

Profiling Controls

Ljupce Nikolov June 2019





Summary

Overview

- Profiling in Theory
- Profiling in Practice
 - Aggregation
 - Monitoring and alerting
 - Visualizations
 - Result export

Overview

NetGuardian's Profiling System

computes a
global Risk Score

for individual events (such as financial transactions)

from the event characteristics

scored against Statistical Metrics.

It is based on a Probabilistic Approach.



Principle

1. Profiling process

- Compute statistical Metrics capturing users / customers / etc. characteristics
- Consolidate metrics by periodical aggregations



2. Monitoring Process

- Monitor every new business event (Financial Transaction, Ebanking connection)
- and compute Risk Score by scoring characteristics against Profiles



3. Alerting Process

 Raise alerts for events suffering from a risk score above a certain threshold



Business Events Characteristics

Trans. ID	Customer ID	Custom. Type	Channel Type	User ID	Input date time	Value Date	Account ID	Counterparty ID	CntParty Type	Currency	Amount
124576	AB12	Institutional	Fax	JKE	2017.03.14 13:54:12	2017.03.14	AB12CHF1	982651712	Institutional	CHF	150000.5
125689	EBA12	Retail	eBanking	EB_USER	2017.03.14 18:56:13	2017.03.15	EBA12CHF1	7645238445	Online Shop	CHF	78.5

Business events have characteristics

- Profiling process
 - Analyses business events and captures metrics from their characteristics
- Monitoring process
 - New business event characteristics are scored against metrics (probabilistic approach) and a global risk score is computed



Probabilistic Approach

- Compute Partial Score (Pscore) for business events characteristics
 - Inverse of the probability of occurrence of the characteristics
- Pscores are computed for every characteristics that is tracked by Profiling Control
- Pscores will be weighted to compute a global risk score

			I	
		Count		There have been 18
	Fax	18	-	operations through Fax
	ATM	37		Channel
Гуре	Credit card	41		
Channel Type	Email	33		
Char	Phone call	61		
	Branch	82		
	Ebanking	24		
	Customer ID A	AB12		
	Total	296	-	Out of a total number of 296 operations

$$Pscore_{Fax} \cong *1 - (\frac{18}{296}) = 0.81$$

Pscores

	Trans. ID	Customer ID	Custom. Type	Channel Type	User ID	Input date time	Value Date	Account ID	Counterparty ID	CntParty Type	Currency	Amount
Event	124576	AB12	Institutional	Fax	JKE	2017.03.14 13:54:12	2017.03.14	AB12CHF1	982651712	Institutional	CHF	150000.5
Pscore	-	-	0.67	0.81	0.64	0.78	0.23	0.12	0.98	0.36	0.12	0.83

- Value from 0 to 1
- Inverse of probability of occurrence of characteristic
- Weighted to compose a global risk score
- Risk score used for decision making
 - Trigger value based



Risk Score

NG|Screener computes a Risk Score for business events from the Partial Scores – or Pscores – computed from the event characteristics

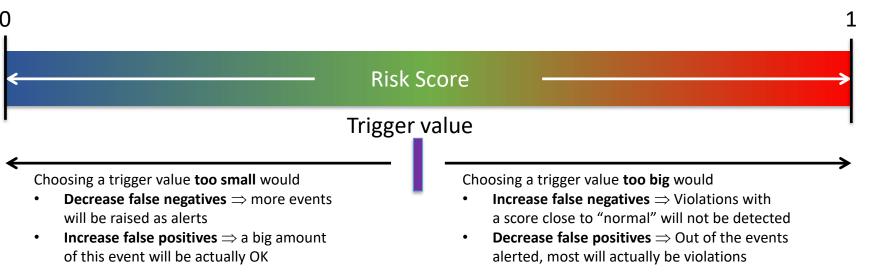


- The bigger the Risk Score, the more suspicious is the business events
- The smaller the Risk Score, the more common and normal is the business events

But the system needs to know what is the trigger value above which alerts should be raised when events have a Risk Score above it.

Risk Score

NG|Screener raises alerts for business events with a risk score above a certain threshold value : the trigger value



The trigger value should be chosen wisely in an empirical way to **minimize both false positives** and **false negatives**.

A focus on:

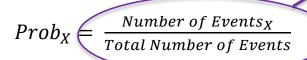
1. Profiling process

- Compute statistical Metrics capturing users / customers / etc. characteristics
- Consolidate metrics by periodical aggregations
- The profiling process is an offline and continuous process computing accurate and up to date statistical metrics.





In a few words



The Profiling process consists in tracking Statistical values following certain dimensions to capture the metrics required to score business events characteristics



Metrics example (1/2)

Metric on 1D: We aggregate the target value = Transaction Amount on 1 single dimension = Customer ID
(Since at the end of the day we do customer Profiling)

Average tr							
9169.09	9169.09 2226.02 997.42 4667.00 7015.61						
123	986	312	567	298			
Customer ID							

Metric on 2D: We aggregate the target value = Transaction Amount on 2 dimensions = Customer ID + Channel Type (A little more realistic example)

	Average transaction amount per channel type and customer									
	Fax	9787.15	3368.09							
	ATM	1577.20	3897.26	4691.91	3411.33	6943.62				
a	Credit Card	2573.78	6416.51	6449.27	2536.48	7044.85				
Z	Email	5333.31	4106.86	9311.23						
<u>-</u>	Phone call	1063.72	1984.87			1951.60				
Channe	Branch	7090.02			4297.06	334.91				
5	Ebanking		7447.33	1327.81	9334.78	1059.52				
		123	986	312	567	298				
	Customer ID									

Metrics example (2/2)

Metric on 3D:

Here we aggregate the target characteristics = *Transaction Amount* on 3 other characteristics (dimensions) :

- CustomerID (always if we do customer profiling)
- Transaction Type
- Channel Type

=> Even more realistic example!

	, ,															
	Average trai	nsaction ar	nount per	channel ty	pe and trar	saction ty	pe and custom	er								
	Fax	4952.71	9935.46	7391.28	9478.26	2957.46			Fax	1943.73	2627.35	6255.37	5075.65	7285.11		
	ATM	2814.22	729.30	979.64	556.44				ATM	8834.85	3027.79	2209.09	1839.54			
س ا	Credit Card			8410.81	4012.62	9946.59		ь	Credit Car	5483.09	502.49		4937.44	7306.82		
٤	Email	7631.92	9598.42	9145.53	8.20	4593.50		٤	Email	9072.94	9388.13					
<u>-</u>	Phone call		3457.49		2581.64			<u>-</u>	Phone cal		9278.98	5155.68	271.28	2186.57		
Channel Type	Branch	1787.22		6660.88	7752.79	8121.81		Channel Typ	Branch	7301.78	6401.23	6930.41	5352.94	4853.17		
ਤੌ	Ebanking	3863.17	5054.76	469.46	8894.75	6845.27		S	Ebanking			7528.00	6540.21			
		FT	Paym.	Sale	Purschase	Cash				FT	Paym.	Sale	Purschase	Cash		
	Transaction Type											Transact	ion Type	Туре		
			Cust	omer ID = 1	123						Cus	tomer ID =	: 567			
	Fax		2724.98	1876.06		6495.95	I		Fax	4055.40	4479.44		191.80	5856.67		
	ATM	1555.08	5668.81			1918.74			ATM	1569.15	4426.71	3756.65	9590.90	2731.33		
a	Credit Card		9698.56					a)	Credit Car	8499.30	8845.44	1440.97		1961.70		
Channel Type	Email	9652.31	1085.60			6867.96		날 만	Email		4223.35	2868.13	8005.39			
듵	Phone call	3750.77		7436.15					Phone cal	8455.19	7067.59	3722.24	6467.63	6192.67		
ᇤ	Branch		4946.26			2641.79			Branch	5386.91		5840.28	7312.62	4603.63		
S	Ebanking	3287.11				6233.61		Ç	Ebanking	3999.44	3632.17	5659.68	1081.27	***************************************		
		FT	Paym.	Sale	Purschase	Cash				FT	Paym.	Sale	Purschase	Cash		
	Transaction Type								Transaction Type							
			Cust	omer ID = 9	986				Customer ID = 298							
	Fax	9475.71	1500.00	2909.77	7442.39				Fax							
	ATM	104.09		1681.79	4305.91				ATM							
au	Credit Card		689.72					a	Credit Car							
څ	Email	8492.73	7235.19	1835.32				ځ	Email							
듵	Phone call		3898.59	8863.32	982.40	4625.62		l e	Phone cal							
Channel Type	Branch	7581.37			459.65	2635.51		Channel Type	Branch							
ร็	Ebanking	4294.39	3570.27	3492.15	6524.26	4969.24		Ş	Ebanking							
		FT	Paym.	Sale	Purschase	Cash				FT	Paym.	Sale	Purschase	Cash		
				Transact	ion Type							Transact	ion Type			
			Cust	omer ID = 3	312						Cu	stomer ID	=			



Special Case - Global Metrics

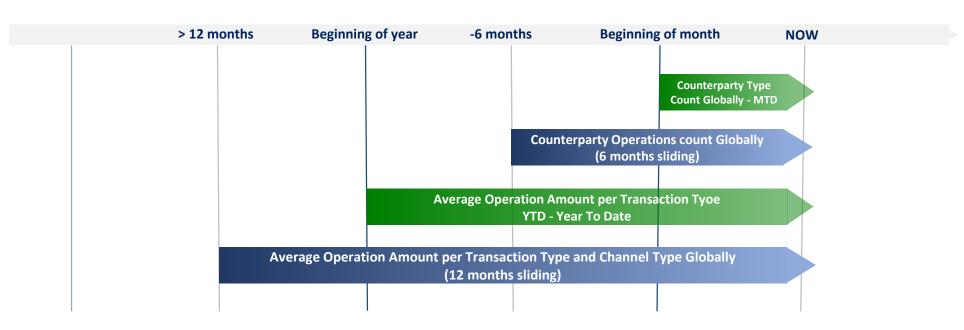
- Global Variables are special metrics computed at bank level
 - Not specific to any Customer or User
- Could be Currencies, Beneficiary, etc...
- Special computations for this part



Statistical scoring vs Logarithmic scoring

- Discrete variable have two options in regards to scoring
 - Statistical → Most commonly used (example in previous slides)
 - Logarithmical
 - Be able to influence and make small statistical numbers still suspicious or the other way around
 - Example: we have 20'000 payments to the same beneficiary and we would like to make it not suspicious even if the total number of payments in profile is 100'000'000.

Metrics are periodic!







Profiles

 Defined as the collection of aggregates (metrics) computed at the same level

- Mostly computed at
 - User Level
 - Customer Level
- Collection of all the statistics computed on the same base level (User, Customer or else)

A focus on:

2. Monitoring process

- Monitor every new business event (Financial Transaction, Ebanking connection)
- and compute Risk Score by scoring characteristics against Profiles
- The monitoring process is an online and continuous process computing scores for each and every business event.



In a few words

Risk Score =
$$\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (PScore_i \times Weight_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Weight_i} \right)^2$$

The Monitoring process consists in monitoring business events continuously and calculating the Pscores and Risk Score.

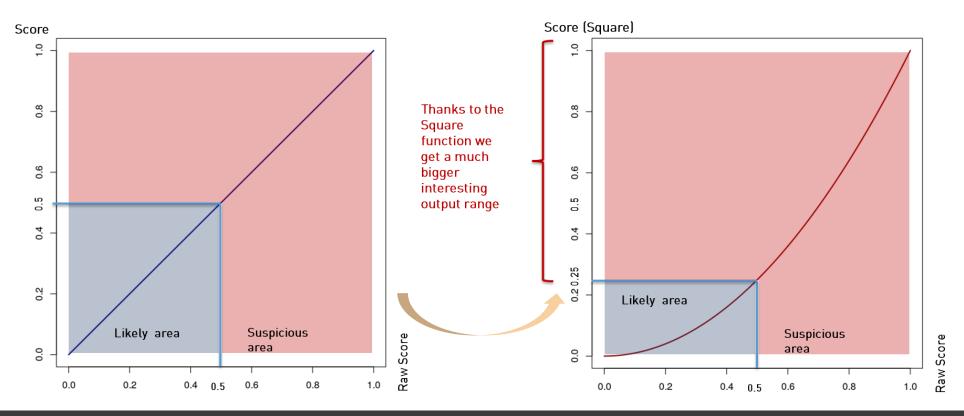
The Risk Score is the square of the weighted average of PScores

The **weighted arithmetic mean** is similar to an ordinary average, except that instead of each of the data points contributing equally to the final average,

some data points contribute more than others



Square function



A focus on:

3. Alerting Process

- Raise alerts for events suffering from a risk score above a certain threshold
- The alerting process opens cases in NG|Case Manager for suspicious business events (such as financial transaction) as well as on the violation Dashboard in NG|Screener



In a few words

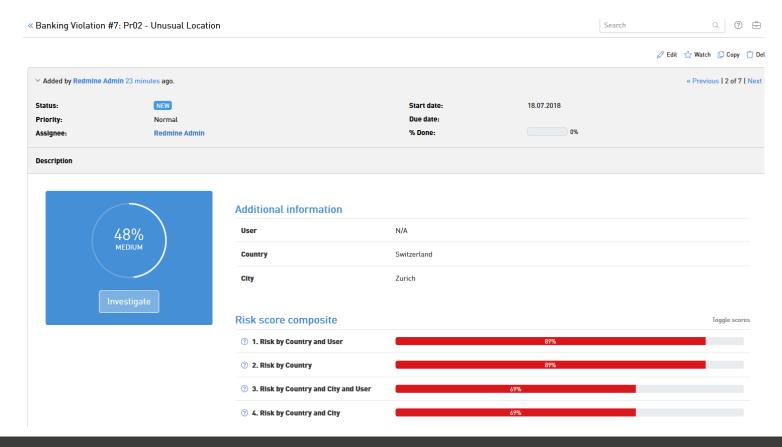
The alerting process consists in raising alerts for events with Risk Scores about the defined trigger value

IF Risk Score > Trigger Value **THEN** raise alert





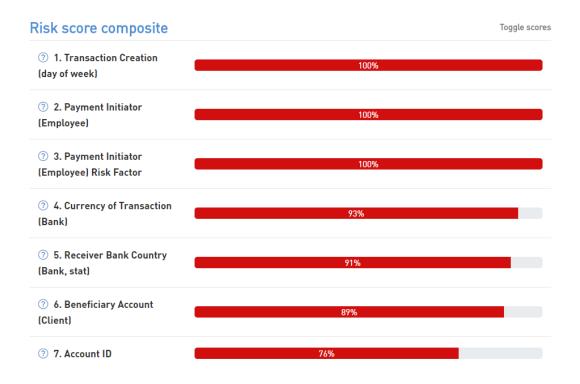
NG | Case Manager Hit







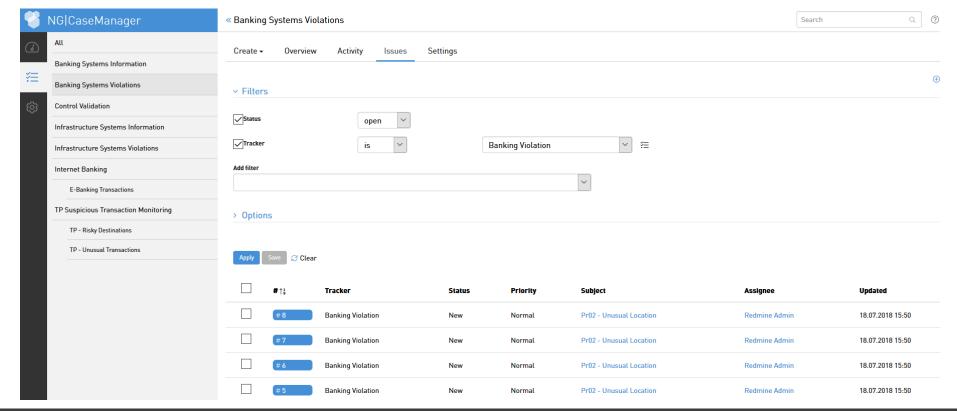
NG | Case Manager Hit







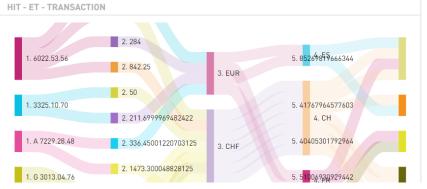
NG | Case Manager Hit



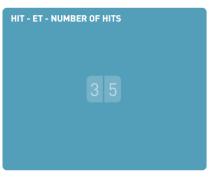
Profiling Dashboard

Risk Model: eBanking Transactions

Risk Model: e-Banking Transactions. Full Control over payments issued via eBanking and their Session context







HIT - ET - COUNTERPARTY ADDRESS					
01. (anonymized); boulevard de Meyer 98; 6152 Bonvin-la-Ville	2				
02. (anonymized); 19 Webb plains; West Ireneland; WF0 4NY	1				
03. (anonymized); 2, rue de Georges; 59150 Bruneau	1				



Profiling in Practice

How to define a profiling control





Profiling Controls in a Nutshell

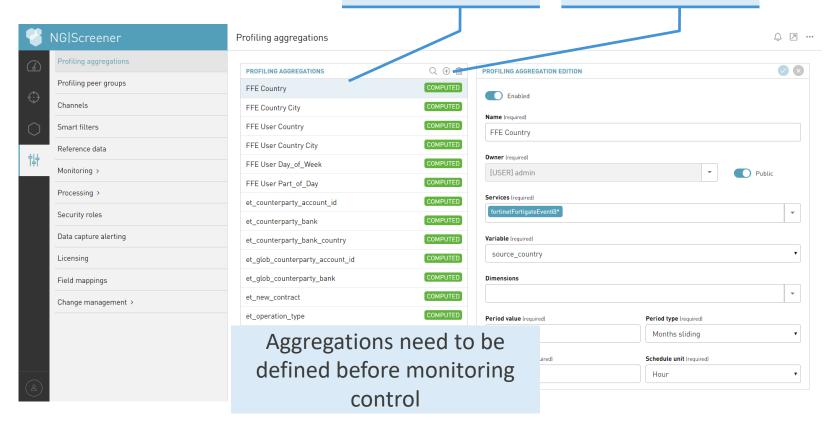
- Profiling control is composed of
 - Profiling Aggregations (metrics)
 - Compose Profiles
 - Monitoring and Alerting Script
 - Define metrics to use and weight of each of them
 - Define alerting threshold (risk score)
 - Profiling Dashboard
 - Output and display "hits" by the profiling script → cf. Dashboard training



Profiling Aggregations

List of existing aggregations

Create a new one

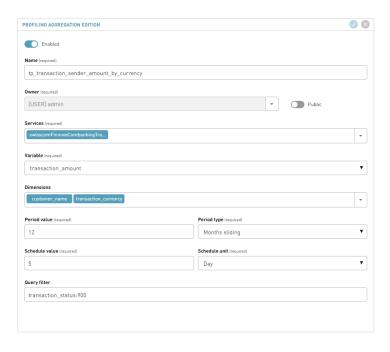






Profiling Aggregations

- Parameters of aggregation
 - Name
 - Services: service on which to apply aggregation
 - Dimension: cf. slides 12-13
 - Variable: Values on which statistics will be computed per dimensions
 - **Period**: history of values to take into account
 - Scheduled: How often to re-compute aggregations
 - **Custom filter**: filter data to be used for aggregations







Profiling aggregations

Aggregations will be stored in separate Elastic Search index in type:

- Example :
 - Aggregation name for tenant DEFAULT: temenos_trx_acc_currency_amount
 → What you specify in NG|Screener UI
 - Index name created: na--default-temenos_trx_acc_currency_amount → What will be created in NG|Storage (Elastic Search)





Profiling Aggregation ngadmin commands

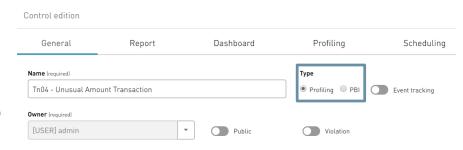
- Several commands for administrating aggregations on the system
 - ngadmin aggregator_exportProfilingAggregations
 - Export aggregations to file
 - ngadmin aggregator_importProfilingAggregations
 - Import aggregations from file
 - ngadmin aggregator_recomputeAggregations
 - Ask the solution to recompute aggregations
 - ngadmin aggregator_renameProfilingAggregation
 - Rename an aggregation





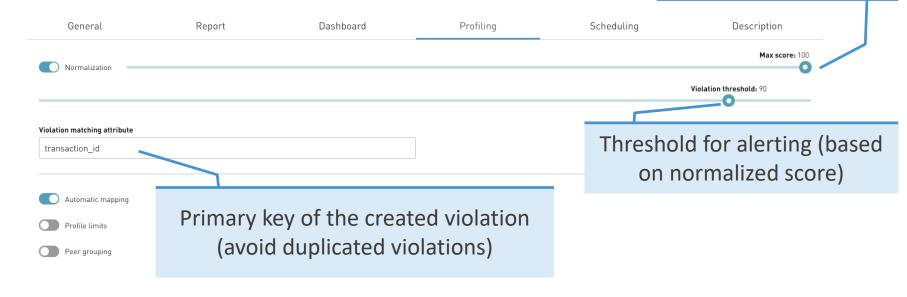
Monitoring and Alerting script

- Toggle to Profiling mode by selecting "PROFILING" as control type in General tab.
- Compute Pscores and define variable weight
 - Cf. Controls Administration training for General control configuration
 - Advanced or simple configuration (Profiling tab in control configuration)
 - Simple: Visual configuration
 - Advanced: Configuration through <u>Python coding</u>
 - Profiling Dashboard (Profiling Visualization tab in control configuration)
 - Dashboard to list violations and how each variable contributed to global score
 - Cf. dashboard creation slides

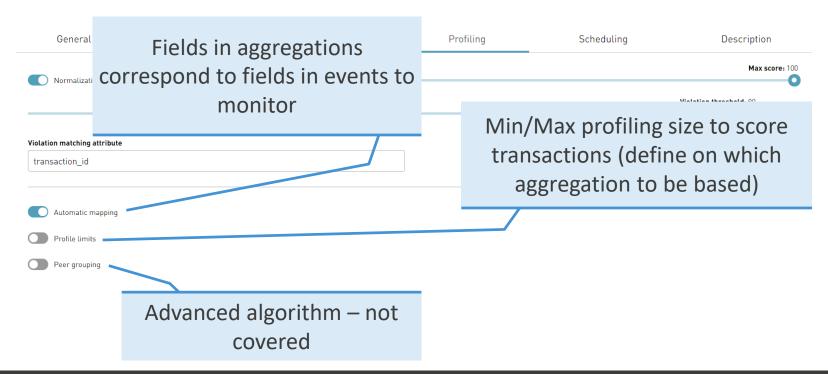


Monitoring and Alerting script – Simple profiling

Normalize scores – Change scale (0 to max score selected



Monitoring and Alerting script – Simple profiling





Monitoring and Alerting script - Simple profiling





Monitoring and Alerting script - Simple profiling



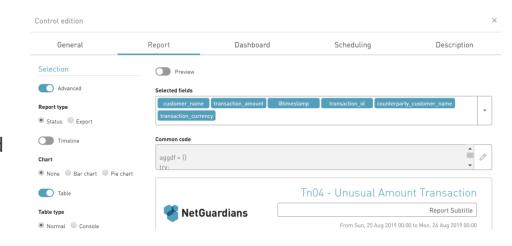
Divider only available for continuous values or logarithmical method. Change sensitivity on computed score



Monitoring and Alerting script

- Advanced Profiling (Python script)
 - Toggle on "Advanced" in Report tab
 - Warning: From advanced mode could not go back to simple mode
 - Creates a python skeleton based on configuration done in simple mode

Note: Python scripting will not be covered in training





Profiling Visualization

- Write Dashboard to highlight hits detected by profiling control
- Dashboard will be created in Discover part of NG|Screener UI (cf. Dashboard creation slides)







Results report and export

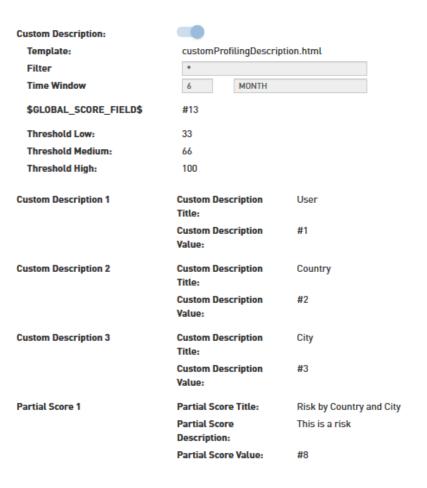
- In addition of the dashboard, results can be
 - Shown in PDF reports
 - Exported to NG | Case Manager (CSV)
- CSV export to NG | Case Manager will enable to map CSV fields into Case Manager Custom fields
 - Enable customized views in CM
 - Enable filtering on specific fields





Specific Exporter Channel

- In Admin / Channels / Targets
- Specific description for profiling needed
- Toggle on "Custom Description" to use predefined template
- Parameters to fill depending on template

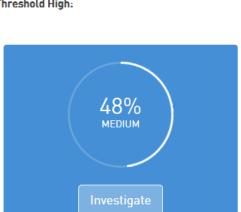


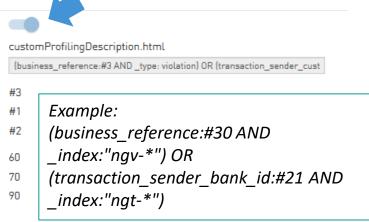


Example: Specific Export Channel

- Activate custom description
- Here you specify the on-purpose filter for dashboard
- No clue about the "impact" threshold in advance





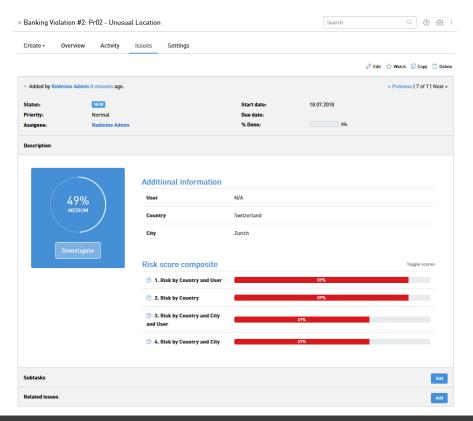


Additional information

User	N/A
Country	Switzerland
City	Zurich



Example: Specific Export Channel



Partial Score 1 Partial Score Title: Risk by Country and City Partial Score Description: This is a risk Partial Score Value: #8 Risk by Country and City and User Partial Score 2 Partial Score Title: Partial Score Description: This is a suspicious address Partial Score Value: #7 Partial Score 3 Partial Score Title: Risk by Day and User Partial Score Description: This is a abnormal email

Partial Score Value:

Partial Score Title:

Partial Score Value:

Partial Score Description:

Partial Score Title: Risk by Country
Partial Score Description: This is a suspicious address

Partial Score Value: #12

#10

Partial Score Title: Risk by Country and User
Partial Score Description: This is a abnormal email

Partial Score Value: #11

Partial Score 4

Partial Score 5

Partial Score 6

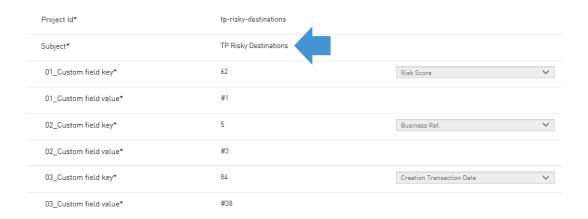
Risk by Time Slot and User

This is a suspicious address



Example: Specific Export Channel

- Define a subject
- The Mapping begins!





Thank you!

NetGuardians



- info@netguardians.ch
- www.netguardians.ch
- in Linkedin.com/company/netguardians
- **f** <u>Facebook.com/NetGuardians</u>
- @netguardians
- https://www.youtube.com/netguardians

Ljupce Nikolov



+41 24 425 97 60



nikolov@netguardians.ch

Co

Contact us

NetGuardians Headquarters

Y-Parc, Av. des Sciences 13 1400 Yverdon-les-Bains Switzerland

T +41 24 425 97 60

NetGuardians Africa

Vienna Court State House Rd Nairobi, Kenya

+254 205 138539

NetGuardians Asia 143 Cecil Street #09-01 GB Building 069542 Singapore

NetGuardians Germany

Rhein-Main Gebiet Germany

T+49 172 3799003

NetGuardians Eastern Europe

Koszykowa 61, 00-667 Warsaw, Poland

T+65 6224 0987