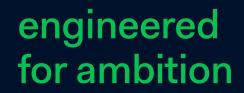
### Graph Neural Networks for Real World Fraud Detection ®

Feng Zhao & Tingting Qiao

**#PyData Amsterdam 2023** 









### About us



Feng Zhao

- Data scientist @Adyen
- Ph.D. in computer science
- Applied ML, GNNs, deep learning
- LinkedIn: @ZhaoFeng
- Email: feng.zhao@adyen.com





**Tingting Qiao** 

- Data scientist @Adyen
- Ph.D in computer science
- Deep learning, NLP, generative models
- LinkedIn: <u>TingtingQiao</u>
- Email: tingting.qiao@adyen.com

### Takeaways

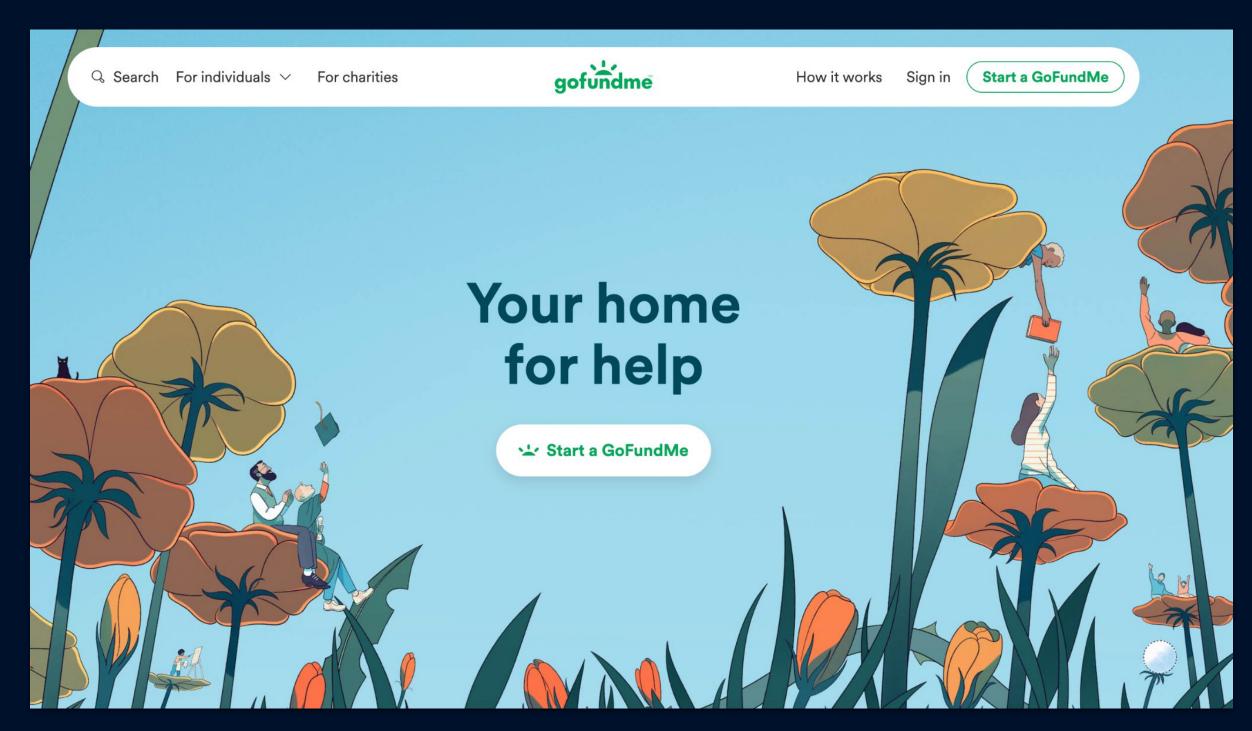
- ☐ Challenging business problem
- ☐ *Amazingly performing* GNN-based solution!
- ☐ How did we put GNNs in production?
- ☐ All lessons learned, which we normally don't share XD
- Q&A



### What's our business problem?

### Business problem

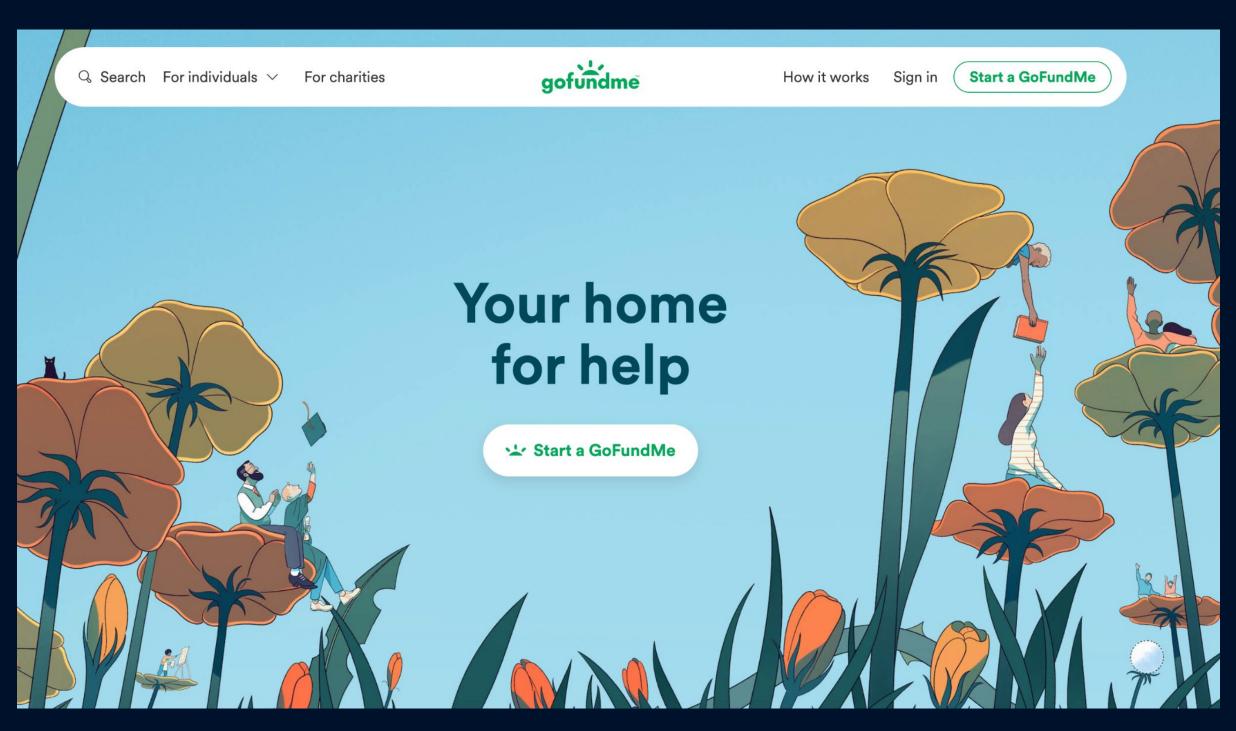
#### One example - GoFundMe



- Crowdfunding platform
- Users can open an account to raise funds



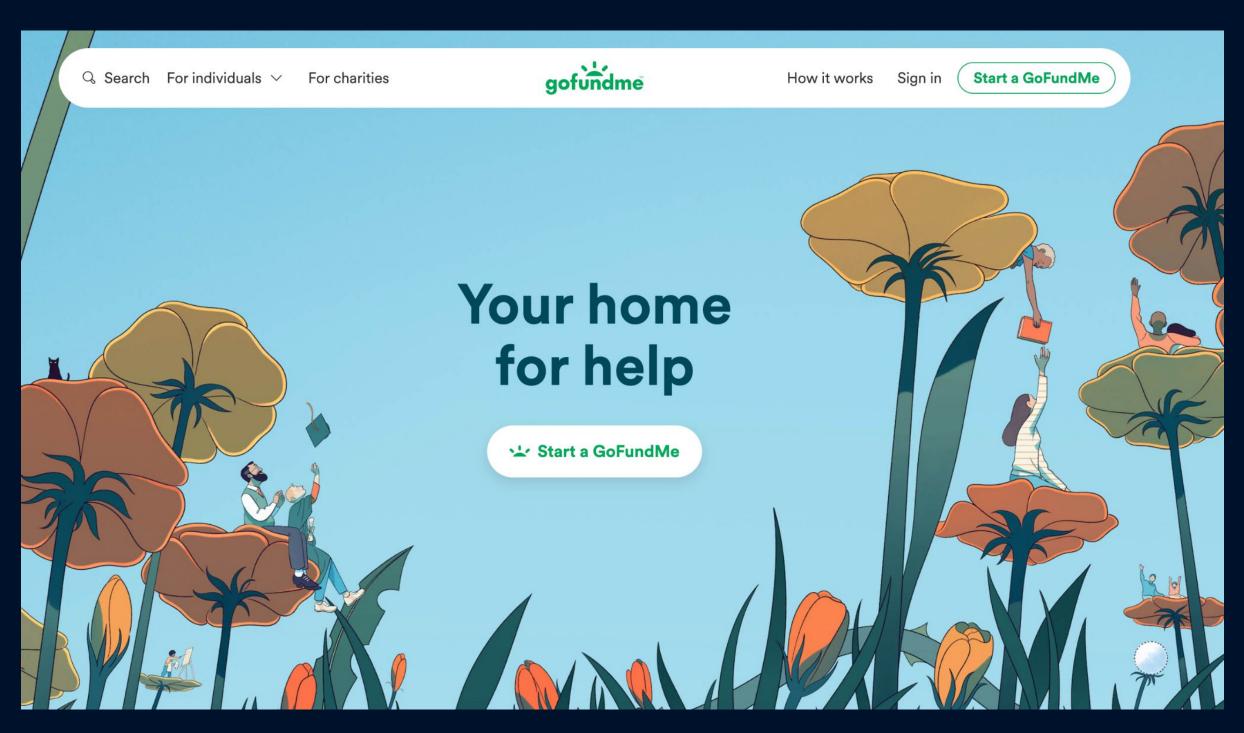
# Business problem One example - GoFundMe



- Crowdfunding platform
- Users can open an account to raise funds
- What if a fraudster opens an account there?

adyen

# Business problem One example - GoFundMe



- Crowdfunding platform
- Users can open an account to raise funds
- What if a fraudster opens an account?
  - Money laundry
  - Cash out a stolen credit card
  - Chargeback & refund
  - 0



# Score @Adyen Fraud detection for platforms and marketplaces

- External product:
  - Safeguard our merchants from seller frauds
- Internal tool:
  - Fight against financial losses



engineered for ambition

Amsterdam · August 31, 2021

## Adyen launches Score with GoFundMe — a machine learning tool to easily identify malicious platform users

Adyen is first-to-market with a machine learning driven solution, on a single platform, for signaling irregular activity and monitoring platform compliance.



Download the image above to use for your publication.

Download image >

Adyen, the global payments platform of choice for many of the world's leading companies, today launched Score. The company is first-to-market with a machine learning driven solution, on a single platform, for signaling irregular activity and monitoring platform compliance. By leveraging data insights analyzing the platform merchant's data and flagging unusual platform user behavior, Score helps Adyen's merchants prevent misuse of the platform. As Score provides insights via a broad set of risk signals, the feature is of significant support for platform merchants' compliance procedures. By improving effectiveness and reducing time spent on platform user security reviews, Score increases operational scalability for platforms.

# Score @Adyen Fraud detection for platforms and marketplaces

- Money Laundering
- Cash out stolen credit card
- Chargeback & refund fraud
- Account takeover
- Front store
- Identity theft
- and more ...





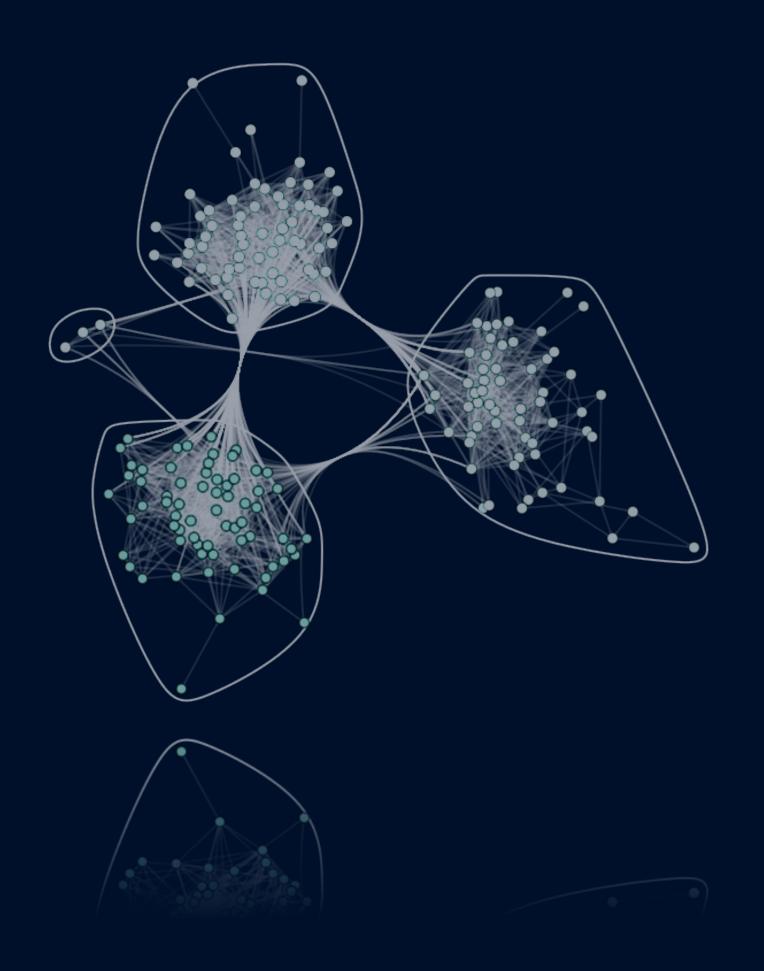


### Business formulation @

Problem	Fraud detection	
Scope	Sellers on platforms and marketplaces	
Solution	Supervised learning, binary classification model → GNNs	
Input	Payment data / Transactions	
Output	Binary prediction	
Goal	<ul><li>Maximize true positives</li><li>Keep false positives at a low level</li></ul>	



### GNNs based solution





Seller 1



Seller 2



Seller 3



Seller 4



- Business rules
- Traditional ML
- Can we do better?



Seller 1



Seller 2

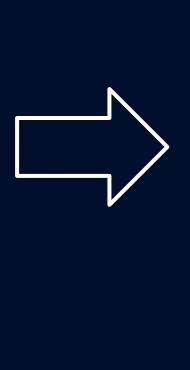


Seller 3



Seller 4







#### Fraud



Seller 1



Seller 2



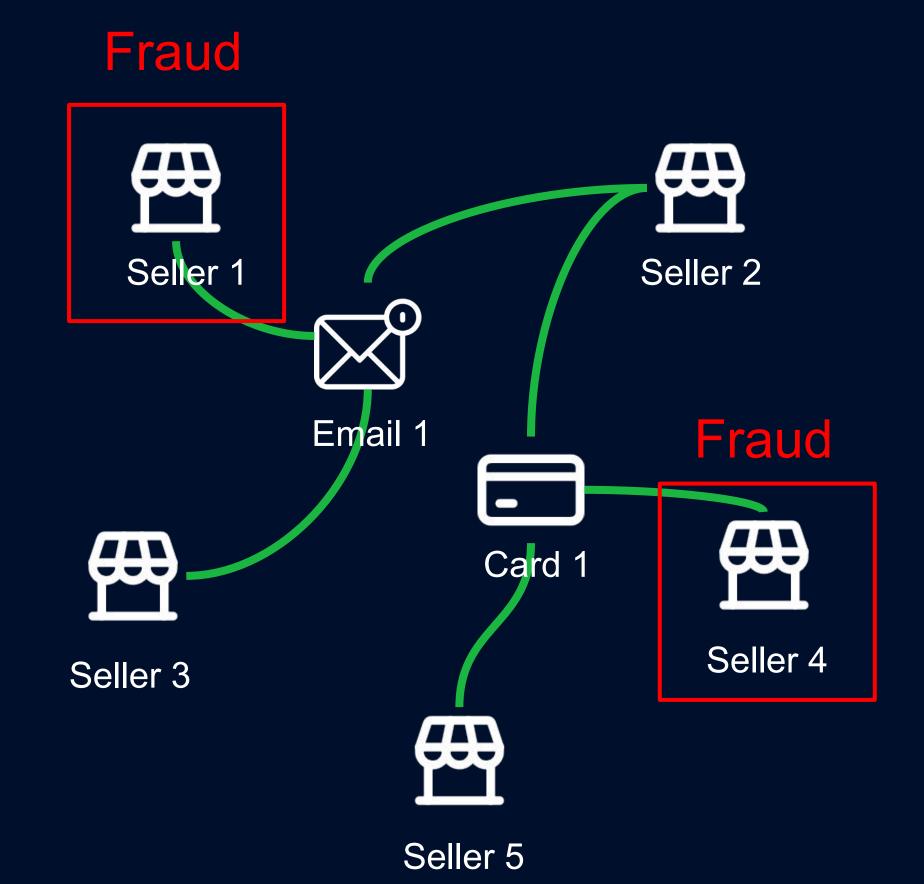






Seller 4





#### Fraud



Seller 1



Seller 2

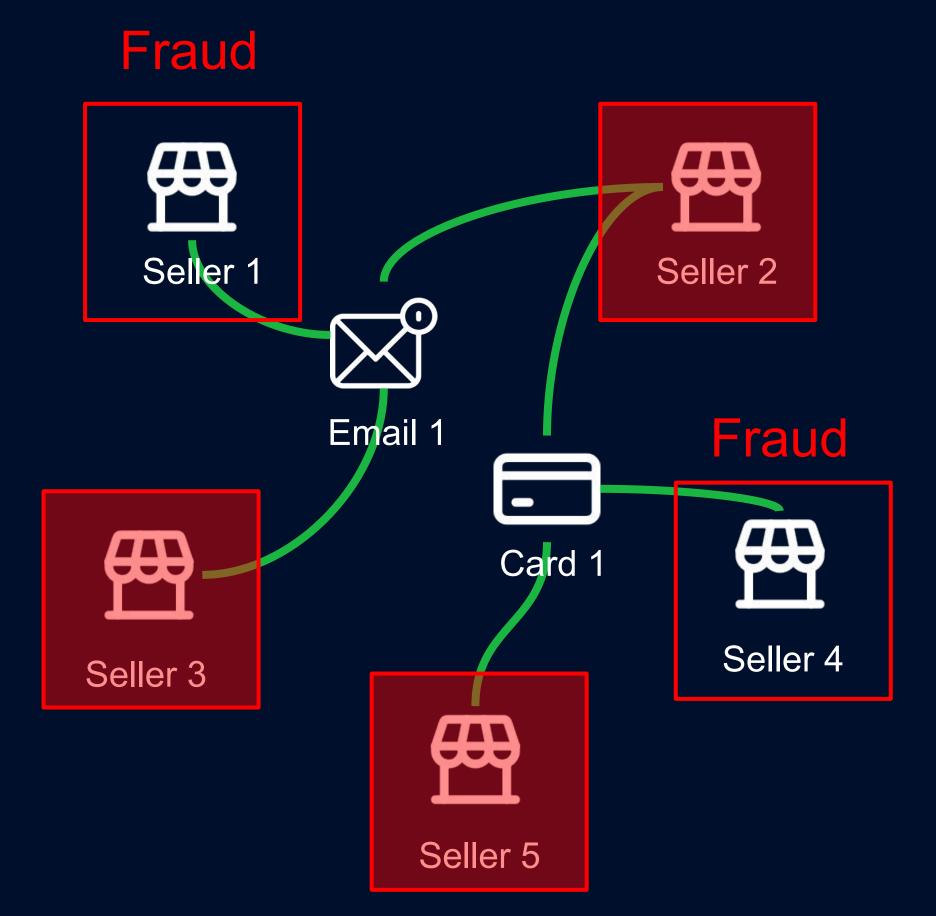


Seller 3



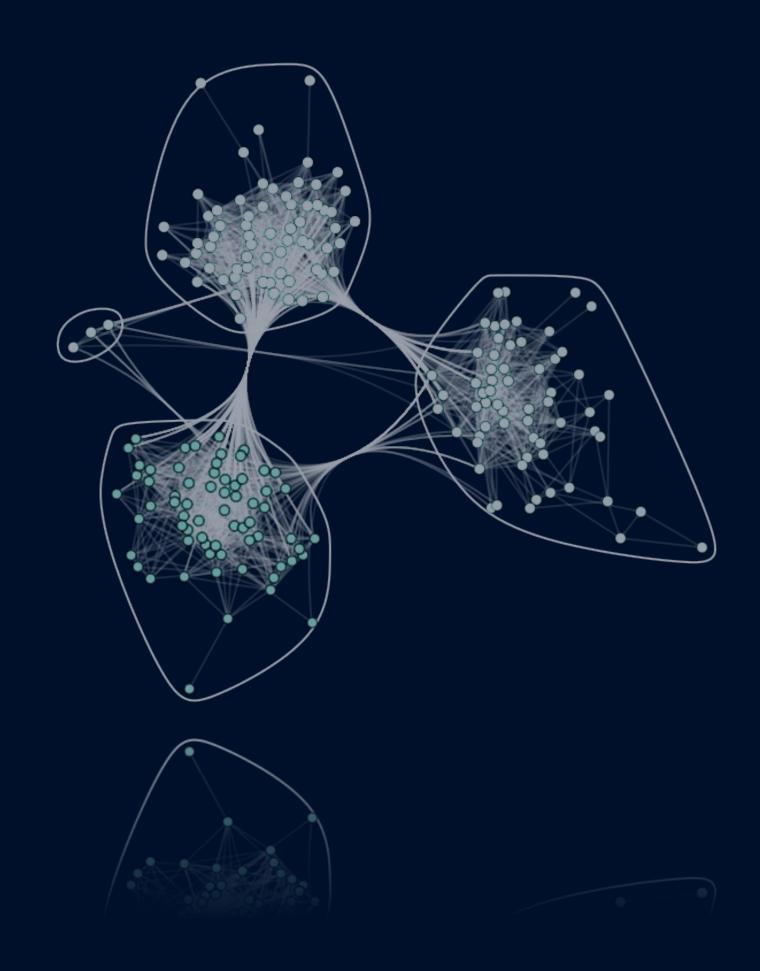






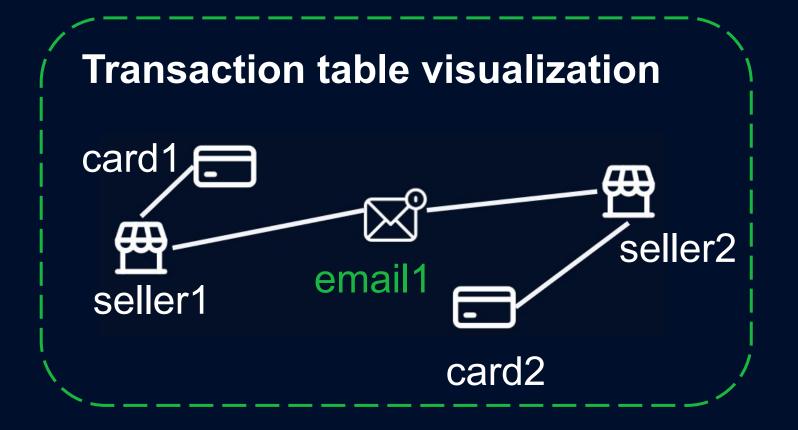


### Graph creation



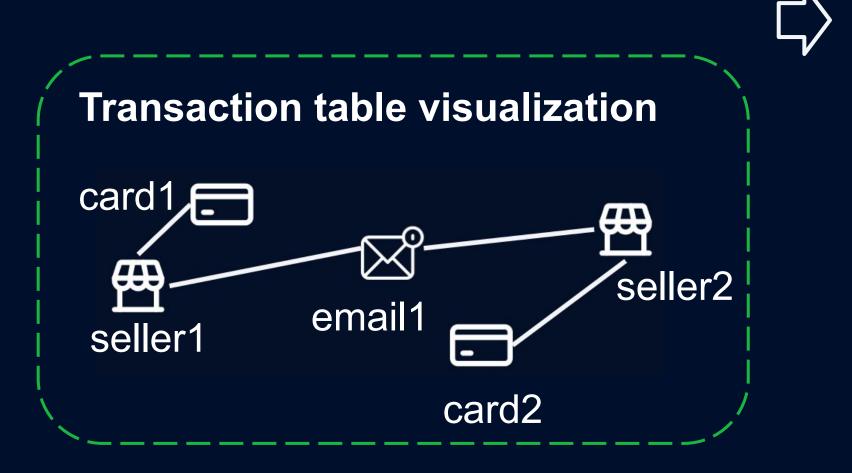
#### **Transaction table**

Trx	Seller	Shopper Card	Shopper Email
1	seller1	card1	email1
2	seller2	card2	email1



#### Transaction table

Trx	Seller		Shopper Email
1	seller1	card1	email1
2	seller2	card2	email1

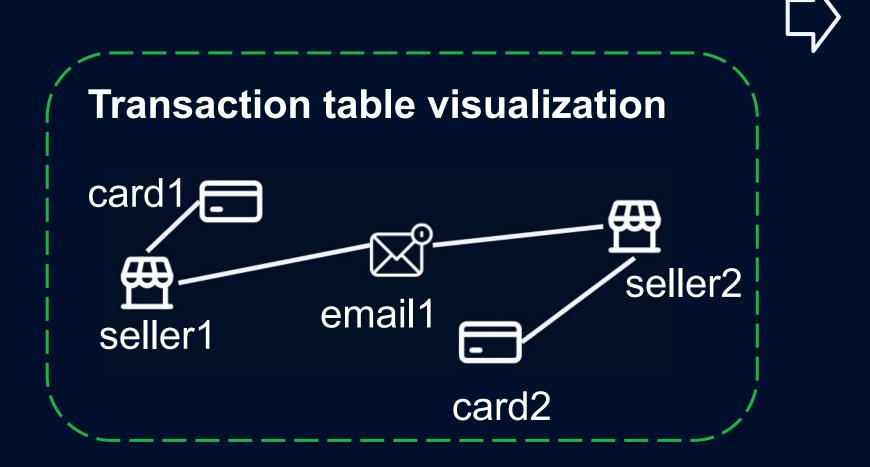


```
vertex_measures = [Measures.TX_COUNT]
edge_measures = [Measures.TX_COUNT]
graph = (
    transactions
    .src_by(
        SrcVertexColumns.SELLER,
        *vertex_measures
    .dst_by(
        DstVertexColumns.CARD,
        DstVertexColumns.EMAIL,
        *vertex_measures
    .edge_agg(*edge_measures)
    .graph()
```

(Code is from our own internal Graph API)

#### **Transaction table**

Trx	Seller		Shopper Email
1	seller1	card1	email1
2	seller2	card2	email1



```
vertex_measures = [Measures.TX_COUNT]
edge_measures = [Measures.TX_COUNT]
graph = (
    transactions
    .src_by(
        SrcVertexColumns.SELLER,
        *vertex_measures
    .dst_by(
        DstVertexColumns.CARD,
        DstVertexColumns.EMAIL,
        *vertex_measures
    .edge_agg(*edge_measures)
    .graph()
```

#### Vertex table

ID	Туре
seller1	Seller
seller2	Seller
card1	Card
card2	Card
email1	Email



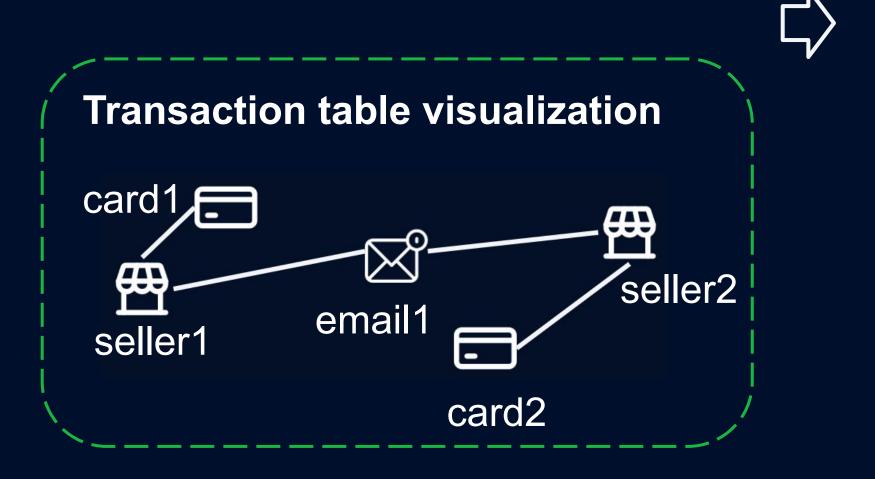
#### **Edge table**

Src	Dst
seller1	card1
seller1	email1
seller2	card2
seller2	email1

(Code is from our own internal Graph API)

#### **Transaction table**

Trx	SOUCK	Shopper Card	Shopper Email
1	seller1	card1	email1
2	seller2	card2	email1



```
vertex_measures = [Measures.TX_COUNT]
edge_measures = [Measures.TX_COUNT]
graph = (
    transactions
    .src_by(
        SrcVertexColumns.SELLER,
        *vertex_measures
    .dst_by(
        DstVertexColumns.CARD,
        DstVertexColumns.EMAIL,
        *vertex_measures
    .edge_agg(*edge_measures)
    .graph()
```

#### Vertex table

ID	Type	trx_cnt
seller1	Seller	1
seller2	Seller	1
card1	Card	1
card2	Card	1
email1	Email	2

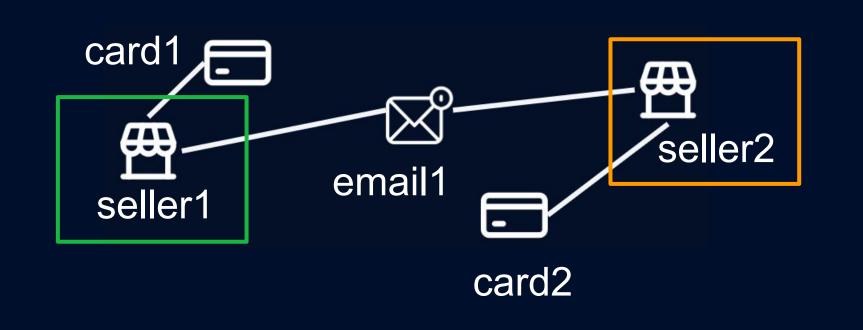


#### **Edge table**

Src	Dst	trx_cnt
seller1	card1	1
seller1	email1	1
seller2	card2	1
seller2	email1	1

(Code is from our own internal Graph API)

### GraphFrame Bipartite projection



- 1. Focus on seller nodes
- 2. Reduce the graph size





Heterogeneous graph

Seller projected graph

### GraphFrame Bipartite projection

#### **Vertices table**

ID	Type	trx_cnt
seller1	Seller	1
seller2	Seller	1
card1	Card	1
card2	Card	1
email1	Email	2

```
projected_graph = graph.bipartite_projection(
    measures=[num_distinct_shopper_email_id()],
    is_src_projection=True
)
```

#### **Edge table**

Src	Dst	trx_cnt
seller1	card1	1
seller1	email1	1
seller2	card2	1
seller2	email1	1

#### Vertex table

ID	Type	trx_cnt
seller1	Seller	1
seller2	Seller	1

#### **Edge table**

Src	Dst	email_cnt
seller1	seller2	1

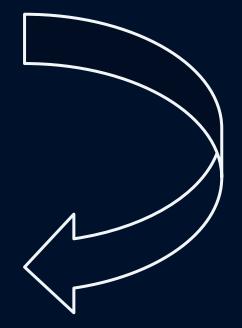
### What's the impact?

#### Heterogeneous graph

Table	Size
Vertex table	~ 18M
Edge table	~ 22M

#### Seller projected graph

Table	Size
Vertex table	~ 1M
Edge table	~ 10M





### What's the impact?

#### Bipartite graph

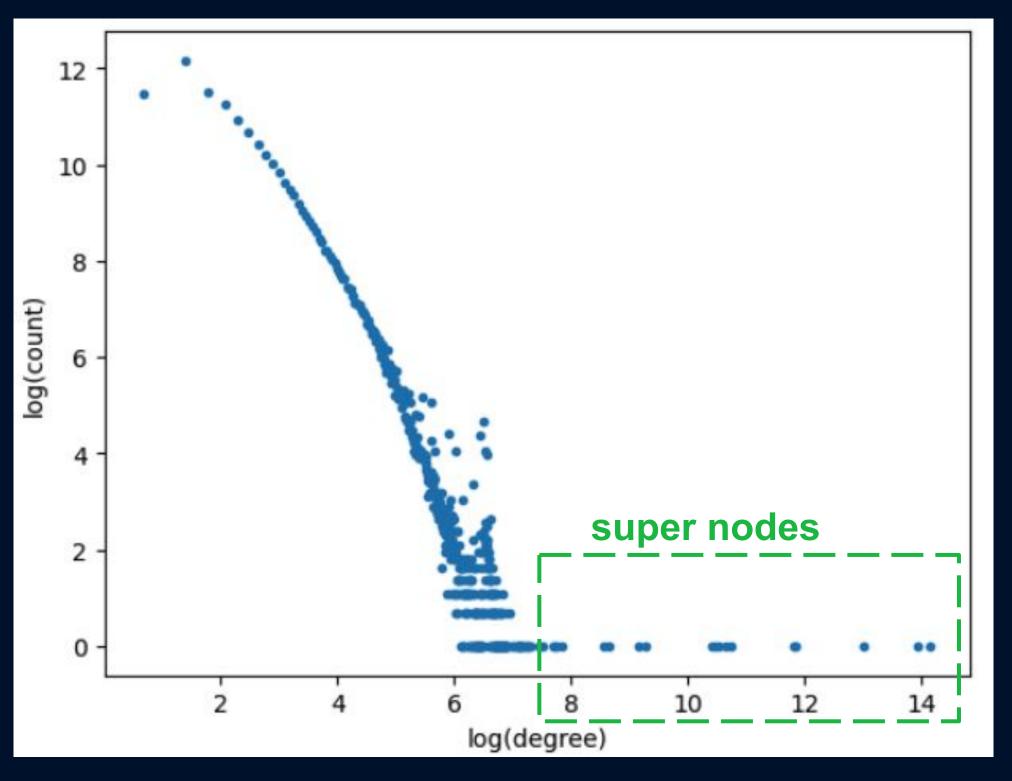
Table	Size
Vertex table	~ 18M
Edge table	~ 22M



Table	Size
Vertex table	~ 1M
Edge table	~ 10M

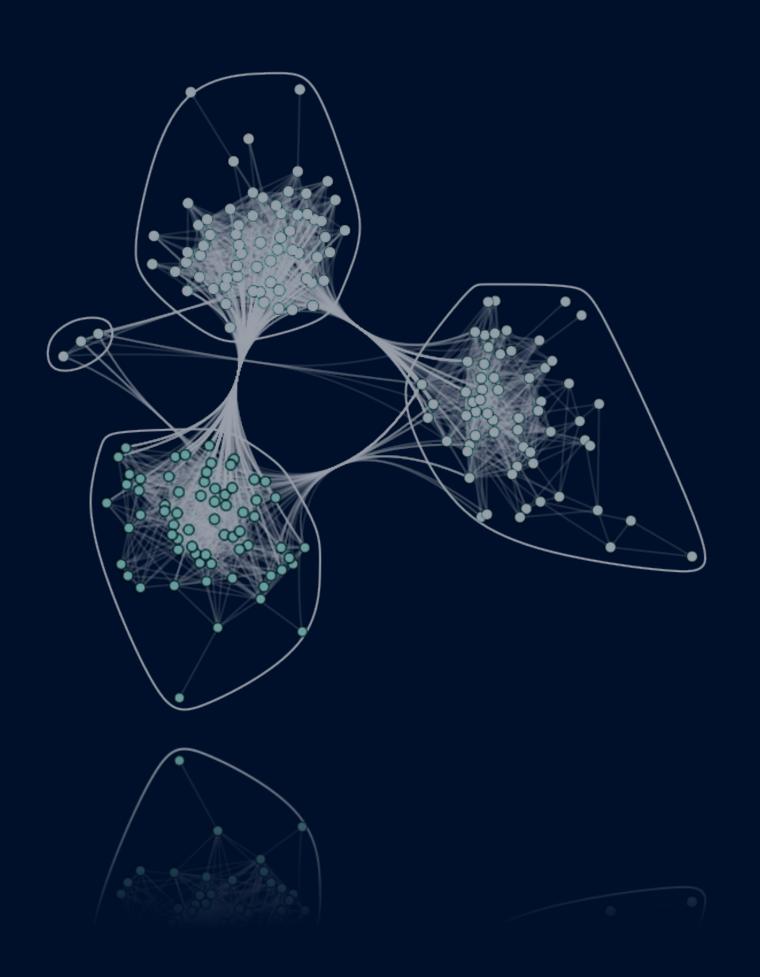






Degree distribution of seller projected graph

### Modeling



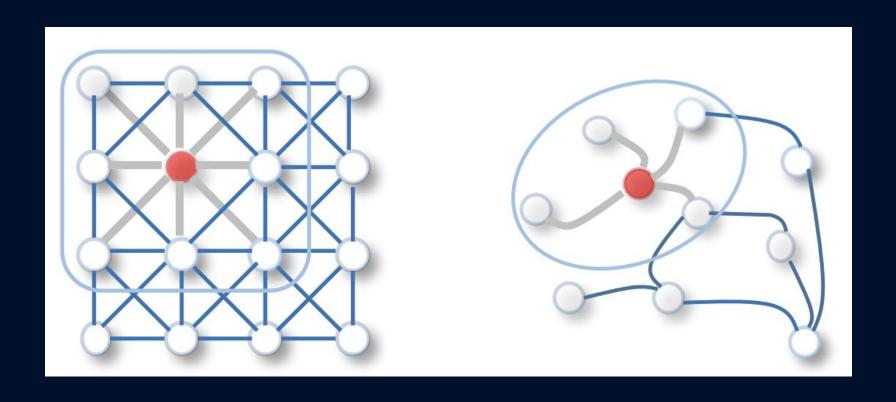
### Model GNN design

```
class GCN(nn.Module):
    new *

def __init__(self, in_feats, h_feats, num_classes):
    super(GCN, self).__init__()
    self.conv1 = GraphConv(in_feats, h_feats)
    self.conv2 = GraphConv(h_feats, num_classes)

new *

def forward(self, g, in_feat):
    h = self.conv1(g, in_feat)
    h = F.relu(h)
    h = self.conv2(g, h)
    return h
```



2D Convolution

**Graph Convolution** 



engineered for ambition

★ Figure is from paper <A Comprehensive Survey on Graph Neural Networks>

### Model GNN design

```
class GCN(nn.Module):
    new*

def __init__(self, in_feats, h_feats, num_classes):
    super(GCN, self).__init__()
    self.conv1 = GraphConv(in_feats, h_feats)
    self.conv2 = GraphConv(h_feats, num_classes)

new*

def forward(self, g, in_feat):
    h = self.conv1(g, in_feat)
    h = F.relu(h)
    h = self.conv2(g, h)
    return h
```

#### Takeaways:

- 1. There no best models, only happy model tuning
- 2. Start with a baseline model, e.g. GCN
- 3. Try with different Graph Conv layers, e.g. SageConv
- 4. Nice reading < Graph Representation Learning >

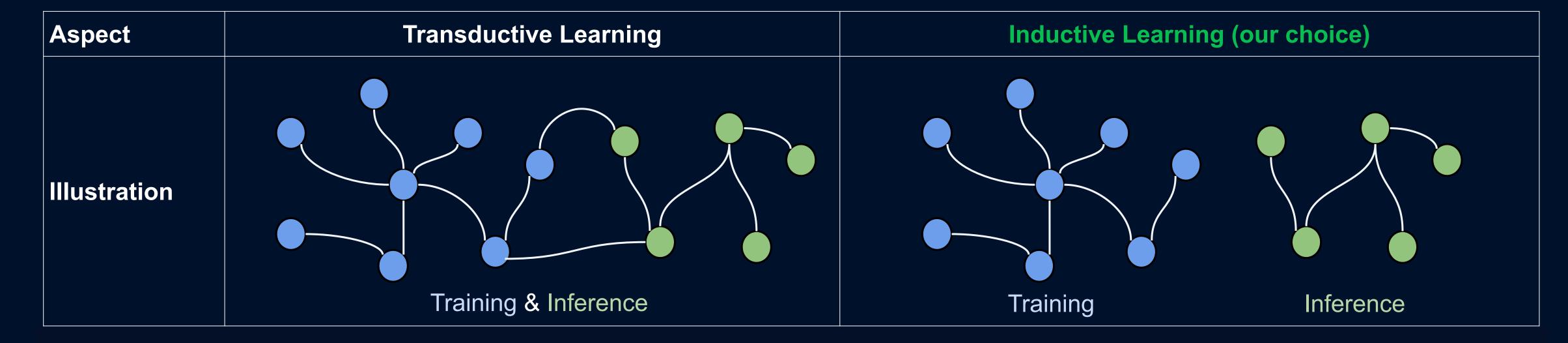


## Model ML setups

	Details	Why?
Graph type	Seller projected graph	<ul><li>Significantly reduced graph size</li><li>Speed up training</li></ul>
Problem	Node classification	We treat each of the sellers as one node in the graph
Training parameters	Weights of positive samples	Imbalanced dataset
Deep Learning framework	DGL	<ul> <li>Well maintained</li> <li>Good documentation</li> <li>Support popular algorithms</li> </ul>



### Transductive or Inductive?

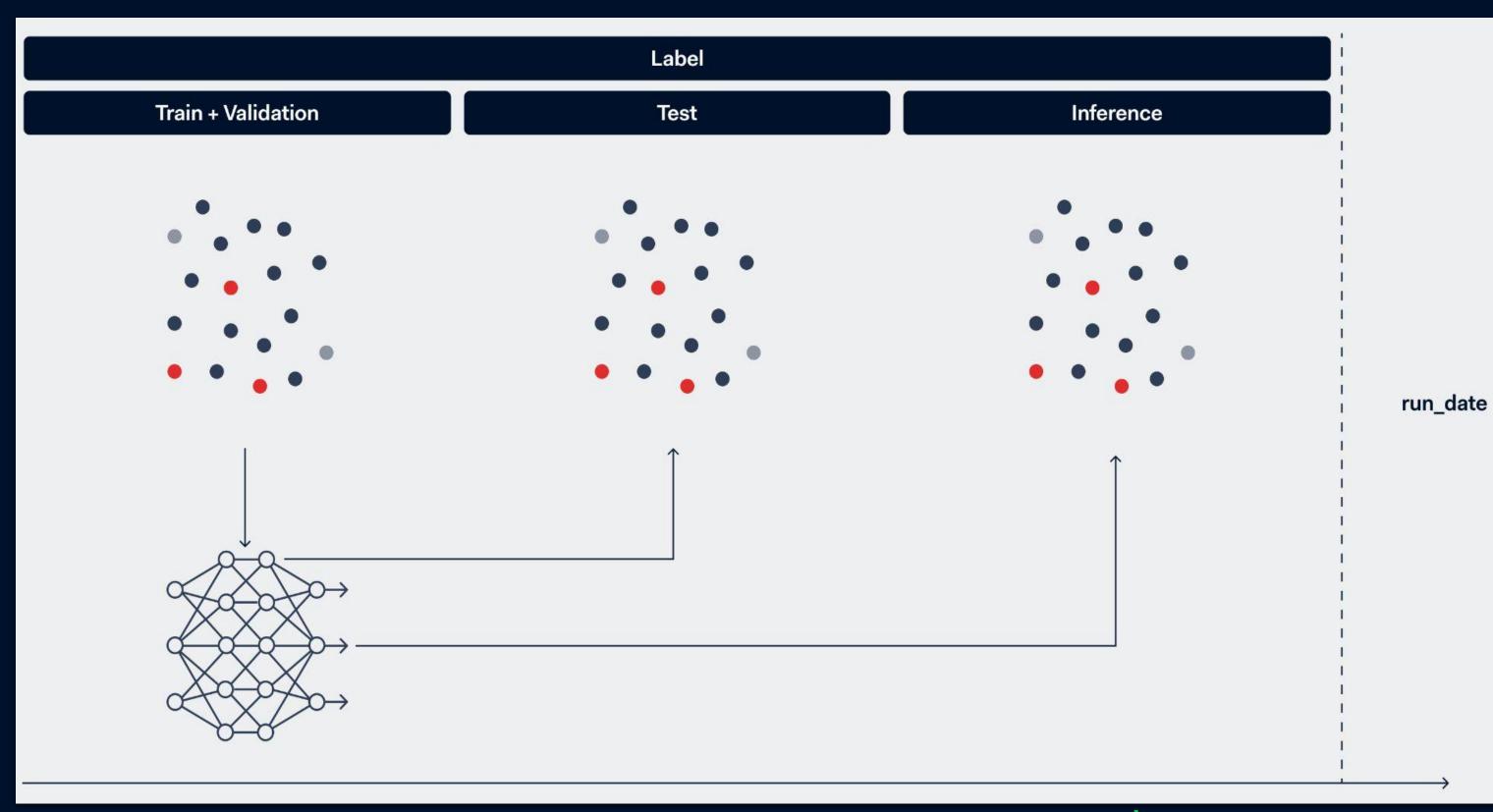




#### Transductive or Inductive?

Aspect	Transductive Learning	Inductive Learning (our choice)
Illustration	Training & Inference	Training Inference
Data Split Fixed graph for train/test/inference		Different train/test/inference graphs
Generalization	Limited to the observed graph	Generalizes to unseen nodes
Scalability	More suitable for small to medium-sized graphs	Suitable for large graphs (by splitting it into 3 graphs)

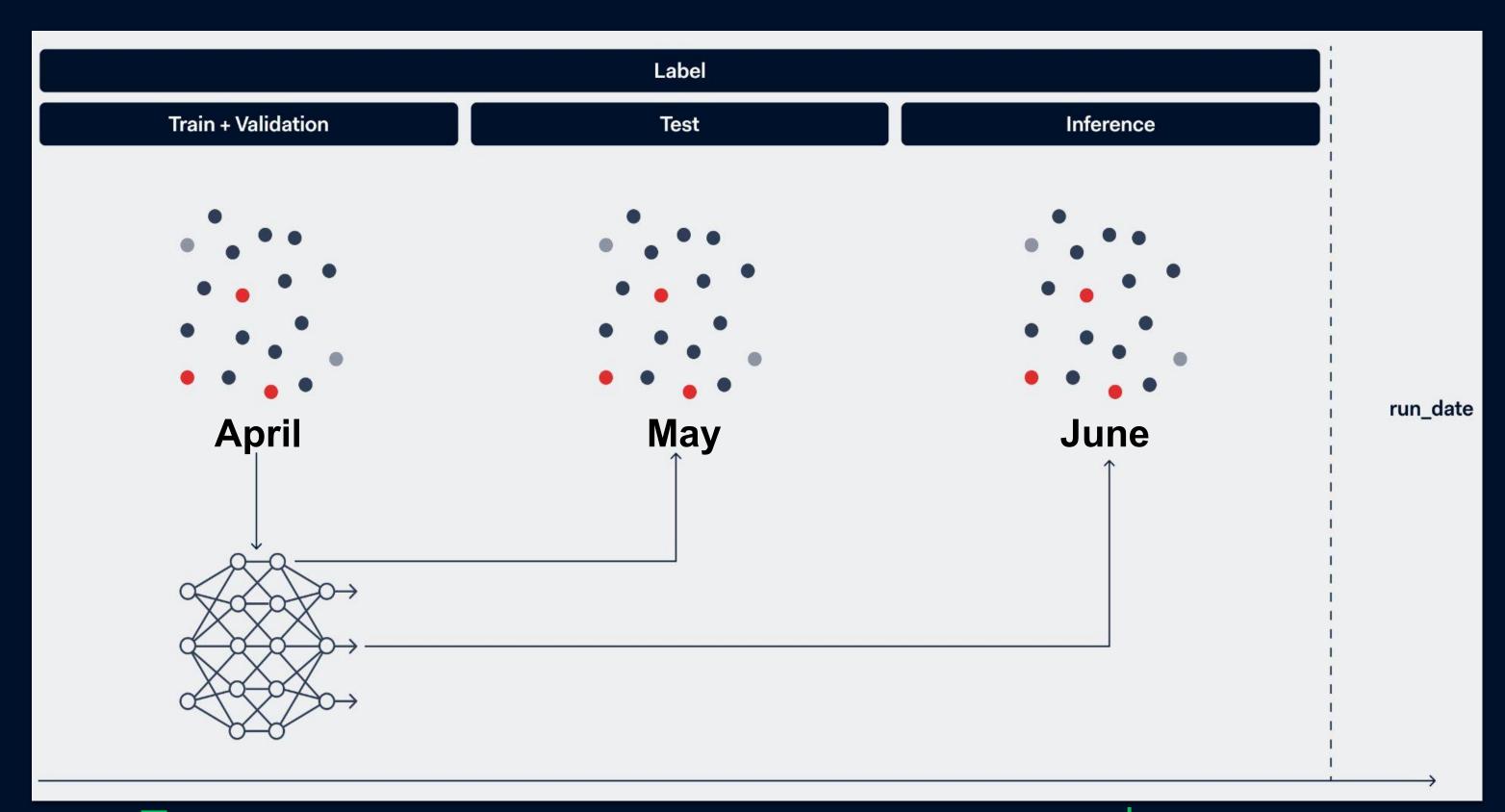




#### Takeaways:

 3 graphs were generated for training, testing and inference

adyen





engineered for ambition

#### Takeaways:

- 3 graphs were generated for training, testing and inference
- 2. The data is splitted by time, e.g. training graph is from April, testing graph is from May, inference graph is from June.

#### Pipeline overview

**Adyen Payment Platform** 

**Big Data Platform** 

**Customer Area** 









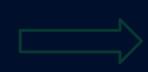














#### Pipeline overview

**Adyen Payment Platform** 

**Big Data Platform** 

**Customer Area** 









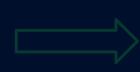














#### Pipeline overview

**Adyen Payment Platform** 

**Big Data Platform** 

**Customer Area** 















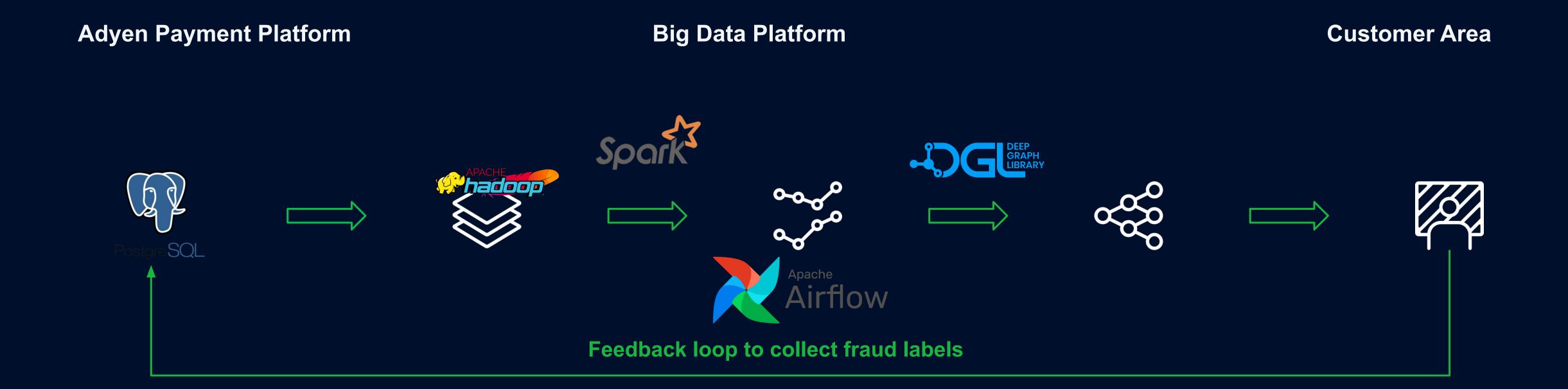




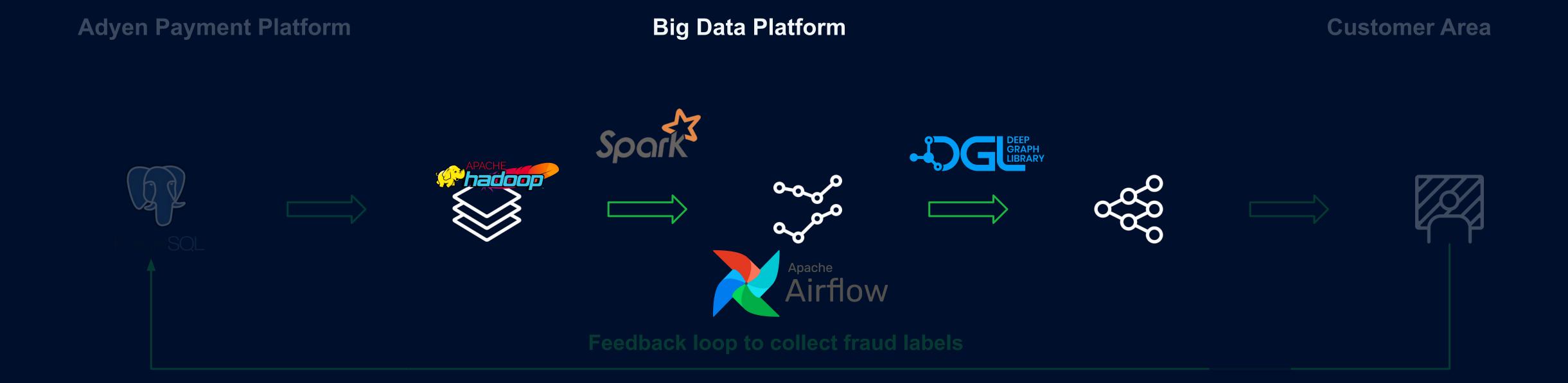




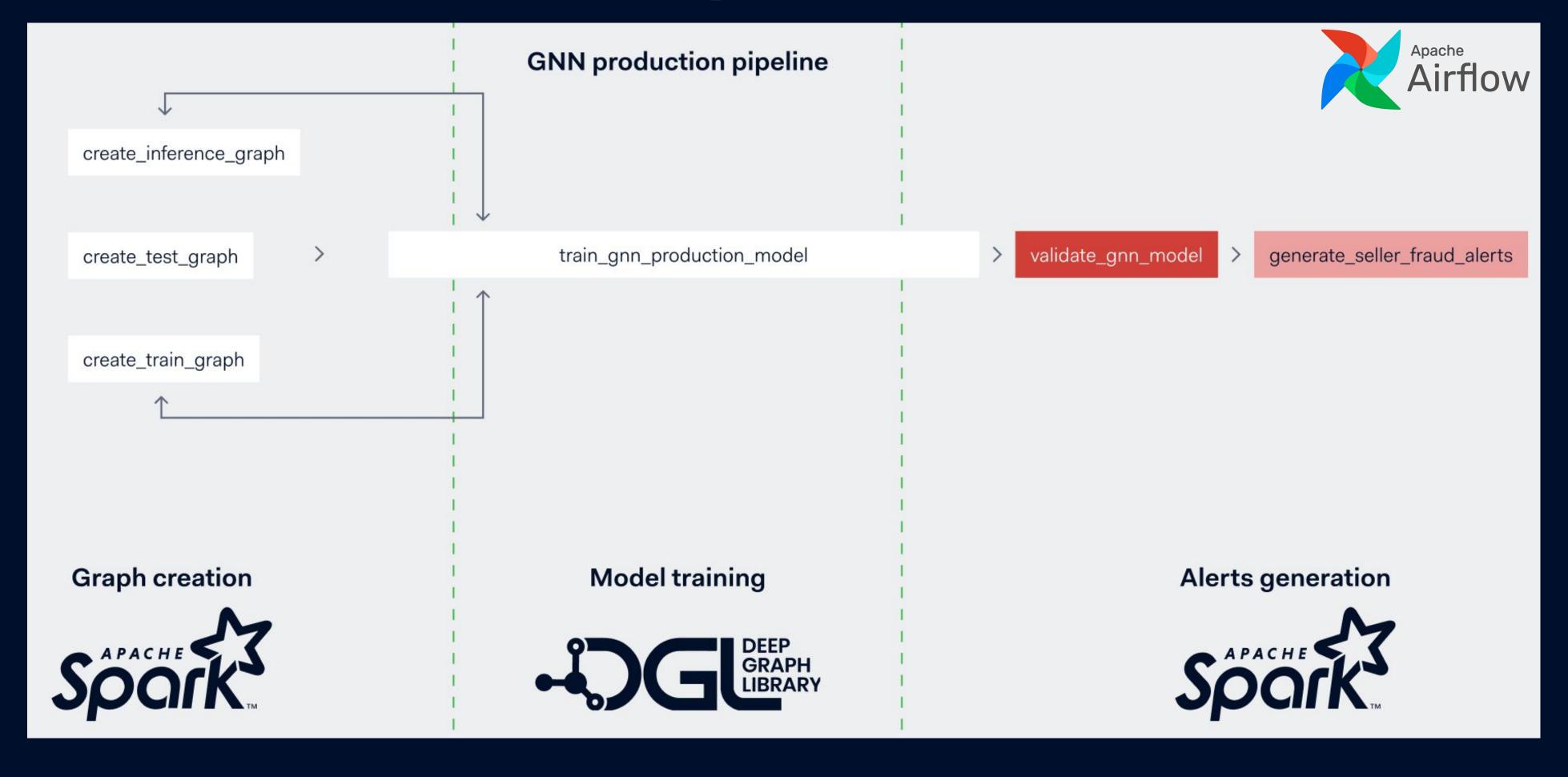
#### Pipeline overview



#### Big Data part



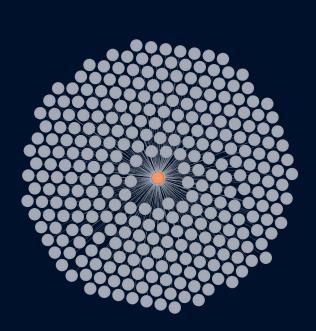
#### Zoom into GNN component on airflow



#### Tech choices

Aspect	Our choice	Alternatives
<b>Graph Creation</b>		☐ Graph Databases
	Ready to go for production  Graph and feature creation in a batch mode	Real time updates and graph queries
Model Training	□ DGL  Distributed training and graph partitioning	□ PyG

#### Super nodes / nodes with lots of neighbors



- Possible reasons of being a super node:
  - > A special "seller", e.g., merchant official accounts
  - ➤ Data integration issue, e.g., shopper@123.com
- Issues with having super nodes in your graph
  - Huge edge table -> not scalable
  - Significant performance drop

#### **❖** Takeaways:

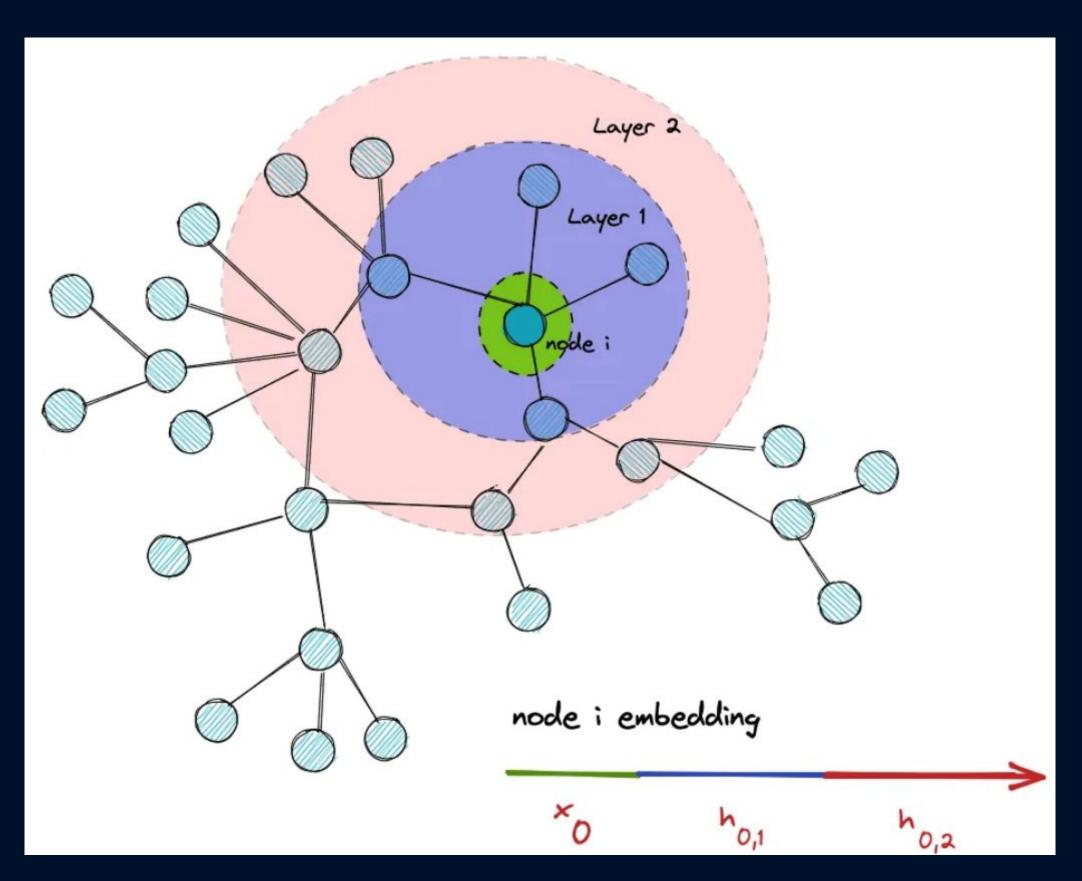
- Graph cleaning with business logic
- Graph validation in production



engineered for ambition

#### Deep or shallow?

- Over-smoothing issue
  - > GNN treats all nodes as if they were identical
- **❖** Takeaway: start with shallow network





engineered for ambition

Figure is from blog <Over-smoothing issue in graph neural network>

#### Reproducibility matters

```
def set_determinism(deterministic: bool):
    if deterministic:
        random.seed(0)
        np.random.seed(0)
        torch.manual_seed(0)
        torch.use_deterministic_algorithms(True)
        dgl.seed(0)
```



engineered for ambition

#### On a final note

#### Was GNN worth it?

- Putting GNNs in production was a big investment
  - Standardized and scalable graph API to handle tabular data
  - > Steep learning curve to build up the knowledge around GNNs



#### On a final note

#### Was GNN worth it? Yes!!



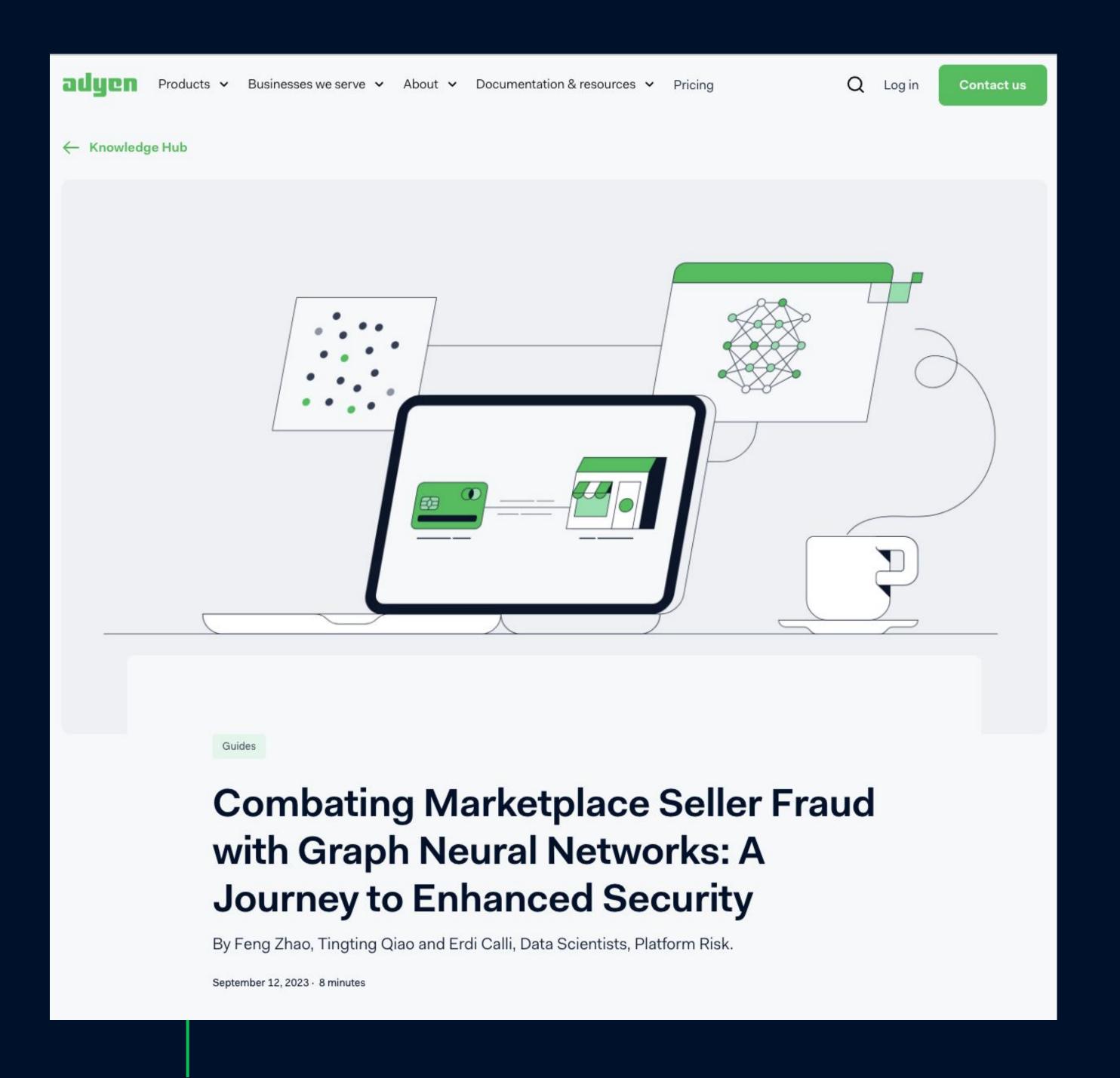
- Putting GNNs in production was a big investment
  - > Standardized and scalable graph API to handle tabular data
  - > Steep learning curve to build up the knowledge around GNNs
- Big business impact
  - GNN outperformed all the existing business rules + models by a big margin
  - > Safeguarded both merchants and Adyen from seller frauds

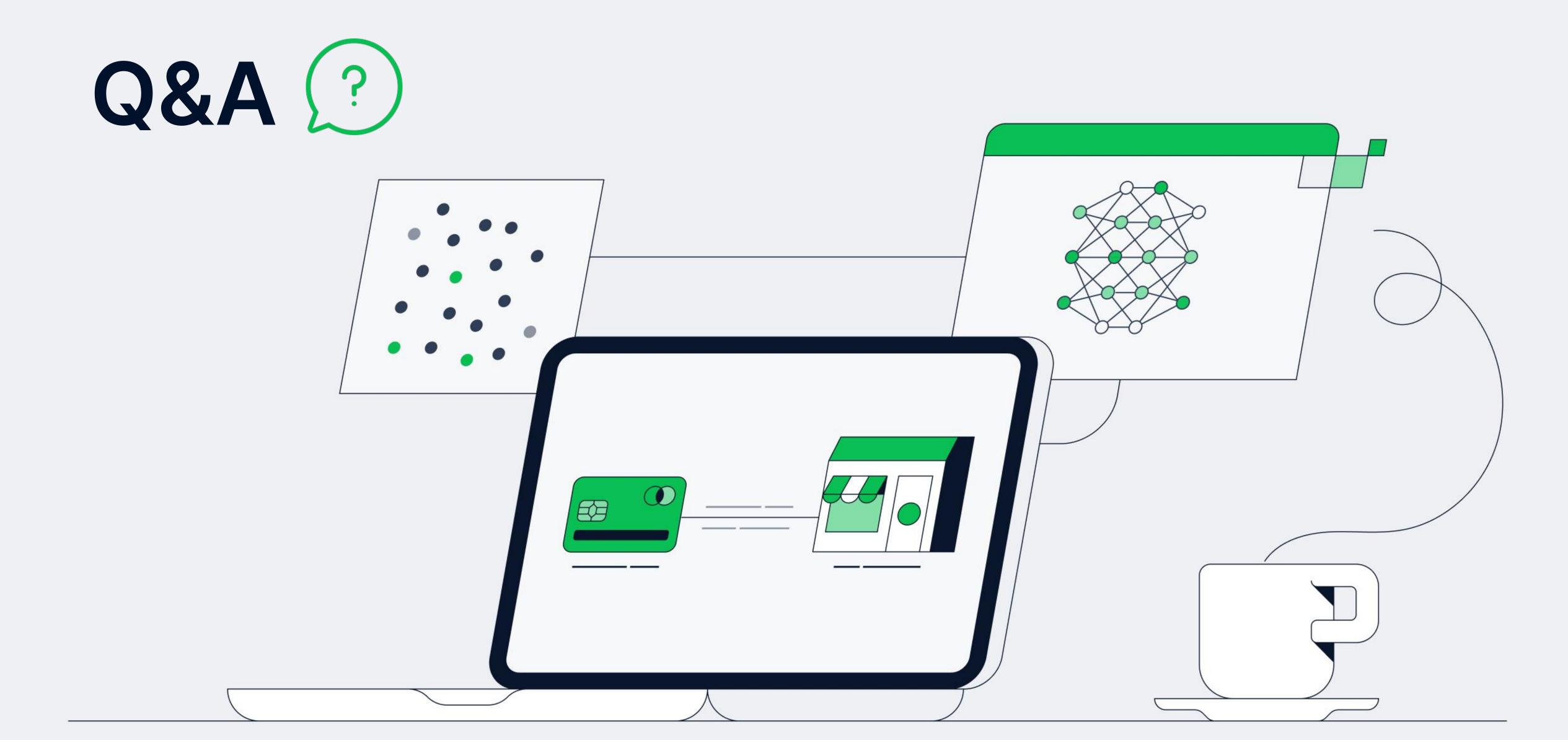


engineered for ambition

# Adyen Knowledge Hub







## Thank you!





engineered for ambition

## References

- **GCN:** Semi-Supervised Classification with Graph Convolutional Networks
- Batch Normalization: Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift
- **GraphSage:** Inductive Representation Learning on Large Graphs



engineered for ambition