**What You Can Add and Explain as “Newer Ways”**

Here are advanced ideas and how to explain them:

**1. Unsupervised Anomaly Detection**

Why it's new: Most people use only supervised models. Using algorithms like Isolation Forest or One-Class SVM adds depth.

**Explain:**  
*"These methods learn to recognize fraud without needing labeled data, which makes them useful in real-world scenarios where new types of fraud might not be labeled yet."*

**2. Precision-Recall Tradeoff with Threshold Tuning**

Why it's new: Accuracy isn't helpful for imbalanced datasets, tuning the threshold based on PR-AUC shows deeper understanding.

**Explain:**  
*"Instead of using the default 0.5 probability threshold, I used precision-recall curves to find an optimal cutoff that balances false positives and false negatives."*

**3. Model Explainability with SHAP**

Why it's new: Black-box models are common; explaining predictions builds trust.

**Explain:**  
*"I used SHAP values to interpret which features influence the model’s decisions, which is critical in financial applications for transparency."*

**4. Visual Data Stories**

Why it's new: Good visualizations show you understand the problem.

**Explain:**  
*"I created visualizations for feature correlation, class imbalance, and transaction patterns over time, which help understand fraud behavior."*

**5. Dimensionality Reduction (Bonus)**

* Use PCA or t-SNE to visualize high-dimensional patterns in 2D.

**Explain:**  
*"These help identify hidden clusters or separations in the data which are not obvious from raw features."*