuer 71      Mandat 67      57 57      34UHR 53      47UHR 52      11UHR 50      24UHR 49      53UHR 47      41UHR 46      54UHR 46      STR 44      ETT 44      51UHR 40      50UHR 38      10UHR 36      TUR 35      32UHR 33      33 32
      VON 395      BELAST 245      DE932200000078611 154      ABBUCHUNG 131      103 103      A 92      DE812200000103174 71      B15 65      8 62      26EC 55      52UHR 53      D8P 52      36UHR 50      59UHR 49      49 49      0 47      54UHR 46      00UHR 44      44 42      51UHR 40      56UHR 38      39UHR 36      TURK 35      33 33
      IHRE 386      RECHNUNGSNR 244      AMAZON 152      VODAFONE 127      58 DE0002050000610000000000 103      182 182      RGN 83      PER 82      15UHR 64      30UHR 60      58UHR 53      KTO 51      45UHR 50      SPK 48      03UHR 46      46 46      02UHR 44      540EN 42      EITKAUF 40      DKB 38      K 36      2013ZAHNUNGSBELEG 34      BLZ 33
      KONTOHR 347      EURHASTERCARD 207      STORE 150      EUR 117      DE0002050000610000000000 103      182 182      RGN 83      PER 82      15UHR 64      30UHR 60      58UHR 53      KTO 51      45UHR 50      SPK 48      03UHR 46      46 46      02UHR 44      540EN 42      EITKAUF 40      DKB 38      K 36      2013ZAHNUNGSBELEG 34      BLZ 33
      EC 333      DE 204      RECH 150      ID 117      EU 102      DE97000000000142462 83      SAGT 82      71 71      BEITRAG 64      07UHR 60      54 54      LEBEN 53      37UHR 51      49UHR 50      25UHR 48      01UHR 46      46 46      04UHR 44      540EN 42      GmbH 40      ONLINE 38      DB 36      CRS 34      33 33
```

Full size link: <http://i.imgur.com/rFhqF3X.png>

We will focus on the most frequently occurring terms in the **test data** to focus on the features that potentially can classify most unclassified items.

That way we can stand a change of getting the most bang for the buck, that is classified items per used time/effort.

We start looking at the occurring words in the order of their frequency.

First question: Is the frequently occurring term SVWZ significant in determining the category?

```
tr$SVWZ <- grepl("svwz", tr$usage, ignore.case=T)
#View(tr[tr$SVWZ,])
table(tr[tr$SVWZ,]$category_id)
10  11  12  13  14  15  16  18  19  20  22  23  24  25  26
8    3    5 340    4  15  67  26  41    8  23  31 159  68 216

length(tr[tr$SVWZ,]$category_id)
#[1] 1014
```

So it yields a 30% chance of the category_id being 13 (Handy and internet)

Lets write a function for this:

```
findWord <- function(word, data) {
  data$foundWord <- grepl(word, data$usage, ignore.case=T)
  data
}
```

Now we need to look at the test data's most frequent terms and how frequent they were in the training data and how strong indication they give of the category. So we check how strong indication the most frequently occurring words give about the category and run them through as a loop.

Taking 20 here as an arbitrary number, they seem to matter all the way to around 250.

```
for (i in 1:20) {
  term <- names(words_test[i])
  cat(" \n term: ", term, " \n ")
  data <- findWord(term, tr)
  distribution <- table(data[data$foundWord,]$category_id)
  cat("Distribution in training data: ")
  print(sort(distribution, decreasing=T))
  cat("Total occurrences: ", sum(distribution), " \n ")
}
```

Some of these terms have explanatory power based on the training data.

For example 2/3 of the transactions containing NR are classified in category 13 (Handy & Internet) in the training data.

```
term: NR
Distribution in training data:
 13  26  18  24  10  22  23  25  11  20  12  16  17  14  19
1007 232 146  70  44  38  20  17   5   3   2   2   2   1   1
Total occurrences: 1590
```

Some other are quite interesting as well, the whole output from the 100 most frequent words are here:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1f6bsHZp54K3rtSE4z-Vx49glS8DW4Lq-euwflZ0OCfk/e/dit?usp=sharing>

For example the last item *Miete* gives a strong indication of category 19 (*Miete & Hypothek*), 20 transactions of 26, and it possible the rest are wrongly categorized in the training data.

Barauszahlung sounds obvious but it is not present in training data so it would be a discretionary categorization.

Combining all the factors that have some explanatory power we can try forming a model to classify the transactions based on the training data.

We then start to engineer some features based on the term-frequency exercise we did previously.

The number of terms can be higher when the amount of data is increased.

Now we choose a low number since my time is a little scarce to choose the most significant ones and we don't want to overfit the model too much intentionally.

Loop to add columns to the data:

```
for (i in 1:40) {  
  term <- names(words_test[i])  
  data <- findWord(term, tr)  
  tr <- cbind(tr, as.factor(data$foundWord))  
  colnames(tr)[length(colnames(tr))] <- term  
}
```

Some candidates to use for a RF classifier: *transaction_type*, *amount*

Some words that intuitively have explanatory power: *gehalt miete lohn* etc.

Unfortunately cannot be used for machine learning because training data does not have it: *auszahlung*.

Formatting the data and fitting the model:

```
dataformodel <- tr[, (16:length(colnames(tr)))]  
dataformodel$amount <- tr$amount  
dataformodel$contact_id <- tr$contact_id  
dataformodel$category_id <- as.factor(tr$category_id)
```

So the data now has these fields:

```
cat(colnames(tr))  
id booking_date effective_date gvcode usage additional transaction_type  
user_bank_account_id category_id contact_bank_account_id transaction_group_id  
id_hash balance amount contact_id SVWZ NR CRED MREF BIC IBAN VOM Nr KTO EREF  
GEHALT EC Ref V EINR GA EINZAHLUNG KD BERWEISUNG vom
```

```
library(randomForest)
fit <- randomForest(category_id ~ . ,
                     data=dataformodel, importance=TRUE )
```

fit:

```
Call:
randomForest(formula = category_id ~ ., data = dataformodel, importance = TRUE)
Type of random forest: classification
Number of trees: 500
No. of variables tried at each split: 4

OOB estimate of error rate: 37.65%
Confusion matrix:
      10 11 12  13 14 15 16  17 18 19 20 21 22 23  24 25  26 class.error
10 2025  0  0  22  0  0  5 144  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  710  0.3034
11  1  5  0  1  0  0  0 202  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  6  0.9767
12  3  0 16  4  0  0  1 468  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  17  0.9686
13 74  0  0 1184 0  0  1 17  3  0  0  0  0  0 15  0 157  0.1840
14  0  0  0  1  0  0  0 219  0  0  0  0  0  0  2  0 13  1.0000
15  1  0  0  5  0  0  3  3  0  0  0  0  0  0  5  0  3  1.0000
16  9  0  1  1  0  0 55 119  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 30  0.7442
17 14  0  0  0  0  0  0 2233 2  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 306  0.1260
18  3  0  0 39  0  0  1 31 113 0  0  0  0  0  1  0 81  0.5799
19  1  0  0  5  0  0  1  3  0  3  0  0  0  0  9  0 28  0.9400
20 14  0  0  3  0  0  1  2  0  0  0  0  0  0  6  0  1  1.0000
21 10  0  0  0  0  0  0 125  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 18  1.0000
22  3  0  0 41  0  0  1 34  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0 11  1.0000
23 17  0  0 20  0  0  1 423 4  0  0  0  0 12 12  0 14  0.9761
24 90  0  0 90  0  0  3 140 2  0  0  0  0  0 129 0 142  0.7836
25 61  0  0 20  0  0  0 51  1  0  0  0  0  0 24 11 23  0.9424
26 572 0  1 76  0  0  7 711  0  2  0  0  2 35  0 3499 0.2866
```

We get an OOB error rate of 37.65% on the training data-set.

The importance figures:

```
> importance(fit)
      10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26 MeanDecreaseAccuracy MeanDecreaseGini
SWVZ  9.963 1.347 10.61018 21.867 6.00064 8.349 32.50900 11.247 4.5065 9.709425 2.8367 2.235999 5.7347 14.4406 7.784 9.738 19.594 27.214 77.2366
NR    10.404 11.066 10.66161 24.673 4.56966 3.556 11.20762 12.416 21.4838 4.299452 6.6573 2.240026 15.0148 9.7661 19.624 14.823 21.485 24.645 300.8206
CRED  5.658 2.905 5.28653 17.926 0.08042 6.537 6.15224 5.269 2.3466 6.078654 0.8200 1.001002 8.5388 6.7272 4.033 11.424 9.033 17.232 29.2373
MREF  6.974 2.151 6.79259 19.915 2.35730 4.646 7.81735 6.739 5.5846 6.044570 2.1596 1.001002 8.3371 6.0242 13.311 12.535 8.864 19.414 43.5179
BIC   4.717 0.000 1.41582 12.483 0.00000 -1.001 5.39123 5.861 -2.1866 5.791857 0.0000 0.000000 -0.2325 1.0010 10.006 4.651 8.920 20.270 10.8671
IBAN  4.016 1.001 1.00819 10.176 1.00100 0.000 5.28583 6.197 -1.7020 4.646763 1.0010 1.001002 -0.8379 -1.7363 10.056 2.795 7.715 17.683 9.9471
VOM   6.200 8.990 4.01906 13.302 2.24387 6.469 6.39257 11.884 7.5080 1.001002 1.0010 1.001002 2.4395 11.3047 8.985 6.670 19.143 21.807 42.2713
NR    11.076 10.084 10.57730 25.794 4.76967 2.869 11.07478 13.451 22.6002 5.001870 7.1957 1.724407 16.0075 8.1627 20.528 15.132 22.028 25.750 321.9968
KTO   4.210 0.000 1.00100 8.344 0.00000 1.001 1.41705 2.860 -1.1775 1.001002 0.0000 0.000000 0.0000 0.9815 6.941 24.570 6.826 22.871 12.9568
EREF  6.106 1.732 6.55786 26.263 3.01906 6.596 8.50392 6.030 11.1049 -11.814353 3.4155 1.707807 4.1107 9.9488 16.863 14.768 7.291 23.724 39.7510
GEHALT 2.103 0.000 7.69878 28.428 0.00000 0.000 1.99810 7.382 0.0000 1.414595 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.529 2.602 12.362 38.811 27.822 25.5438
EC    13.601 12.203 19.59524 25.066 5.54472 6.698 16.93956 36.200 21.0888 9.880888 7.4333 4.695439 12.9880 12.3332 35.178 23.363 38.811 43.237 616.0786
Ref   9.031 2.757 11.71856 15.397 4.55095 3.392 6.04926 12.821 8.8066 0.006076 1.6760 2.513205 7.9972 8.7943 10.767 8.793 21.145 20.054 66.5163
V     15.609 10.405 21.06079 23.632 10.02999 6.820 22.60039 28.717 18.3398 12.51699 8.6166 -0.005933 6.1803 19.4922 31.583 27.551 42.314 46.114 385.3144
EINR  1.339 0.000 0.01504 9.896 0.00000 0.000 0.00000 1.737 -3.4076 0.000000 1.0010 0.000000 2.7166 0.0000 12.916 0.000 9.199 14.759 5.7899
GA    10.534 1.414 3.78542 10.835 1.73354 0.000 -2.51596 7.802 7.3488 0.706340 7.0571 1.001002 2.6395 2.8907 10.125 8.795 12.982 17.281 18.2226
EINZAHUNG 4.303 0.000 0.00000 3.484 0.00000 0.000 1.41635 5.378 1.7346 0.000000 0.0000 0.000000 0.0000 0.0000 1.416 1.001 7.199 8.947 4.8350
KO    7.078 13.587 2.34931 17.056 1.41603 1.415 -0.05819 6.708 35.0594 -1.001002 1.0010 0.000000 4.5066 8.1091 11.366 1.709 18.304 36.813 65.0730
BERWEISUNG 3.661 0.000 1.73332 7.635 0.00000 0.000 7.49460 2.068 7.3721 4.904709 0.0000 0.000000 1.4092 1.0010 2.579 5.481 12.666 16.677 9.6030
vom   6.495 8.628 3.87893 13.155 2.45807 8.512 5.35230 11.640 7.5029 2.424916 1.0010 1.001002 2.7473 10.5763 9.527 7.710 18.287 22.246 41.8956
RE    9.688 10.377 14.45274 45.321 5.98811 7.332 11.29300 13.601 26.2821 7.230835 6.8991 2.485818 13.1269 14.6051 17.594 18.129 16.789 35.451 277.9020
END   5.753 0.000 2.66258 7.386 11.24700 0.000 4.76376 2.940 10.1907 0.952559 0.0000 0.000000 1.0010 7.7305 4.276 2.246 -2.054 15.119 10.8443
SEPA  2.117 0.000 8.00157 8.685 0.00000 0.000 1.87558 3.418 6.7694 3.423659 1.0010 0.000000 7.6936 0.2718 13.723 5.002 15.519 23.543 16.4309
REF   9.219 1.057 13.03910 16.162 3.57043 3.753 9.33492 12.628 7.0341 -0.104330 0.5135 1.511794 8.2592 9.4459 10.945 9.048 20.280 20.596 69.0208
F     12.204 7.264 18.28790 15.961 7.65836 2.404 8.39955 14.550 9.5865 2.843666 3.4059 1.863030 9.6907 8.1027 24.687 13.061 19.312 32.657 86.2400
BARGELDAUSZAHLUNG 0.000 0.000 0.00000 0.000 0.00000 0.000 0.00000 0.000 0.0000 0.000000 0.0000 0.000000 0.0000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 6.234 6.227 0.7183
PP    11.777 1.939 4.40058 12.349 2.45429 1.723 -1.87045 12.050 5.3823 1.713510 1.7300 1.311754 3.0531 3.1844 26.774 7.510 12.202 23.740 53.7267
BELAST 6.578 3.775 21.14498 13.326 0.00000 1.001 -0.45753 11.232 9.7970 0.000000 1.0010 1.159654 2.9987 13.7225 8.127 4.426 9.747 36.554 60.2956
DE    8.190 -1.738 8.84415 27.917 4.13542 6.143 9.73909 11.246 28.5535 8.891806 8.1627 7.520626 10.4599 10.4622 19.511 16.130 14.231 36.959 81.0172
TAH   3.012 0.000 0.00000 7.138 0.00000 0.000 0.27011 6.311 1.0010 -0.374424 0.0000 0.000000 1.4166 0.0000 3.444 -1.417 1.300 9.169 3.4386
UHR   83.301 7.437 17.34251 24.589 6.38933 3.721 17.89286 19.278 22.5456 7.826570 7.0096 4.961948 13.6541 11.1788 36.664 27.070 33.230 68.415 1692.4658
RG    3.713 1.945 3.54403 18.594 2.46023 0.000 0.33086 6.543 23.7127 1.415084 6.6307 1.416423 3.6214 4.1908 10.512 16.137 9.992 27.560 42.8632
r     14.712 7.380 9.22536 12.672 5.65754 3.576 7.44899 16.048 12.2874 4.515461 6.6376 -0.221517 9.0113 3.9904 17.432 16.746 9.525 17.778 368.2706
R     16.171 6.426 10.06471 13.242 5.52270 4.324 7.89744 17.774 13.5814 5.499840 6.7069 -2.396844 9.8107 7.1173 18.308 18.331 9.177 19.651 401.7729
BLZ   6.224 0.000 1.00100 2.079 0.00000 0.000 0.00000 0.000 2.2438 0.000000 0.0000 0.000000 1.9768 1.0010 3.191 0.000 27.440 27.650 18.6337
GRIH  6.677 0.000 2.45831 12.955 1.41599 0.000 2.22814 7.753 0.5752 1.417051 8.6588 0.000000 1.4135 2.2411 5.290 2.650 19.519 22.894 18.4090
S     10.532 7.467 14.15277 22.605 9.45636 5.313 19.30034 26.910 16.8850 9.825258 9.1760 -4.701413 9.7145 10.4813 28.499 22.252 14.692 36.435 298.2182
Abrechnung 11.091 4.024 7.91040 17.491 3.81769 2.255 8.32112 9.209 13.0328 0.020899 3.1053 2.238574 5.7469 21.6843 14.829 8.543 12.538 17.528 171.9762
ID     9.999 1.417 2.00706 15.364 0.00000 1.001 6.99112 6.442 13.0797 1.001002 1.9763 1.001002 1.4155 5.3461 5.885 37.339 25.650 39.990 49.0740
UND   6.411 0.000 3.65044 19.997 1.00100 0.000 7.76107 7.942 11.9342 1.726822 1.0110 0.000000 7.3011 8.8740 12.972 4.444 13.527 28.914 25.0024
amount 16.384 11.241 8.51071 37.175 5.45028 6.062 27.84801 22.483 16.4540 14.041216 11.4052 5.429851 20.5717 22.3141 42.658 33.516 40.953 44.532 662.7938
contact_id 11.416 1.626 12.72864 27.827 9.68854 9.216 26.45805 20.274 18.1679 12.827648 8.8063 1.273902 11.1867 10.5763 38.856 25.903 38.209 49.294 295.1992
```

Applying the model on the test data-set

Adding the features to the test-data:

```
for (i in 1:20) {  
  term <- names(words_test[i])  
  data <- findWord(term, test)  
  test <- cbind(test, as.factor(data$foundWord))  
  colnames(test)[length(colnames(test))] <- term  
}
```

Applying the model

```
test$predicted <- predict(fit, test)
```

head(test)

```
> head(test)  
   id booking_date effective_date gvcodes usage additional transaction_type user_bank_account_id category_id  
2 30456710 2014-03-17 00:00:00 2014-03-17 00:00:00 NULL QVZ377Z/DE086001007006675667 01 RG 013-14 Casper Tour NULL 7BERUEISUNG 7350408 27  
4 30456712 2014-03-13 00:00:00 2014-03-13 00:00:00 NULL Referenz NOTPROVIDED Verwendungszweck RG 013-14 NULL GUTSCHRIFT 7350408 27  
5 30456713 2014-03-12 00:00:00 2014-03-12 00:00:00 NULL KRS 83132249 KRT0006/12.18 12.03 14.01 TA-NR. 146840 99004 Erfurt Anger 66-73 EC-CARD MIT PIN NULL NULL 7350408 27  
6 30456714 2014-03-12 00:00:00 2014-03-12 00:00:00 NULL NYEF7Q/DE086001007006675667 01 sparen NULL 7BERUEISUNG 7350408 27  
7 30456715 2014-03-12 00:00:00 2014-03-12 00:00:00 NULL DDV3ZK/DE387601008504864518 54 RG 10-14 ICC ITB NULL 7BERUEISUNG 7350408 27  
8 30456716 2014-03-11 00:00:00 2014-03-11 00:00:00 NULL SUMMA/DE086001007006675667 01 011-14 ICC ITB NULL 7BERUEISUNG 7350408 27  
   contact_bank_account_id transaction_group_id id_hash balance amount contact_id SVWZ NR CRED MREF BIC IBAN VOM Nr KTO EREF GENALT EC Ref V EINR GA EINZAHLUNG KD BERUEISUNG  
2 NULL NULL 51bf9a9e1488e2c504736f274581acbf9 8886.2 -1530.8 7666650 FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  
4 7349571 NULL 45044dece1358c0a87f2882e775cdee 10426.0 9857.0 7666655 FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  
5 NULL 4654495c2b24215d67c51b9097f8ee86 568.2 -4050.0 7667509 FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  
6 NULL 59c4122880692d9b820dc4931eba1baa 4618.2 -4000.0 7666650 FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  
7 NULL 470361f86e781df980eb0ba2b887dc479 8618.2 -5916.0 7666652 FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  
8 NULL 8ac8d4d66618893e2afae5169ae44c46 14535.0 -687.4 7666650 FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  
   vom predicted  
2 FALSE 26  
4 FALSE 26  
5 FALSE 13  
6 FALSE 10  
7 FALSE 26  
8 FALSE 10
```

Note: There are irregularities regarding the classifications in the training data and not enough time to do feature selection properly so this predictive step should be more looked at as an academic exercise.

Summary and conclusion

First we formed a simple rule for Bargeld which due to the distribution between test and training data did not yield many new classified items, but accuracy was high.

Then we formed a quick classification model with some features engineered and trained the model. Based on this quick exercise we got an OOB error rate of ca.38% in the training set which considering the time and effort spent has to be considered quite ok. The model should not in any case be considered production grade or ready for use because so many short-cuts were taken to save time and careful feature selection and testing has not been carried out and some irregularities in the training data affects the training of the model.

However, important to note:

- This was done quickly and many shortcuts were taken which when avoided would amount to better quality analysis in real life.
- Probably a healthy dose of overfitting is present, but it will be for later exercises to increase amount of data and do some careful feature selection and engineering.

- Some questions remain regarding classifications in the training data which would have to be clarified, eg. Miete <http://i.imgur.com/jpD6SNY.png> and iTunes <http://i.imgur.com/XXJZB26.png> these irregularities affect the training of the model in an unoptimal way.

To improve if there was more time:

- Many quick wins for the classification could be achieved by more manual work and simple rules, eg. barauszahlung and other more discretionary measures such as forming more rules like we did for **Bargeld**.
- Do proper feature selection and testing of significance (time-consuming process)
- Word frequency calculations should be case insensitive
- Use other characters also as separator, such as "+" for example
- New features to test in v.0.2:
 - Round number of transaction (eg. Bargeld is always round)
 - Sign of transaction +/-
 - Certain days more likely to trigger some transactions
 - Add the transaction_type as factor to the model
 - etc.etc.

Bank-account time series modeling and prediction

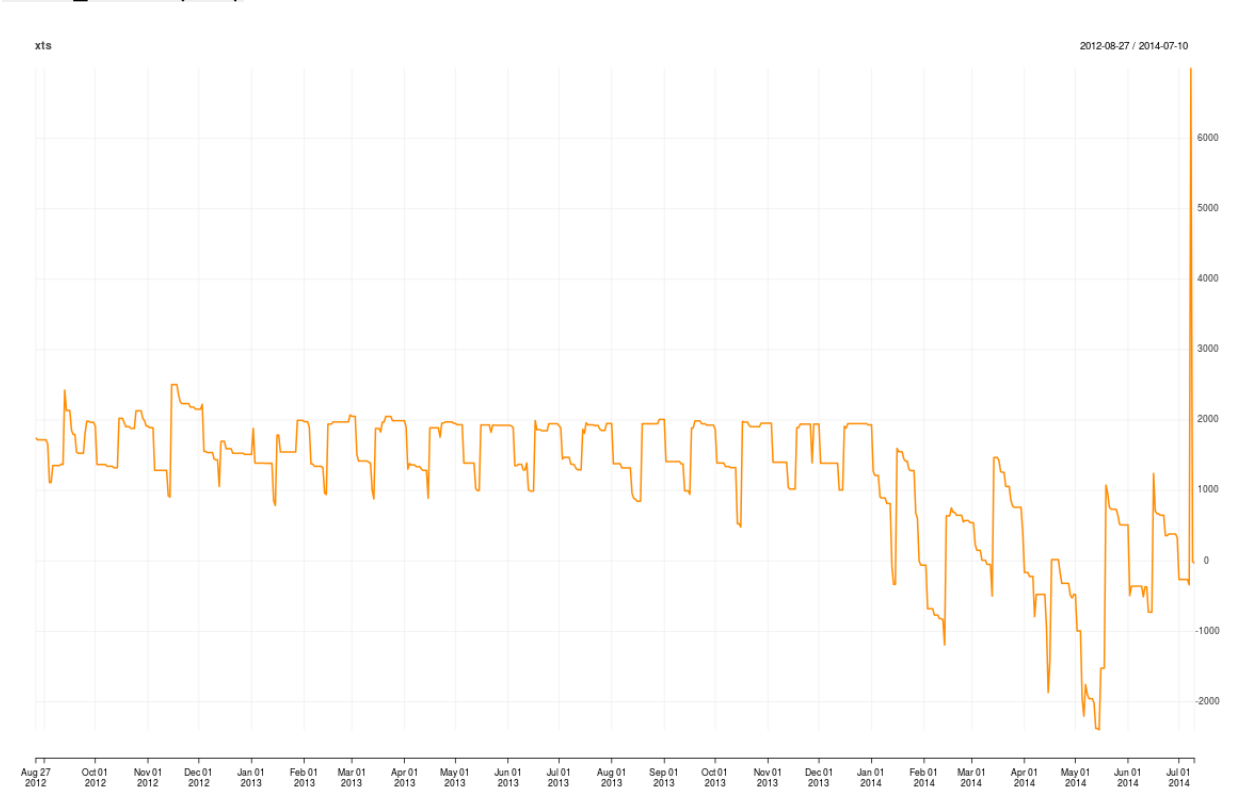
Now we take a look at a time-series of one persons bank-account. Our task is to model this data and predict it 90 days into the future.

We read in the data

```
ts <- read.csv(file="timeseries-forecasting.csv",head=F,sep=",")
xts <- as.xts(ts[,2], order.by=as.Date(ts[,1]))
colnames(xts) <- c("balance")
```

And chart it:

```
chart_Series(xts)
```



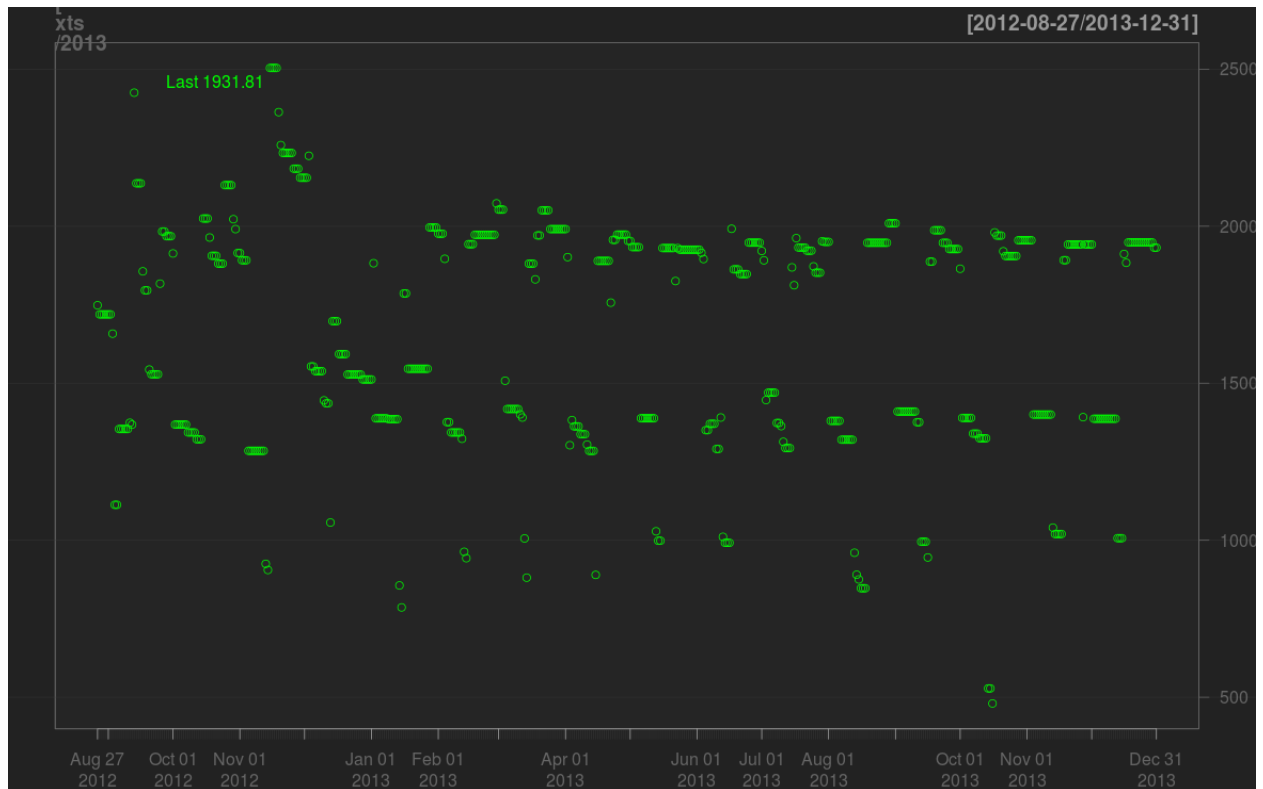
We can see that the data gets more volatile in 2014 so the task has been split up in 2 parts:

- Part 1: Pre 2014
- Part 2: Including 2014

Part 1: The less volatile period before 2014

We start by taking a closer look at the data and the separate data-points.

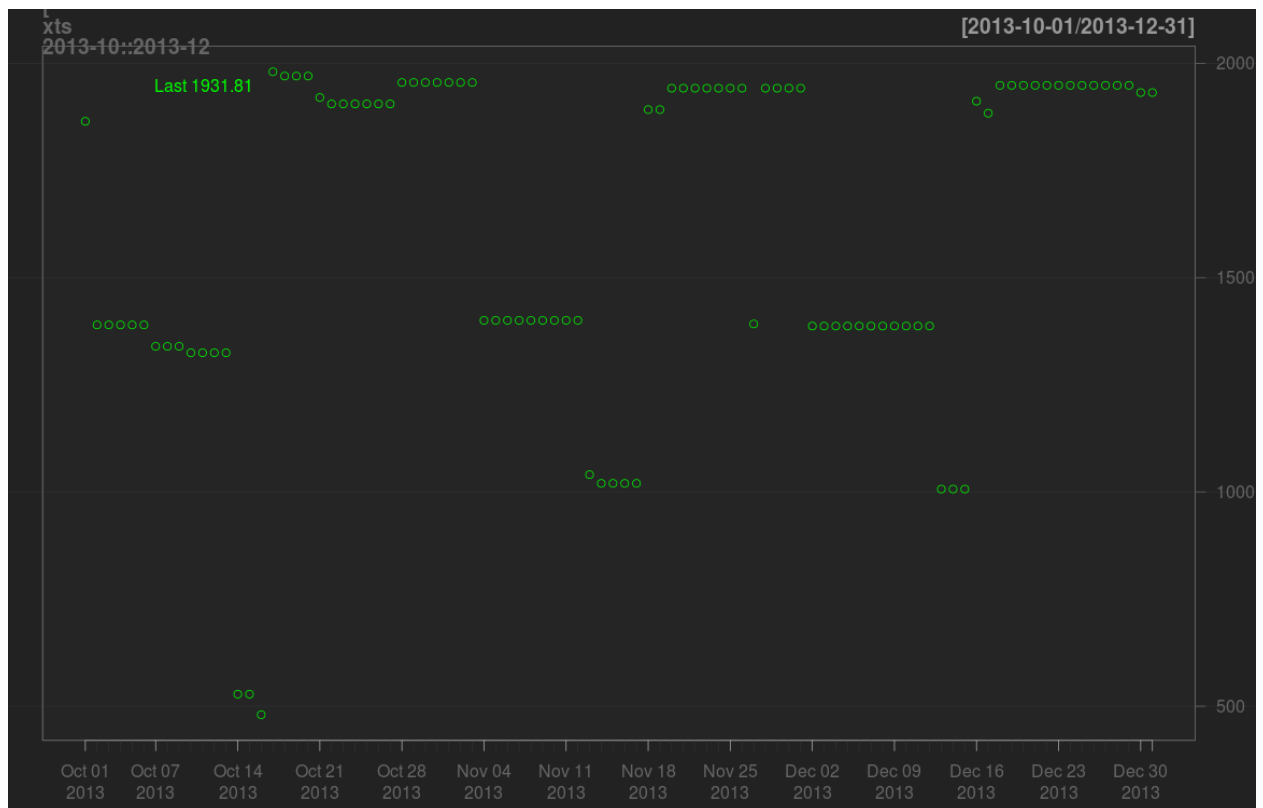
```
chartSeries(xts["/2013"], line.type="p")
```



Most of the data-points are around 1500 or 2000, the lower data-points around 1000 are fewer.

We take a closer look at the last 3 months of 2013.

```
chartSeries(xts["2013-10::2013-12"], line.type="p")
```



The closer look confirms the earlier suspicion about distribution.

Lets see how many datapoints we have per period:

```
nrow(xts["2013"])
[1] 365
```

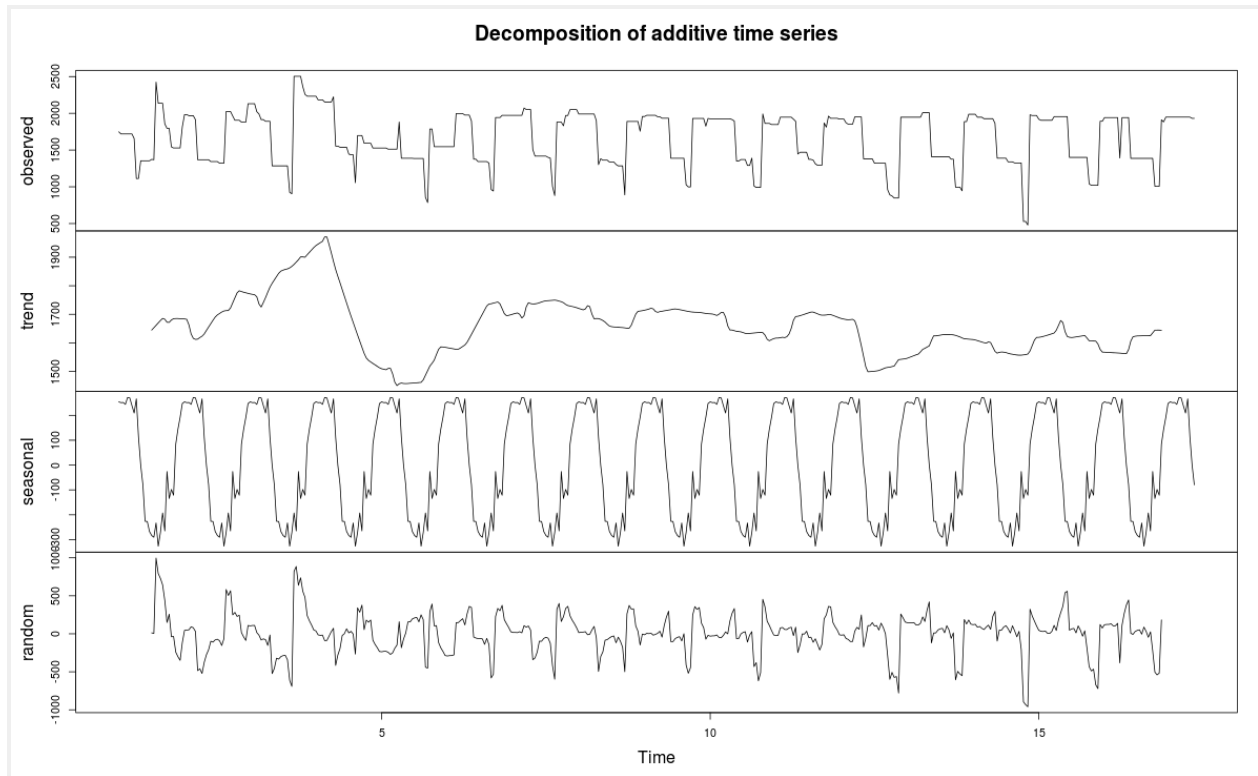
We have measurements for 365 days per year.

Splitting data into first part until Jan 2014

```
xts1 <- xts["/2013"]
```

We look at this from a monthly perspective and decompose the timeseries.

```
y <- ts(as.vector(xts1), frequency=30)
plot(decompose(y))
```

This quite nicely captures the seasonal element of the timeseries so we continue looking at it from a monthly perspective.

ARIMA

We fit an ARIMA model to the series:

```
library(forecast)
ts2 <- ts(as.vector(xts1), start=c(2012,08), frequency=30)
#modArima <- auto.arima(ts2, D=NA, max.P = 5, max.Q = 5, trace=T)
modArima <- auto.arima(ts2, trace=T)
```

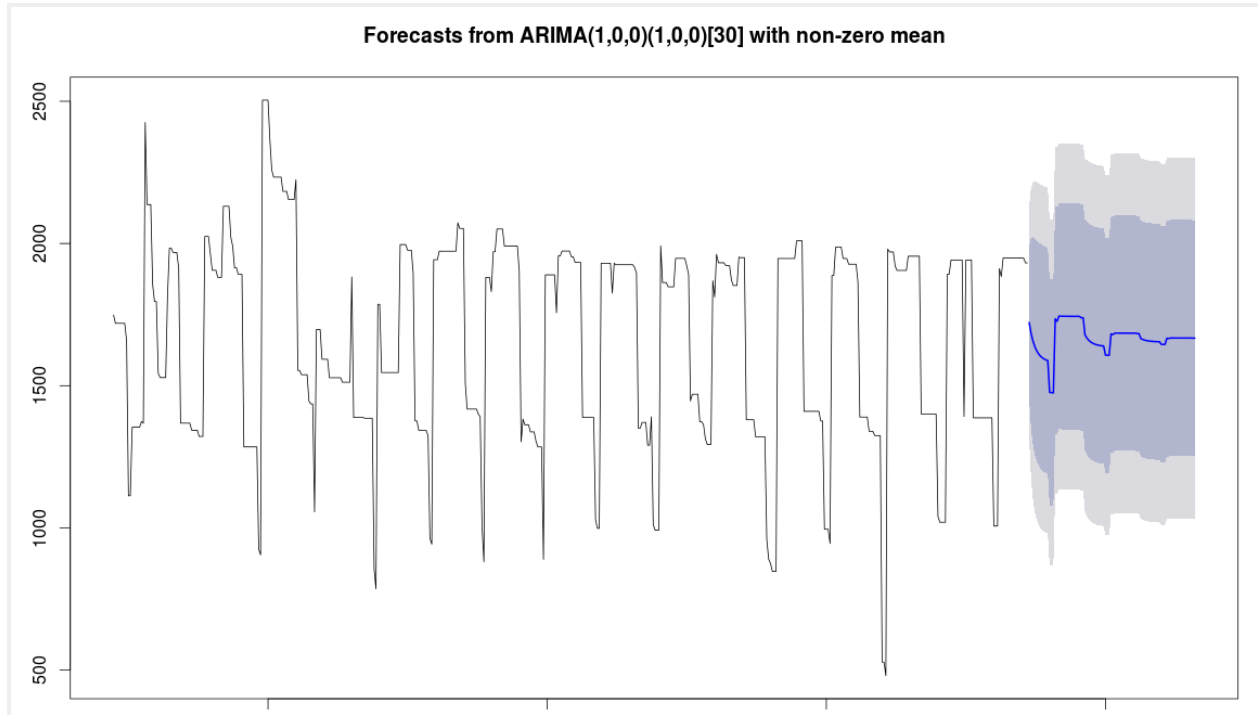
```
ARIMA(2,0,2)(1,0,1)[30] with non-zero mean : 6666
ARIMA(0,0,0) with non-zero mean : 7189
ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,0,0)[30] with non-zero mean : 6661
ARIMA(0,0,1)(0,0,1)[30] with non-zero mean : 6805
ARIMA(1,0,0) with non-zero mean : 6701
ARIMA(1,0,0)(2,0,0)[30] with non-zero mean : 6670
ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,0,1)[30] with non-zero mean : 6662
ARIMA(1,0,0)(2,0,1)[30] with non-zero mean : 6664
ARIMA(0,0,0)(1,0,0)[30] with non-zero mean : 6991
ARIMA(2,0,0)(1,0,0)[30] with non-zero mean : 6664
ARIMA(1,0,1)(1,0,0)[30] with non-zero mean : 6663
```

```
ARIMA(2,0,1)(1,0,0)[30] with non-zero mean : 6664
```

```
ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,0,0)[30] with zero mean : 6721
```

```
Best model: ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,0,0)[30] with non-zero mean
```

We plot the forecast plot(`forecast(modArima, h=90)`)



It looks good initially but then reverts to the mean as ARIMA models do.

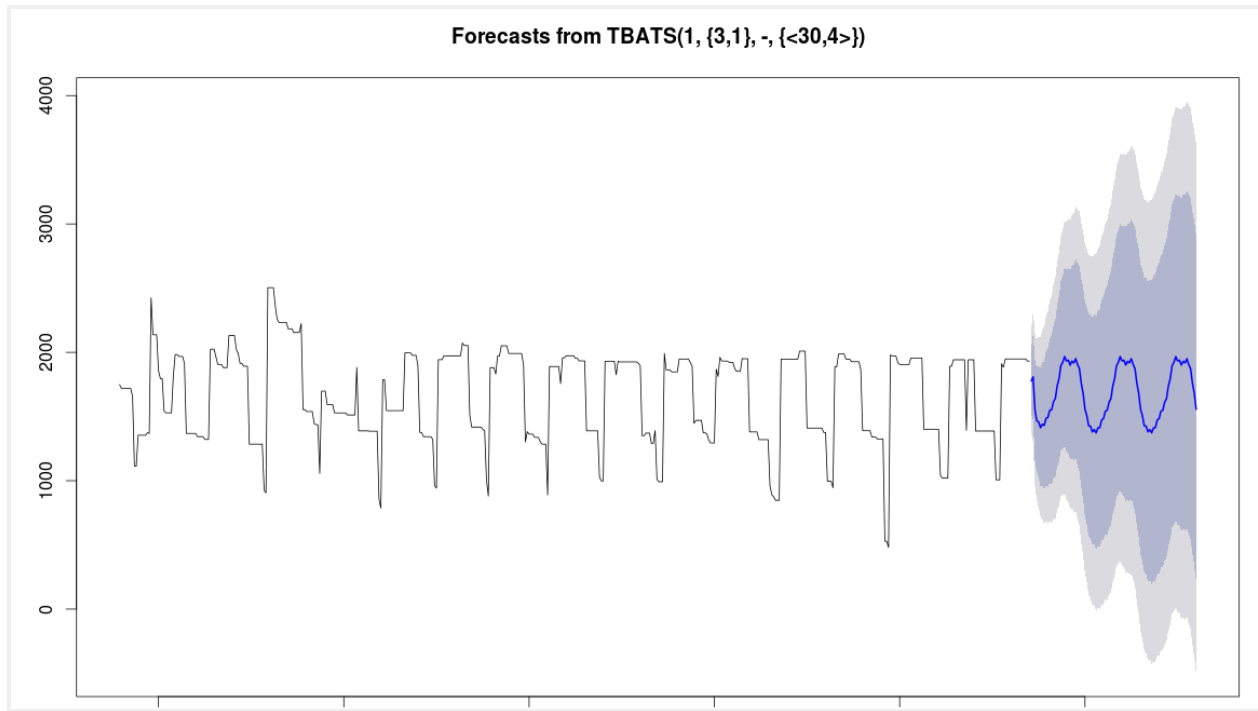
TBATS

Out of curiosity we take a look at fitting a tbats model to the data. Tbats stands for (Exponential smoothing state space model with Box-Cox transformation, ARMA errors, Trend and Seasonal components).

```
ts2 <- as.zoo(xts1)
```

```
fit <- tbats(ts2, seasonal.periods=30)
```

And we again plot the forecast plot(`forecast(fit, h=90)`)

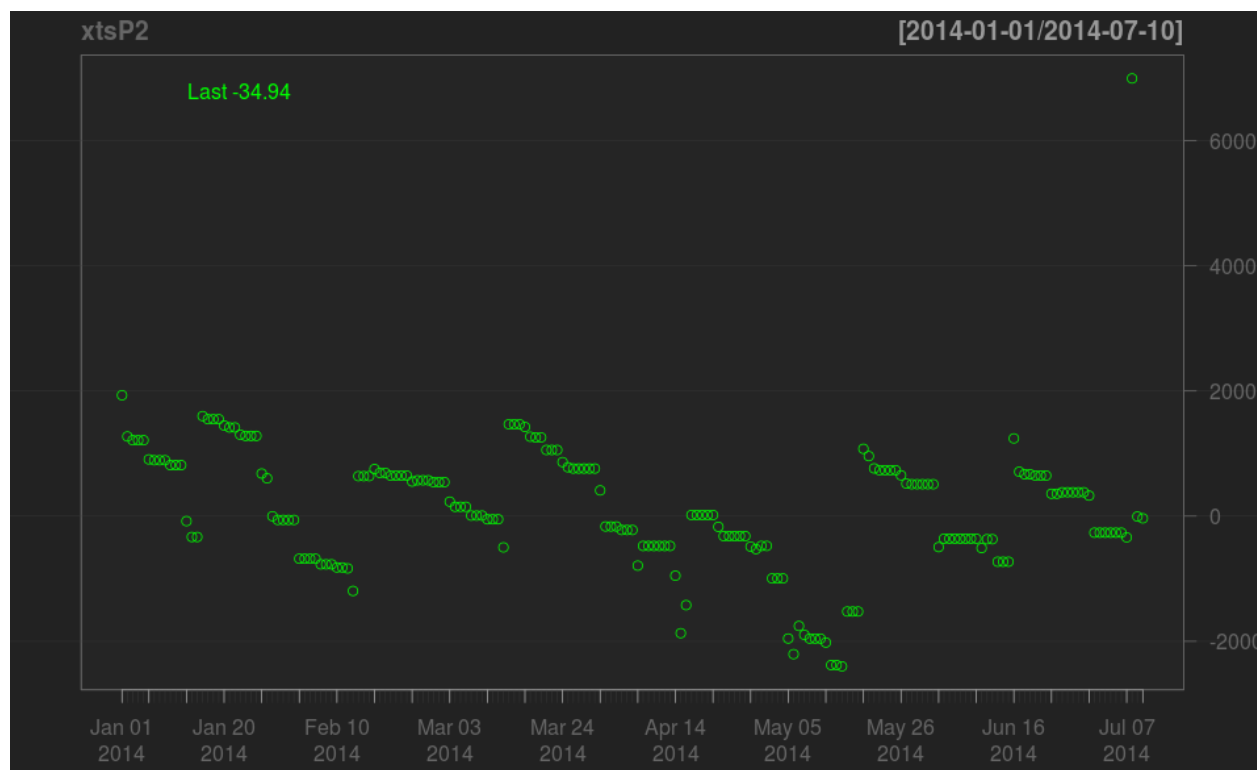


Yes, this model captures the seasonality better.

Part 2: The more volatile period.

We get the data for this period and chart it with the data-points visible.

```
xtsP2 <- xts["2014/"]  
chartSeries(xtsP2, line.type="p")
```



Interesting that it is only one datapoint above 6000.

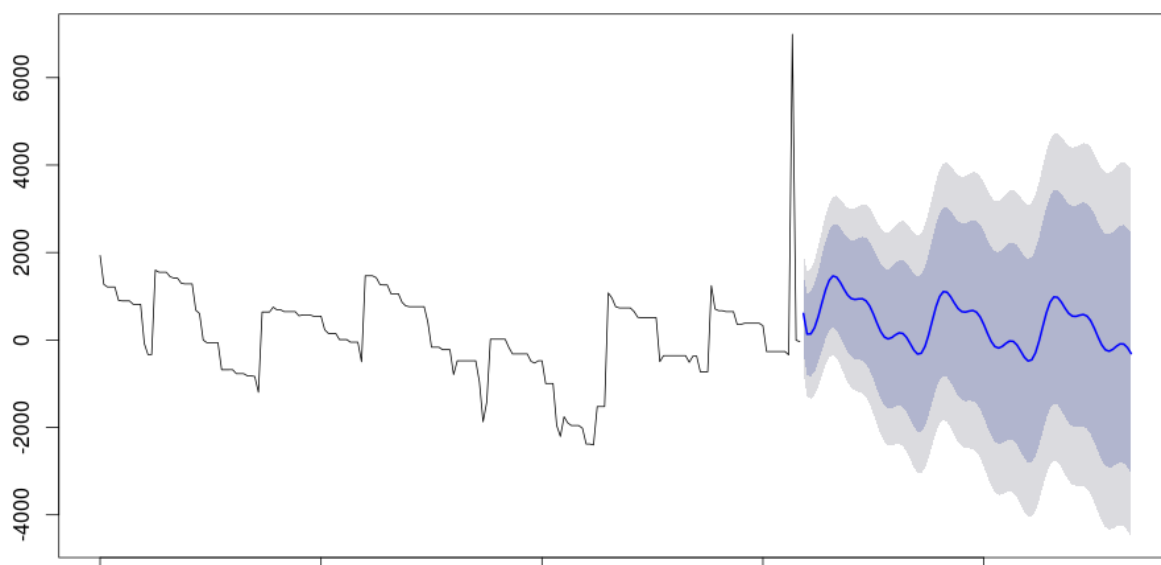
We proceed by fitting a tbats model.

```
tsP2 <- ts(as.vector(xtsP2), start=c(2014,01), frequency=30)
```

```
fit <- tbats(tsP2) #, seasonal.periods=30)
```

And plotting the forecast `plot(forecast(fit, h=90))`

Forecasts from TBATS(1, {0,0}, 0.965, {<30,3>})



Assuming this was real data it is interesting to see that the spending increased before the large account inflows. It would be interesting to study if that holds true on a wider population.