

Credit Card Fraud Detection Solution

CP630 OC Final Project

Student Name: Wai Kei LAI

Student Number: 225846250

Introduction

In the period of advancement of technology and financial development, there has been a drastic increase in such activities as credit card payments, banking, online fund transactions and others as a result of the expansion of information technology. While this increase in financial activities has made capital and resource deployment to be more effective, it has also exactly led to the increase of fraudulent activities. Because of the arising complexity of the fraudulent transaction, its defenders fall behind the old solutions and seek for advanced means for counterfeiting and fraud deterrence.

Option Consommateurs (2024) published a report which showed that around 30% of the Canadians remember themselves being a victim of the bank fraud. In fact, among those who felt the effects of bank fraud, almost 25% have taken some measure to defend themselves after the incident. This indicates that the aftermath of such kinds of fraud is not only loss of money but also loss of peace of mind, and victims become more vigilant on the security of their assets.

Fraud is a common phenomenon in the financial arena. Credit card fraud, banker cheque fraud, and EFT fraud and all of them pose great risk to the financial institution and its clients. This misuse of information or financial assets is caused by scam or dishonest persons with serious consequences to economies and the security of consumers. As a result, the issue of fraud transactions which has become common in financial transactions needs to be cured fairly very quickly by all concerned parties in this case the financial institutions.

The classical approaches which have been adopted by many of the companies whereby the review of transactions are being done on manual basis and most times more rules limits systems, is becoming more obsolete not because such systems are not in existence but because the fraud depots have become more advanced in their tactics. The procedures are very time consuming and require a lot of manpower and barely keeps pace with the development of the changes of the type of fraud. Therefore, new technologies for detection and measures to prevent fraud are needed which will be able to provide performance and flexibility in the timely and seamless detection of unauthorized activities.

Over the past few years, 'machine learning' techniques have developed as one of the recent technologies for solving problems related to fraud detection in financial transactions. Before applying any model, it is understood that using machine learning requires a large volume of data which

comprises past activities connected with fraud and instigates models to recognize them efficiently. Such models can also be designed using historical data on transactions and will keep getting better as additional data will continue becoming available.

In response to this pressing issue, various machine learning techniques have been proposed for fraud detection. One such technique involves the use of LightGBM for Credit Card Fraud Detection (Huang, 2020). This innovative approach to fraud detection could potentially be applied to our project, offering a promising solution to this pervasive problem with supporting research by Du et al. (2023).

Applied Problem

The primary objective of this project lies in identifying the suitable Proof of Concept within the appropriate context and testing the model based approach in the financial market using machine learning methods. The solution will include the use of the Kaggle Dataset ealtman2019/credit-card-transactions as it is based on the publication of Altman, E (2019). A number of elements may be identified as being part of this issue and the answer.

1. **Dataset Acquisition:** For the purpose of obtaining the dataset from Kaggle It is necessary to have a web UI as the AI Engineers will find it more convenient to fetch the required dataset from the UI.
2. **Data Review and Mapping:** Up to this point, the dataset is in the AI Engineer's hands, so the schema of the dataset will be examined by the AI Engineer. An editor will be required in order to ease this occasion. Such tool will also allow artificial intelligence engineers' simple data mapping on different dataset file format that are part of the dataset. They can also find pertinent attributes in the data and map them to their functions as well. Eventually, such mapping will support data understanding and also form part of the data to be fed into the machine learning training and development. This visual tool will improve the process of reviewing data and also ensure that the AI model uses the important components.
3. **MLOps Pipeline:** To begin the MLOps pipeline using the MLOps platform a Rest API will be developed. At the earlier API calls MLOps data pipeline Rest endpoint of different platform will be invoked and this MLOps pipeline will cover those of data preparation engineering features and phases of AI model training as well as testing.
4. **AI Model Development:** The final step is the deployment of the ONNX model derived from the well trained AI model developed at the final stages of the training and testing processes.
5. **Transaction Validation:** To trigger the validation step, a payment gateway facing Payment Order API is being developed which will integrate with Payment Processing backend service. This particular service will leverage another machine learning inference background service which loads the AI model for fraud detection. If a transaction is suspected to be fraudulent then the transaction will be put on pending and security officer needs a UI which can review the pending transaction when receiving customer's enquiry.
6. **Notification of Customer:** Also if the transaction is recognized as a potentially fraudulent one, the customer will be sent an email about the potential fraud and further security check process.

Conceptual Design

This project is going to use C4 model developed by Brown (2023) to break down the whole idea and visualize overall conceptual design.

Context Diagram

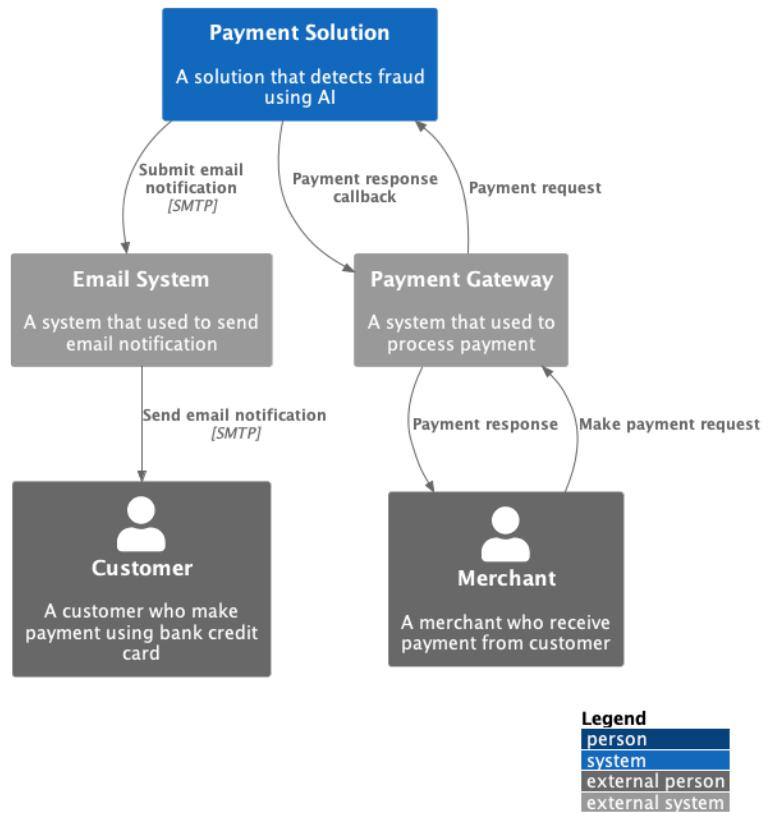


Figure 1 - C4 Context Diagram

Figure 1 illustrates the interactions between customer and the Payment Solution with Fraud Detection using AI. This setup not only facilitates efficient fraud detection automation but also supports to customer about their credit card payment. The platform's capabilities allow for better resource management, enabling financial institution to optimize internal resource efficiency and improve overall customer satisfaction from security perspective.

Container Diagram

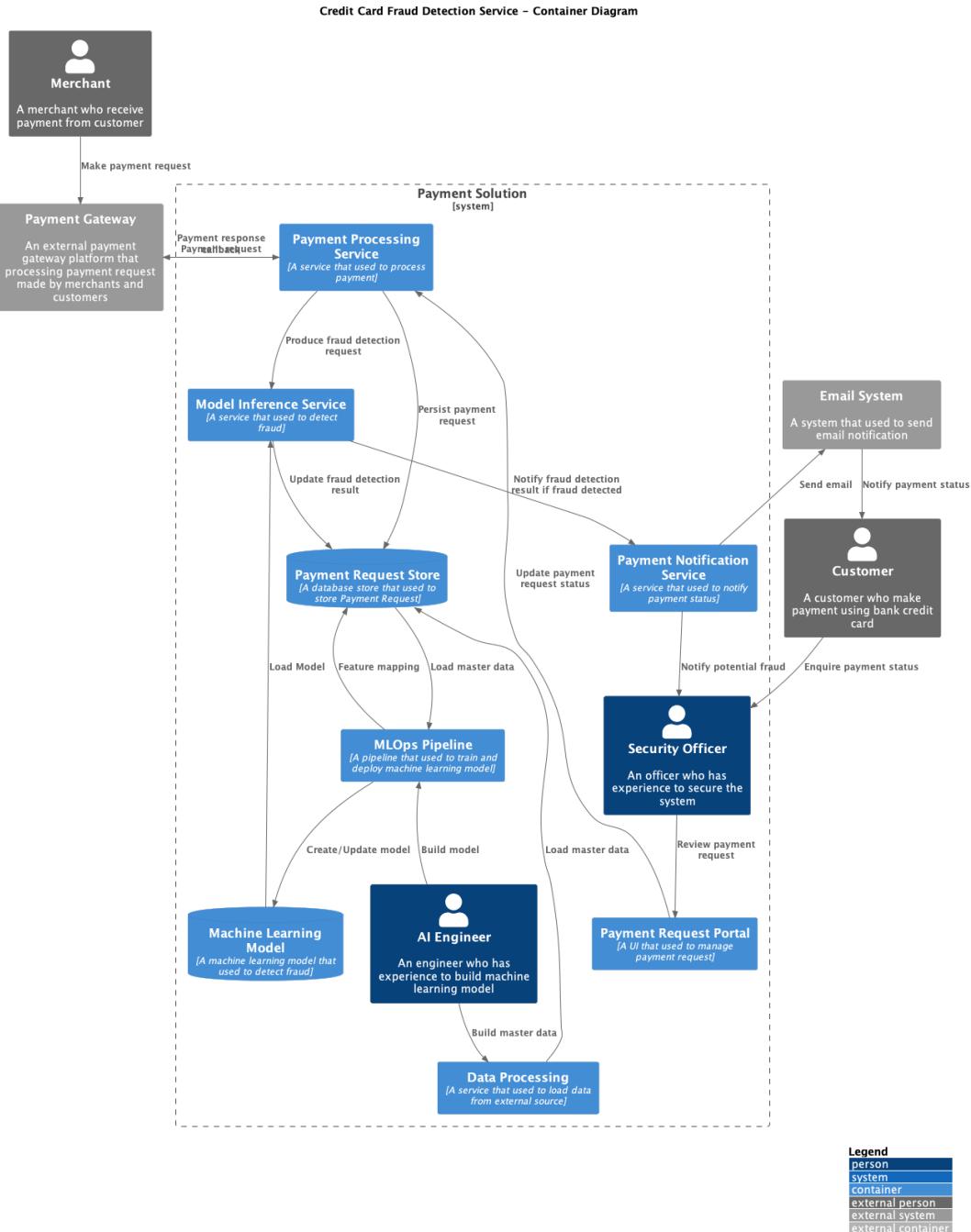


Figure 2 - C4 Container Diagram

In Figure 2, the system is subdivided into several vital containers as follows:

1. **Data Processing:** AI Engineer needs to prepare datasets for ML model training and testing and extracted data will be upload to database serving payment request feature mapping when receiving fraud detection request service.
2. **Payment Request Store:** This relational database store gets to store payment requests and payment request status.
3. **MLOps Pipeline:** This is a very important container whereby information mapping from dataset to database table, data clean-up, feature engineering, model training and testing take place.
4. **Machine Learning Model:** This is LightGBM model mentioned by Huang (2020).
5. **Payment Processing Service:** This is public facing service that expose to payment gateway and response for the processing of payments from merchants who made the Payment request.
6. **Machine Learning Inference Service:** This services mainly serve all fraud detection request against incoming payment request. It will get and use machine learning model to identify any possible frauds.
7. **Payment Notification Service:** This service sends email alerts to customers if the transaction is successful or on hold if potential fraud detected.
8. **Payment Request Portal (Fraud Detection Portal):** This UI targets to serve security office to manage payment request, especially those with fraud detected by Machine Learning Inference Service.

Business Events and Workflow

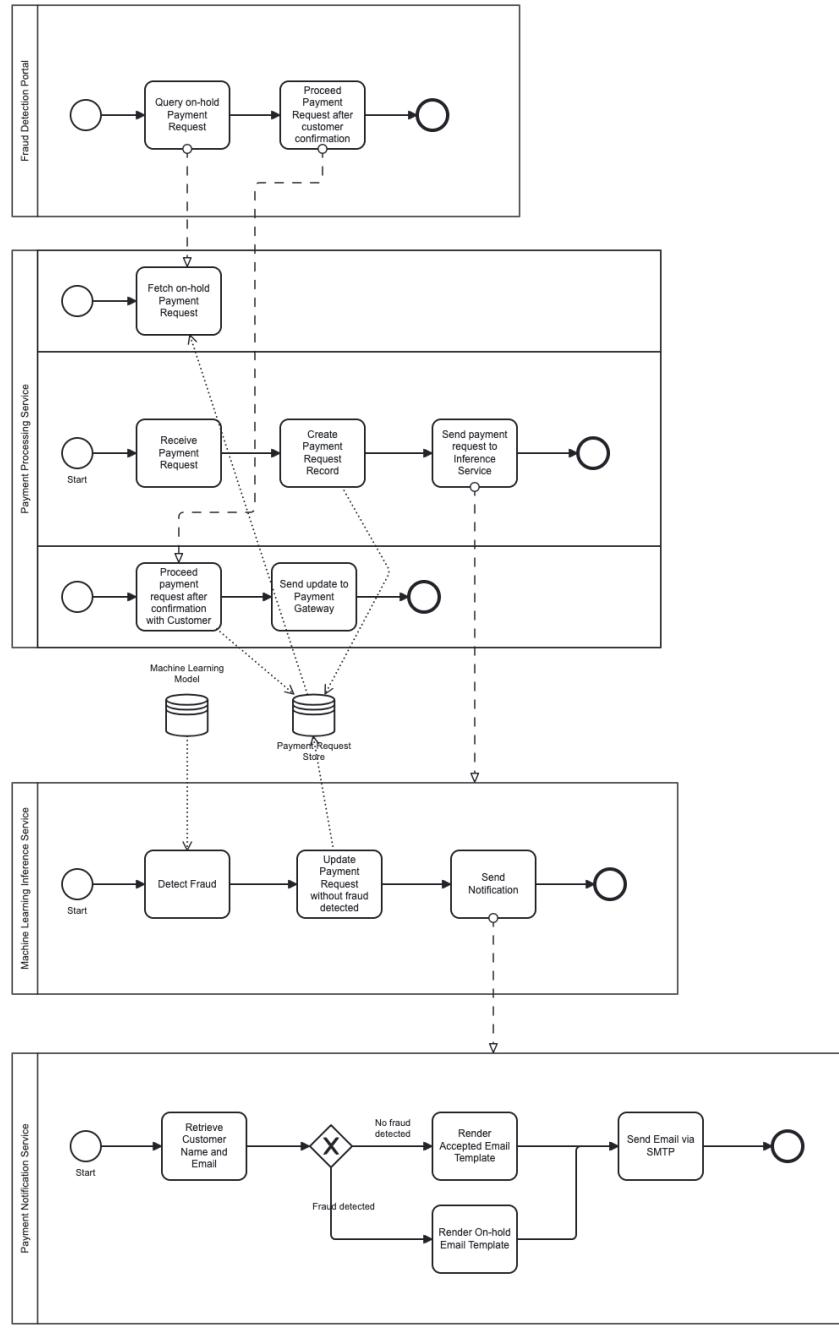


Figure 3 - BPMN Model

In this session, BPMN (n.d.) is used to illustrate how all business process orchestrates together to deliver fraud detection solution. BPMN standardizes the way in which the business processes are represented in a diagrammatic way, thereby making the description of the workflow system less cumbersome. It allows the readers to depict accurately the position of tasks, deadlines, events,

decision points, and the interactions among people and parts of the system. This means that it can improve partnership and coordination among business analysts, developers as well as system end users.

BPMN Lane	Business Event	Description
Fraud Detection Portal	Customer callback to query about on-hold transaction	Security Officer will use this UI to query on-hold transaction and change the status from "on-hold" to "proceed" after review.
Payment Processing Service	Make payment request	Payment processing is initiated by external payment gateway when merchant submit payment request to financial institution.
Machine Learning Inference Service	Request fraud detection service	The Payment Processing Service uses the Model Inference Service to identify the chances of Fraud in the Payment Request using a ML Model deployed by the system.
Payment Notification Service	Update payment transaction status	When receiving notification request from Payment Processing Service, this service will retrieve customer name and email address, render the final email using email template, and send to SMTP server using SMTP Relay Service.

Table 1 - Business Process Lanes

Conceptual Data Diagram

The objective of the section on Conceptual Data Diagram is to clarify the data model and the components of the payment solution including AI enabled fraud detection and this model is deduced from Altman's dataset (2019). Data architecture, or data model, is an essential component of the mentioned system and is used for storage, processing and retrieval of all data regarding transactions, clients, merchants and machine learning models.

The Payment Request Store (PRS) is a type of database which records payment requests addressed to and received from merchants. This type of store systematizes data about requests for payment, their current state (for example, in a state of waiting, in a state of approval, in a state of the flag means that the transaction is fraud), and other related information that was not so obvious.

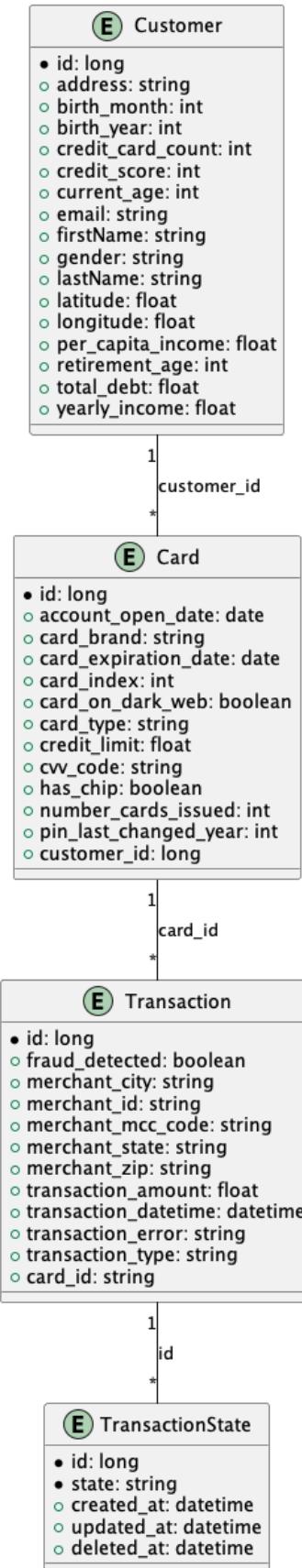


Figure 4 - Data Model

Proposed Technical Stack

The given technical stack utilizes commonly used or well known technologies and frameworks thus making it secure and easily adaptable to changes. The payment solution with fraud detection based on machine learning relies on the combination of Spring Boot as backend, Svelte as frontend, Mage.AI for MLOps, PostgreSQL for data storage, Minio for object storage, Docker for virtual technology and LightGBM as algorithm for dynamic fraud detection in payments.

AI Model Development

Dataset Acquisition

The real-world application problem is reinforced with great emphasis to the web UI component of the AI business model as it enables the engineers to satisfactorily cope with the data acquisition element within the strict time boundaries of the project. In the fast pacing technology space today, [Mage.ai](#) happens to be one of the best codeless MLOps tools. It has a clear competitive advantage due to its architecture allowing the incorporation of Singer specification datasources connectors. This incorporation enables the performance of routine ETL activities and operation time tabling, which in turn improves the workflow performance.

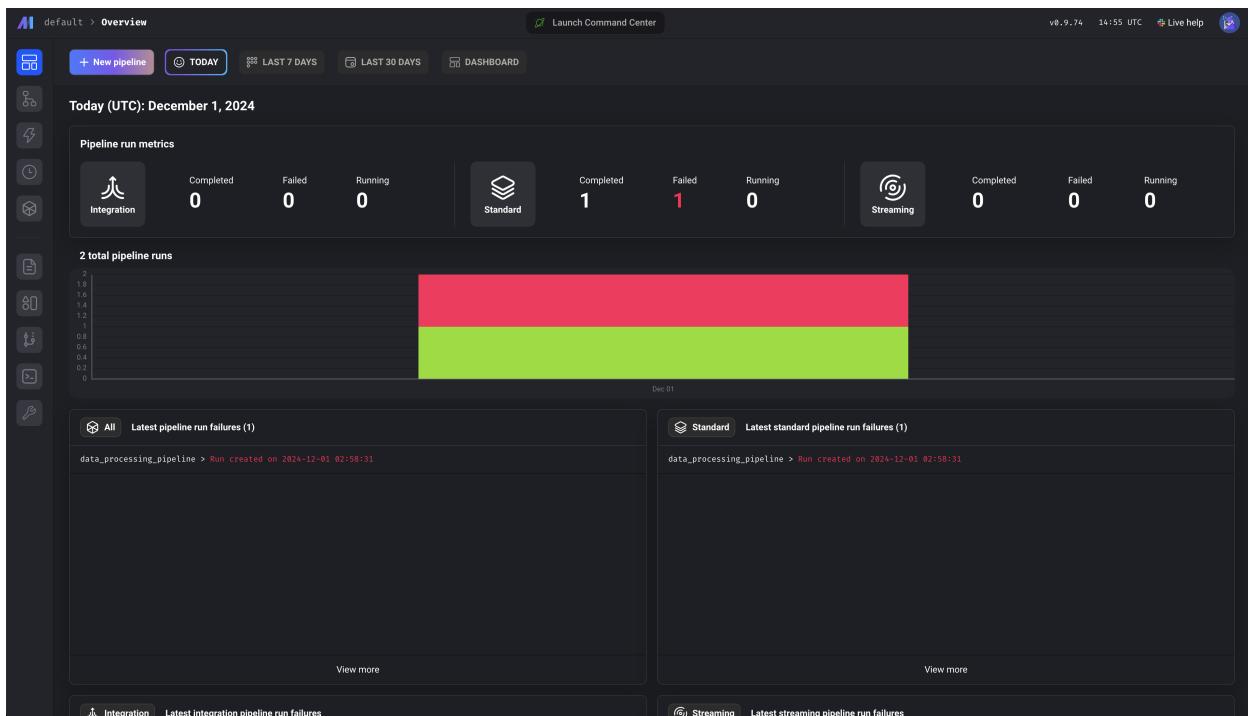


Figure 5 - Mage.ai Dashboard

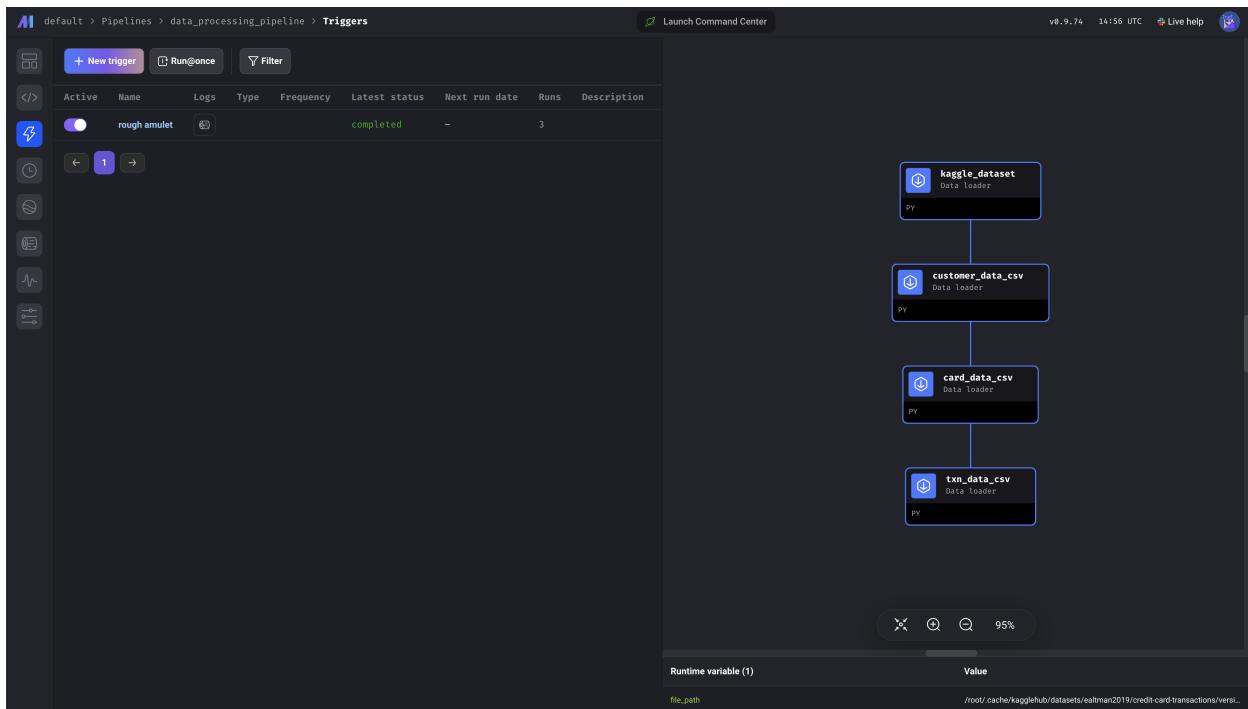


Figure 6 - Data Processing Pipeline

The screenshot shows the 'rough amulet' trigger configuration page. It includes sections for 'Settings' (Trigger type: custom, Status: active, Last enabled at: 2024-11-30 22:32:41), 'Runtime variables' (file_path: /root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/ealtman2019/c), and a table of 'Runs for this trigger' with columns: Status, Logs, ID, Block runs, Pipeline, Execution date, Started at, Completed at, and Execution time. The table shows three runs: one successful run (ID 3) and one failed run (ID 2).

Figure 7 - Data Processing Pipeline Trigger

The screenshot shows the Data Processing Pipeline Editor interface. On the left is a file tree with Python files like 'kaggle_dataset.py', 'customer_data_csv.py', 'card_data_csv.py', and 'txm_data_csv.py'. Two code editors are open: one for 'kaggle_dataset.py' containing code for loading data from various sources, and another for 'customer_data_csv.py' containing code for testing the output of a data loader. On the right is a visual pipeline editor showing a flow from 'kaggle_dataset' through 'customer_data_csv' and 'card_data_csv' to 'txm_data_csv'.

```

# kaggle_dataset.py
if 'data_loader' not in globals():
    from mage_ai.data_preparation.decorators import data_loader
if 'test' not in globals():
    from mage_ai.data_preparation.decorators import test
if 'kaggleHub' not in globals():
    import kaggleHub
if 'set_global_variable' not in globals():
    from mage_ai.data_preparation.variable_manager import set_global_variable

@data_loader
def load_data(*args, **kwargs):
    """
    Template code for loading data from any source.

    Returns:
        Anything (e.g. data frame, dictionary, array, int, str, etc.)
    """
    pipeline_uuid = kwargs.get('pipeline_uuid')
    set_global_variable(pipeline_uuid, "file_path", kaggleHub.dataset_download("ealtman2019/cred"))
    return {}

@test
def test_output(output, *args):
    """
    Template code for testing the output of the block.

    assert output is not None, 'The output is undefined'
    """

```

```

# customer_data_csv.py
Positional arguments for decorated function:
@data_loader
def load_data(data):
    data=kaggle_dataset

    if 'get_repo_path' not in globals():
        f=git.Repo(data.get_repo_path())
        f.git_pull()

```

Figure 8 - Data Processing Pipeline Editor

As for Figures 5 to 8, these Figures demonstrated how the entire pipeline (which is batched ETL) functioning was performed to migrate Altman's data set (2019) into PostgreSQL 16 and archive result set into MinIO object storage without reload whole data set. The full source code of [Mage.ai](#) is available in project/data-processing.

Huge Data Volume

The descriptive analysis of Altman's data set (2019) notes inferring transactional dataset, which is noted to be a vast dataset that comprises approximately 2.5 million transaction records. It resulted in serious performance degradation when employing standard pandas's dataframe which is the building core of context data framework used by Mage.ai. Though, this problem was ultimately fixed by the usage of rust-based Polars dataframe library including its astonishing copying technology and csv batch reader's specialized ability.

Minio as archive storage

Minio plays a crucial role in the acquisition of Kaggle dataset. As an open-source, high-performance, Amazon S3 compatible object storage system, Minio provides us with a simple and cost-effective way to store and serve the massive amounts of data required for our project. Its compatibility with Amazon S3 allows us to leverage the robustness and reliability of Amazon's storage infrastructure, while its open-source nature gives us the flexibility to customize and optimize it to suit our specific needs.

In the MLOps pipeline, Minio serves as archive storage at this current stage. But I believe Minio can be used as the primary object storage system to feed in model training and testing process with integration with Polars in the next release. It efficiently stores and retrieves large volumes of data with multiple batches or data chunk, which is essential for large data volume loading. The scalability and security of Minio also ensure that our data is safe and accessible, even as the volume of data grows.

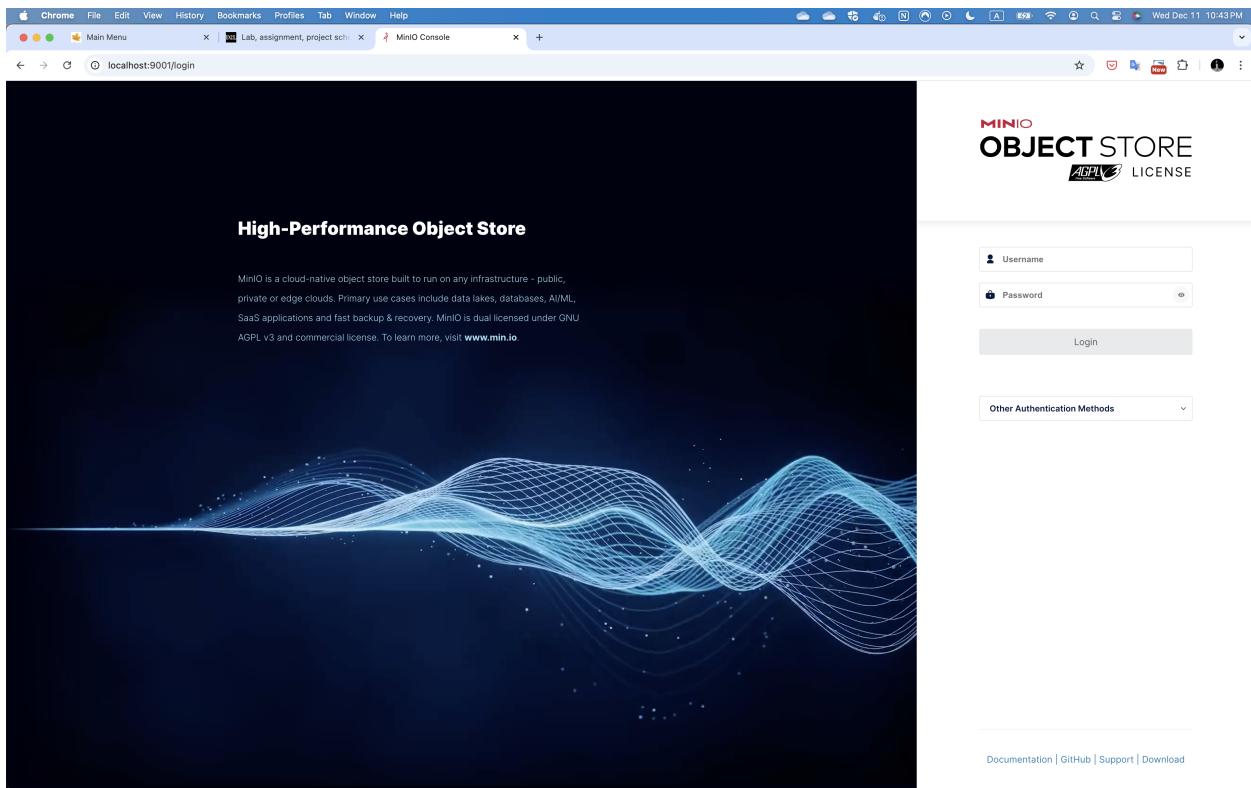


Figure 9 - Minio Login

A screenshot of the MinIO Object Browser interface. The title bar reads "localhost:9001/browser". On the left, a sidebar navigation menu includes sections for User (Object Browser, Access Keys, Documentation), Administrator (Buckets, Policies, Identity, Monitoring, Events, Tiering, Site Replication, Configuration), and Subnet (License, Health, Performance, Profile, Inspect, Call Home). The main content area is titled "Object Browser" and contains a search bar labeled "Filter Buckets". A table displays bucket information with one entry: "test" (Name), "487" (Objects), "313.6 MiB" (Size), and "R/W" (Access).

Figure 10 - MinIO Test Bucket

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the MinIO Object Store. The URL is `localhost:9001/browser/test`. The page title is "MINIO OBJECT STORE". On the left, there's a sidebar with sections for User (Object Browser, Access Keys, Documentation), Administrator (Buckets, Policies, Identity, Monitoring, Events, Tiering, Site Replication, Configuration), and Subnet (License, Health, Performance, Profile, Inspect, Call Home). The main area is titled "test" and shows a list of objects. A search bar at the top says "Start typing to filter objects in the bucket". Below it, there are buttons for "Rewind", "Refresh", "Upload", and "Create new path". The object list includes:

Name	Last Modified	Size
cards.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:01 (EST)	145.0 KiB
customers.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:01 (EST)	108.7 KiB
transactions_20241202000312860.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	686.2 KiB
transactions_20241202000315986.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	696.2 KiB
transactions_20241202000318236.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	634.7 KiB
transactions_20241202000320724.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	649.8 KiB
transactions_20241202000322843.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	674.8 KiB
transactions_20241202000324621.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	620.4 KiB
transactions_20241202000326466.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	650.1 KiB
transactions_20241202000328126.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	680.1 KiB
transactions_20241202000329893.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	607.1 KiB
transactions_20241202000331540.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	650.3 KiB
transactions_20241202000333020.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	651.0 KiB
transactions_20241202000334524.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	637.5 KiB
transactions_20241202000338007.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	664.1 KiB
transactions_20241202000337887.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	648.9 KiB
transactions_20241202000339832.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	673.9 KiB
transactions_20241202000341643.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	667.1 KiB
transactions_20241202000343688.parquet	Sun, Dec 01 2024 19:03 (EST)	571.5 KiB

Figure 11 - MinIO Test Bucket Object List

Polars

The reason I prefer Polars instead of Pandas is mainly due to its batch reading functionalities. This feature enables us to read in large quantities of data quickly, which is what we need for this project since we are working with a big dataset from Kaggle that contains past activity data connected with fraud. Besides, if we would use Pandas, dealing with those enormous datasets is not likely to be quite as simple since it appears that this library has limitations with respect to memory management for huge datasets.

Polars has another interesting aspect its support for lazy execution. This means that computations are only done if necessary, resulting in much better performance especially for large datasets. On the other hand, with Pandas, all the computations are done at once, May be at the expense of slower processing time and increased memory usage.

Polars also allows for data manipulation operations such as filtering, aggregation or sorting, and supports multiple data types including integer, float and boolean, date, time and string. All of these

make it a multifunctional instrument for working with and analyzing data essential in us for the data processing pipeline.

```
# Python file txn_data_csv.py
...
# Create batch reader and batches from Kaggle dataset
reader = pl.read_csv_batched(file_path + "/" + file_name)
batches = reader.next_batches(10000)

# Create minio client
client = Minio(
    endpoint=minio_endpoint,
    access_key=minio_access_key,
    secret_key=minio_secret_key,
    secure=False
)

# Loop batches
for df in batches:
    # Remaining code

...

```

MLOps Pipeline

[Mage.ai](#) in its full extent is an important utility in the data science armamentarium especially for data cleaning and feature engineering. [Mage.ai](#)'s clean user interface and rich set of features make waves in what is usually recurrently the most boring and tedious work that is data preparation and data transformation. Still, as far as this project is concerned, which was limited to a quarter's period, the use of Jupyter Notebooks turned out to be a more appropriate option. Interactively, Jupyter notebooks provide a comprehensive platform by allowing code, visualizations and written text to be presented and run in the afterthought. As a result of this, the team was able to iterate faster, collaborate more effectively, and deliver the project in the specified time.

Run Data Pipeline in Jupyter

The data pipeline consists of four distinct stages - Data Processing, Data Profiling, Data Cleansing and Feature Engineering.



Figure 12 - Data Pipeline Concept

The first stage is the raw data acquisition or data processing and formats the data into a form that can be used for subsequent analysis. The second stage is data profiling which involves examining the structure of the data set for possible errors and exploration of patterns within the values of the data. After profiling data comes the third step that involves imputation or the removal of outliers also known as data cleansing which is done to improve the quality of results that will be obtained from the latter analyses. The conclusion of this step is the creation of combined variables by engineering which improves the representation of the data for the learning algorithm.

Data Processing

The dataset has been brought to PostgreSQL database and MinIO object storage, this section shall pass on data processing implementation details. Please find all details in the above section "Dataset Acquisition". Alliances views the data volume perspective of her file, credit_card_transactions-ibm_v2.csv as report with a size of 2.35GB. This figure is too huge for machine learning.

Database

We sought to execute a query on the data for the database table transactions so as to comprehend the distribution pattern of the data. A total of 3281 fraud transactions were discovered in the year 2015 and

3579 records in the year 2016. The total number of records in both years is 3410295. This volume appears satisfactory to create the data model.

```
SELECT
    EXTRACT(YEAR FROM transaction_datetime) AS transaction_year,
    fraud_detected,
    COUNT(*)
FROM
    transactions
GROUP BY
    transaction_year, fraud_detected
ORDER BY
    transaction_year, fraud_detected;
```

Output

=====

```
"transaction_year","fraud_detected","count"
"1991",False,"1585"
"1992",False,"5134"
"1993",False,"8378"
"1994",False,"14316"
"1995",False,"20928"
"1996",False,"29935"
"1996",True,"10"
"1997",False,"49721"
"1997",True,"32"
"1998",False,"78313"
"1998",True,"32"
"1999",False,"118226"
"1999",True,"24"
"2000",False,"177558"
"2000",True,"171"
"2001",False,"257644"
"2001",True,"354"
"2002",False,"350593"
"2002",True,"139"
"2003",False,"466097"
"2003",True,"311"
"2004",False,"596383"
"2004",True,"620"
"2005",False,"746424"
"2005",True,"229"
"2006",False,"907675"
```

```
"2006",True,"1118"
"2007",False,"1062602"
"2007",True,"1881"
"2008",False,"1219750"
"2008",True,"3710"
"2009",False,"1354294"
"2009",True,"1140"
"2010",False,"1487390"
"2010",True,"3835"
"2011",False,"1570496"
"2011",True,"55"
"2012",False,"1609496"
"2012",True,"1333"
"2013",False,"1648899"
"2013",True,"2018"
"2014",False,"1671291"
"2014",True,"1052"
"2015",False,"1698090"
"2015",True,"3281"
"2016",False,"1705345"
"2016",True,"3579"
"2017",False,"1723105"
"2017",True,"255"
"2018",False,"1719124"
"2018",True,"2491"
"2019",False,"1721851"
"2019",True,"2087"
"2020",False,"336500"
```

In the jupyter notebook **<project_root>/project/mlops_pipeline/mlops_pipeline.ipynb**, query joining customers, cards, transacations load data set between January 2015 and Dec 2016. In order to reduce newtork traffic and rerun data pipeline from step if crash happened. Parquet file format was used to keep dataframe in disk persistence for checkpoint puprose.

Data Profiling

Data profiling is a technique used to observe the data distribution of each feature. It provides an overview of the data by providing information about min/max values, mean, null or infinite values, and count. This helps us to identify any outliers in our dataset which can then be removed through data cleansing techniques. Data profiling serves as an important starting point for further analysis and

understanding what type of cleaning might be required for our dataset before we move on with other tasks like machine learning models building.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is a ground-breaking book in the field of data analysis. It introduces and explains the principles of exploratory data analysis, which involves analyzing datasets to summarize their main characteristics using statistical graphics and other visualization methods (Turkey, 1997).

EDA framework helps describe a set of data features, expose its inner structure, get out important variables, identify any anomalies and outliers and test for the underlying assumptions. Here are some problems that may be discovered in an EDA report:

- **Missing Values** - By using EDA it is possible to find columns with missing values. In this regard, you will probably replace or rather remove them depending on what proportion of values were not found.
- **Outliers** - In case there are outliers in your data, performing EDA can help you to detect them. Such cases differ greatly from other observations. These strange values might be true or erroneous.
- **Distribution of Data** - When one does exploratory analysis of data, he/she can understand its distribution too well. If it's skewed, then it might not work as expected by some machine learning algorithms.
- **Correlation** - Furthermore, through conducting EDA on your dataset you can also determine if there are any correlated features among them which will lead multicollinearity among linear regression models if they have highly correlated features.
- **Constant Features** - Moreover, one may equally use this step to determine if there are any constant features in dataset that lacks useful information hence, they need to be deleted as well.
- **Categorical Variables** - Additionally, when engaged in exploratory analysis of data one may also find out how many categorical variables exist and their distinct categories too since a few categories might have minimal counts thus requiring special treatment separately.
- **Feature Magnitude** - Furthermore another thing that comes into the picture during EDA is whether the different measures are being used for scaling features for such algorithms like learning machines where scale needs to be uniform across all these arrays.

YData Profiling API was adopted to provide quick EDA Analysis into preliminary features and labels within a dataset before any further ML tasks are undertaken. Detail EDA report can be found at <project_root>/project/mlops_pipeline/data/ydata_reports/initial_eda_report.html.

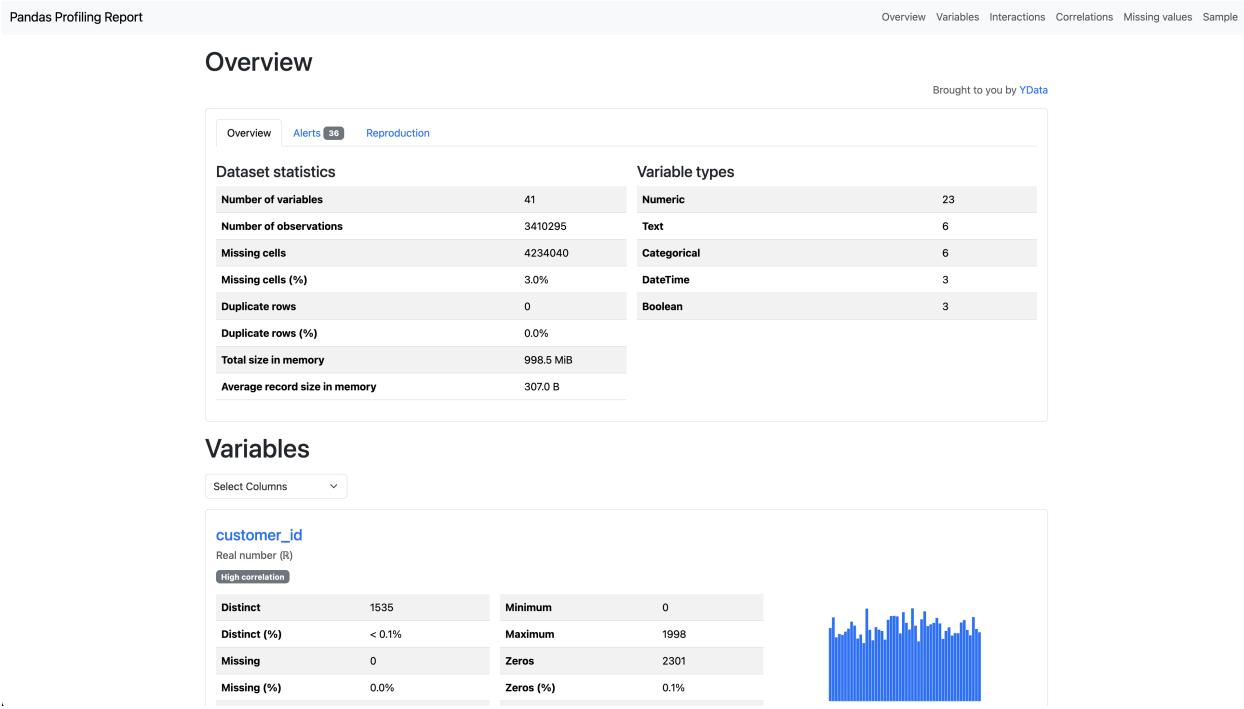


Figure 13 - Initial YData Profiling EDA Report

Data Cleansing

Data Cleansing stage handles missing values, outliers, feature engineering, etc. This could involve techniques such as imputation or removal of instances with missing values, depending on the proportion of missing data and the specific requirements of your analysis or model.

A strategic change is being introduced in our data processing pipeline to ensure efficiency and coherence. We will merge Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) with the data cleaning step. As a result, we can now spot missing values, outliers or other red flags easily during clean-up. This way, EDA helps us to ensure that our data is not only clean but also understood as well leading to more precise and dependable subsequent analysis and models. In this way, one can be sure that all the relevant information regarding the used dataset has been found before any decision on further steps for pre-processing is made.



Remarks: The original design was planned to upload ONNX model to Minio and allows SpringBoot application load it dynamically. Because of rushing out project time resource, this implementation changed directly to bundle ONNX model into SpringBoot docker image together with other parameter files with .json extension.

Constant Features

In the context of EDA, the first step and effort can be to interface with constant features so as to remove them because they do not convey any relevancy and cannot be utilized in predictive modeling. The term "constant feature" refers to any feature where the value is the same across all records in the dataset.

The following columns were identified as belonging to constant features

- card_on_dark_web - has False value only

Missing Values

Columns having missing values can be spotted during EDA. With regard to this, it is utmost likely you delete them or let's say fill them in, on what the percentage of values were missing so long it was not too great a number. The available dataset has 428339 missing values under \merchant_state attribute with 12.6%, merchant_zip has 449930 missing values with 13.2%, and transaction_error has 3355771 missing values which is 98.4% of the total rows. First let's take a look at "transaction_error". In this case, we should mention that the derived value comes from 'No Error' so the stating error 'No Error' is considered quite enough for solving problems. For the "merchant_state" and "merchant_zip" attributes, in respect of the timeline to complete the project, these types of transactions will be bypassed at this phase.

Unique Values

They rightfully advise that such unique values are also indicative of possible outliers, which are values that fall well outside the expected range and can impact the performance of the model adversely. The EDA report signaled unique value found in feature "transaction_id". In fact this feature is system generated and does not have any significance for target prediction.

Zero Values

EDA reported that feature "total_debt" and "card_index" have zero values. These alerts will be ignored. Debt of zero dollar makes sense for those card holder holding healthy record while card_index is a meaningless identifier for target. Handling for "card_index" will be discussed later.

PII Data

To respect data privacy, all PII data will be removed from data set including "first_name", "last_name", "address", "email", and "birth_month".

High Correlation

High Correlation Removal reported in EDA report is necessary for variable duplication to reduce dataset size and outliers. After reviewing the high correlation alerts, the following attributes will be removed.

As for the columns generated by the system but which do not have any relevance to the prediction made are:

- account_open_date
- card_id
- card_index
- card_number
- credit_limit
- customer_id
- current_age
- cvv_code
- has_chip
- merchant_id
- merchant_state
- merchant_zip
- per_capita_income
- yearly_income

Date Time Features

Chronicling time is a crucial aspect in identifying fraud, as it delineates the trends and sequence of fraudulent activities that take place, allows risk evaluation on an instant basis, and enables the model to be more efficient. Criminals are said to operate on time schedules, thus, time framed transactions or a series of transactions in a short time could be suspicious. Time helps understand the normal behaviour of a client and its deviation as well as aids in fraud detection while cutting down unnecessary detections. Also, temporal context is important in systems that are aimed at preventing fraud in real-time because such systems must take into account the time of the day, regions and times of the year that affect genuine transaction. Correctly measured time variables improve the overall performance of models aimed at detecting fraud in all its forms.

Categorical Variables

It is important to identify and analyze categorical variables as they can greatly impact one's analysis and predictive models. Some categorical variables may need special treatment like encoding, grouping or even excluding them altogether from the analysis if they contain too many categories (high cardinality) or very few observations (low frequency).

Weighted Target Encoding is a novel encoding scheme that applies both global and local statistics to improve the encoding of categorical features. The overall mean (for instance, the overall fraud rate) and the segmented means are blended together using a category frequency driven smoothing constant. The general formula of applied values is computed as follows:

$$(weight * category_mean) + ((1 - weight) * global_mean), \text{ where } weight = n / (n + min_samples).$$

Particularly, this approach is relevant for finding frauds owing to:

- mitigate data sparsity by taking into account both infrequent and frequent patterns of frauds
- increase the robustness of the encodings by incorporating both global and local metrics
- work well with non homogeneous category distributions in the transactional data
- help in improving the signal to noise ratio
- not compromise on the importance of the encoded feature

Moreover, the ability of the method to adaptively smooth in rare categories is its main benefit over basic target encoding, which makes it appropriate for fraud detection which has rare patterns that

abuse the norm. The smoothing parameter can be altered during the process to account for global trends or bias towards specific category fraud rates.

It is crucial to ensure that all categorical variables take a numerical value which is crucial for the subsequent steps of MLOps pipeline namely:

- gender
- card_brand
- card_type
- merchant_city
- merchant_mcc_code
- transaction_error
- transaction_type

Feature Magnitude

Feature magnitude issues can happen when some features in a dataset have different scales. This may impact the efficiency of data analysis algorithms that are scale sensitive.

To begin with, one can define a boxplot as a graphical representation of statistical data used to detect outliers. Outliers are usually values that fall below $Q1 - 1.5IQR$ or above $Q3 + 1.5IQR$ where the first and third quartiles are $Q1$ and $Q3$ respectively, and IQR is the Interquartile Range ($Q3 - Q1$).

A box plot is made up of a box (that's why it's called a box plot) which represents the IQR, a line that shows the median value within the box, and two whiskers extending from the box to represent the range of values covered by $1.5*IQR$ for data. Those lying beyond the whiskers are outliers.

Target Encoding

Finally encoded_df need to map fraud_detected to 0 and 1 to numericalize target column

Duplicate Rows

Dropping duplicate rows does not have big impact against final prediction.

Feature Magnitude

Feature magnitude issues can happen when some features in a dataset have different scales. This may impact the efficiency of data analysis algorithms that are scale sensitive. Standardization scaling techniques was applied to handle such cases before using the data for further analysis or model training.

The following boxplot shows that encoded data has serious feature magnitude issue. Most of features scaled down to zero while the scale of total debts ranging from 0 up to over 450,000. This situation may impact the upcoming deep learning input.

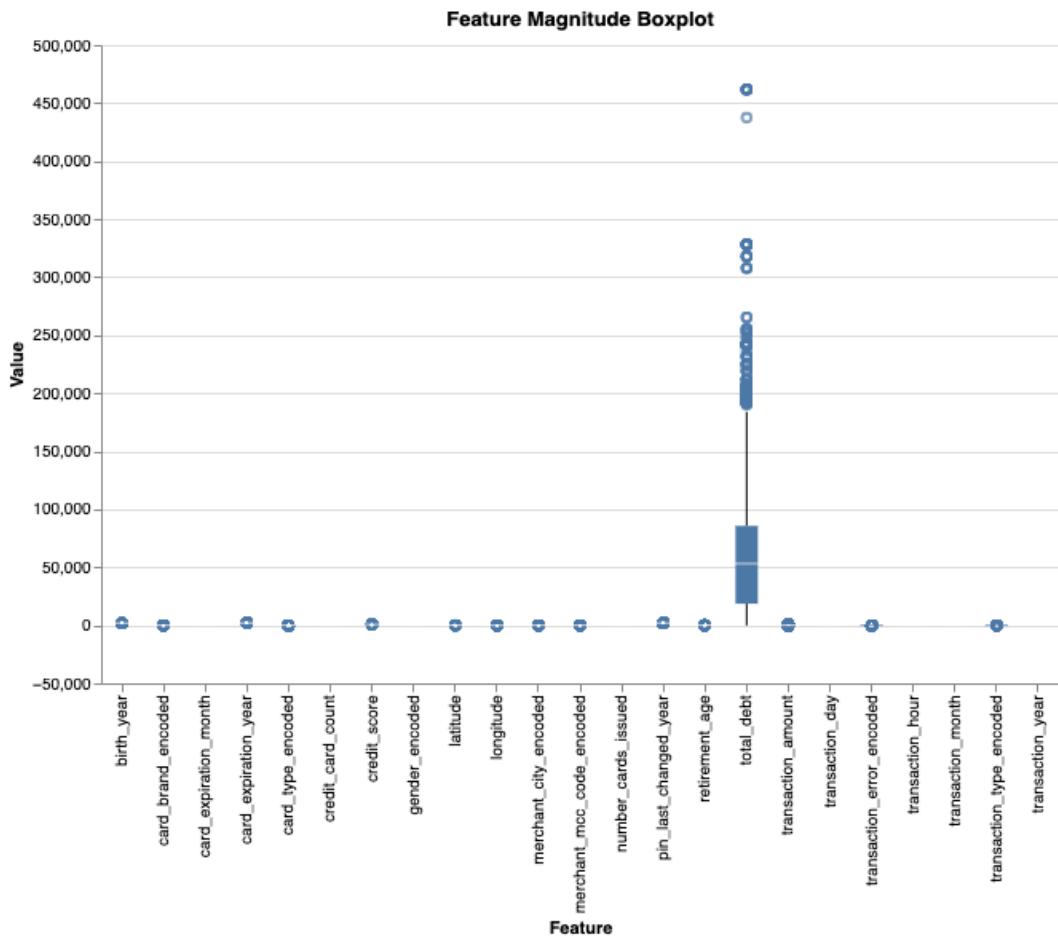


Figure 14 - Feature Magnitude Boxplot before scaling

To solve magnitude issue, Standard Scaler was used to balance all numerical features. Figure 15 shows the improvement after applying scaling method.

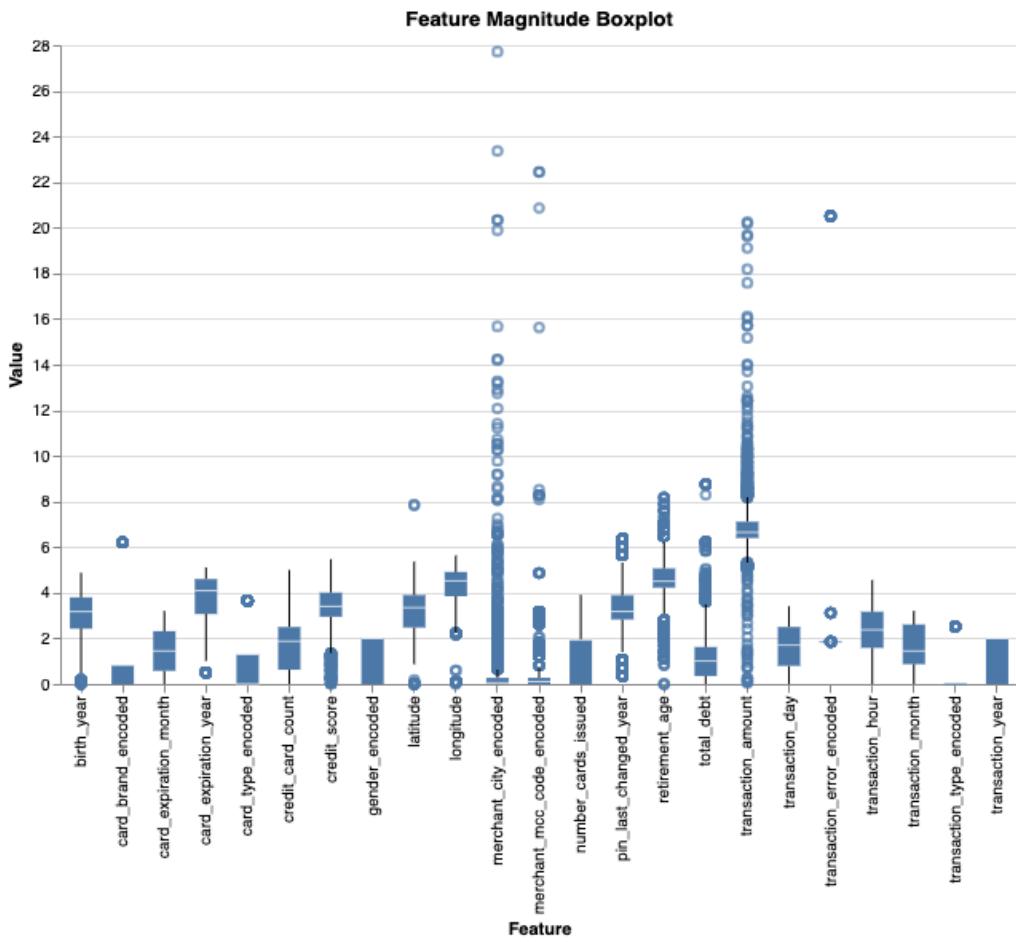


Figure 15 - Feature Magnitude Boxplot after scaling

Outliers

Outliers are observations that deviate significantly from other data points. They can be detected in several ways during Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA). Based on the previous boxplot, it uses 5th and 95th percentile to visualize those outliers.

A study carried out in 2021 compared different outlier detection techniques to help data scientists select an algorithm for building a better model (Agarwal & Gupta, 2021). The researchers concluded that Angel-based Outlier Detection (ABOD) and One-class SVM (OCSVM) techniques improved data analysis and machine learning model performance most across classifiers. In addition, each classifier had specific outlier detection techniques performing best.

Data Distribution

The deviation of data can have an effect on how statistical analysis and machine learning models perform. To address this, the data should be transformed to center at zero and have a standard deviation of unity. This paper will discuss different approaches to dealing with skewed data using Python.

Skewness DataFrame:

shape: (23, 3)

Column	Skewness	Interpretation
---	---	---
str	f64	str
merchant_city_encoded	2.193569	Highly skewed
merchant_mcc_code_encoded	1.845289	Highly skewed
card_type_encoded	1.785501	Highly skewed
transaction_type_encoded	1.530993	Highly skewed
transaction_error_encoded	1.0	Highly skewed
longitude	-0.820656	Moderately skewed
total_debt	0.524274	Moderately skewed
transaction_amount	0.471247	Approximately symmetric
birth_year	-0.454947	Approximately symmetric
card_brand_encoded	-0.407727	Approximately symmetric
latitude	-0.352895	Approximately symmetric
card_expiration_year	-0.326644	Approximately symmetric
credit_score	-0.272157	Approximately symmetric
transaction_hour	0.239463	Approximately symmetric
retirement_age	-0.183508	Approximately symmetric
pin_last_changed_year	0.123006	Approximately symmetric
gender_encoded	-0.064169	Approximately symmetric
number_cards_issued	-0.036223	Approximately symmetric
card_expiration_month	0.022826	Approximately symmetric
transaction_month	-0.012889	Approximately symmetric
transaction_day	-0.011803	Approximately symmetric
credit_card_count	-0.009077	Approximately symmetric
transaction_year	-0.004401	Approximately symmetric

The Box-Cox Transformation calculates the best power transformation for your data that reduces its skewness to make it as close to normal distribution as possible as shown in the following output.

```
Applied Box-Cox to longitude (skewness: -0.821)
Applied Box-Cox to total_debt (skewness: 0.524)
Applied Box-Cox to card_type_encoded (skewness: 1.786)
Applied Box-Cox to merchant_city_encoded (skewness: 2.194)
Applied Box-Cox to merchant_mcc_code_encoded (skewness: 1.845)
Could not transform transaction_error_encoded: Data must not be constant.
Applied Box-Cox to transaction_type_encoded (skewness: 1.531)
Applied Box-Cox to fraud_detected (skewness: 54.087)

Skewness Comparison:
Column | Before | After
-----
birth_year: -0.455 | -0.455
credit_card_count: -0.009 | -0.009
credit_score: -0.272 | -0.272
latitude: -0.353 | -0.353
longitude: -0.821 | -0.329
retirement_age: -0.184 | -0.184
total_debt: 0.524 | -0.014
number_cards_issued: -0.036 | -0.036
pin_last_changed_year: 0.123 | 0.123
transaction_amount: 0.471 | 0.471
card_expiration_year: -0.327 | -0.327
card_expiration_month: 0.023 | 0.023
transaction_year: -0.004 | -0.004
transaction_month: -0.013 | -0.013
transaction_day: -0.012 | -0.012
transaction_hour: 0.239 | 0.239
gender_encoded: -0.064 | -0.064
card_brand_encoded: -0.408 | -0.408
card_type_encoded: 1.786 | 0.557
merchant_city_encoded: 2.194 | 0.020
merchant_mcc_code_encoded: 1.845 | 0.485
transaction_error_encoded: 1.000 | 1.000
transaction_type_encoded: 1.531 | 1.531
fraud_detected: 54.087 | 54.087
```

Feature Selection

Finding feature importance is a process of determining which features in a dataset have the greatest influence on the outcome. This can be useful for identifying data points that should be given more attention or discarded entirely, depending on their impact. One of the most popular methods used to determine feature importance is Random Forest Regressor (RFR). A research paper demonstrated how he used Random Forest Regressor to select features for his medical prediction model (Speiser, 2021).

RFR with Recursive Feature Elimination with Cross Validation (RFECV) is a powerful feature selection technique that can be used in many machine learning applications. This method uses the Random Forest model to identify important features and then recursively eliminates less relevant ones using 5-Fold Cross-Validation. By combining both RFR and RFECV, this approach can reduce overfitting while selecting an optimal subset of features for further analysis. Additionally, it allows us to measure the importance of each feature by calculating its contribution towards predicting target variables accurately.

The following features were selected for our next step - Model Development.

```
Feature Importance:
```

```
shape: (9, 3)
```

Feature	Importance	Percentage
---	---	---
str	f64	f64
merchant_city_encoded	0.191492	25.237267
transaction_amount	0.131399	17.317443
merchant_mcc_code_encoded	0.104897	13.824637
credit_score	0.062163	8.192619
latitude	0.061651	8.125121
total_debt	0.056199	7.406611
transaction_day	0.056067	7.389223
birth_year	0.048848	6.437846
transaction_month	0.046051	6.069233

Model Development

LightGBM represents Light Gradient Boosting Machine and is one of the most effective and efficient machine learning algorithms that is used on large datasets. According to the publication of Huang

(2020), it was LightGBM that developed an improved version that was capable of overcoming challenges of large-scale data which is relevant to most operational environments including fraud detection.

As for our choice for model development, LightGBM is also very fast and efficient. A new efficient technique called GOSS (Gradient-based One-Side Sampling) is employed to remove the majority of data samples required to find a split value which in return, cuts down the cost related to more sample data. Also, it should be noted that LightGBM has out of the box support for categorical features and thus, no heavy pre-processing is required.

Such means that the accuracy is also on a high level and many other classical algorithms in machine learning tasks cannot compete with it. In Huang et al. analysis, AUC (Area Under the Curve) and accuracy from LightGBM was higher than scores from both logistic regression and SVM based models.

It is a good tool for model development as LightGBM implements strategies to deal with missing values and provides regularization to avoid overfitting. In addition, the model is interpretable since it is able to give explanation as to which factors contributed to the predictions made. Thus, the use of LightGBM is likely to assist in effective model building that is characterized by high predictive accuracy and interpretability.

Model Training

The light GBM model was aimed at binary classification and here training and testing was done in an exclusive of focus on binary classification. It used a gbdt method and for column sampling, the model specified an 0.8 feature fraction, round one used 50 early round stopping to avoid any cases of overfitting. The model used 9 features and was tested on a dataset of 2,366,112 data points, which included 808 positive instances and 2,365,304 negative instances. Majority of the necessary training was effective as the best iteration was recorded in the first round where the Area Under the Curve (AUC) scoring was 0.983662 as the model was able to log a binary log loss of 1.23685 on the training set.

Training Output

```
[LightGBM] [Warning] boosting is set=gbdt, boosting_type=gbdt will be ignored. C
[LightGBM] [Warning] feature_fraction is set=0.8, colsample_bytree=1.0 will be i
[LightGBM] [Warning] early_stopping_round is set=50, early_stopping_rounds=50 wi
[LightGBM] [Warning] boosting is set=gbdt, boosting_type=gbdt will be ignored. C
[LightGBM] [Warning] feature_fraction is set=0.8, colsample_bytree=1.0 will be i
[LightGBM] [Info] Number of positive: 808, number of negative: 2365304
[LightGBM] [Info] Auto-choosing row-wise multi-threading, the overhead of testin
```

```

You can set `force_row_wise=true` to remove the overhead.
And if memory is not enough, you can set `force_col_wise=true`.
[LightGBM] [Info] Total Bins 1413
[LightGBM] [Info] Number of data points in the train set: 2366112, number of use
[LightGBM] [Warning] boosting is set=gbdt, boosting_type=gbdt will be ignored. C
[LightGBM] [Warning] feature_fraction is set=0.8, colsample_bytree=1.0 will be i
[LightGBM] [Warning] early_stopping_round is set=50, early_stopping_rounds=50 wi
[LightGBM] [Info] [binary:BoostFromScore]: pavg=0.000341 -> initscore=-7.981855
[LightGBM] [Info] Start training from score -7.981855
Training until validation scores don't improve for 50 rounds
Early stopping, best iteration is:
[1] train's auc: 0.983662    train's binary_logloss: 1.23685 valid's auc: 0.95627

GBMClassifier(boosting='gbdt', early_stopping_rounds=50, feature_fraction=0.8,
              learning_rate=0.01, max_depth=8,
              metric=['auc', 'binary_logloss'], min_child_samples=5,
              n_estimators=1000, objective='binary', random_state=42,
              scale_pos_weight=2927.3564356435645, subsample=0.8, verbose=1)

```

Model Testing

AUC score on the validation set was 0.956276 with a binary log loss of 1.23453. Furthermore, several model parameters for the theory were a scale_pos_weight value of 2927.3564356435645, a max number of 8 and learning rate of 0.01. On the average classification score, the model obtained a score of 0.0146 while on the prediction score it got 0.9563, which shows that this model is reliable in doing binary tasks classification. All other aspects tested aimed at effectiveness and prediction ability delivered positive results giving evidence to findings by Huang et al. (2020).

Testing Output

```

-----
[LightGBM] [Warning] boosting is set=gbdt, boosting_type=gbdt will be ignored. C
[LightGBM] [Warning] feature_fraction is set=0.8, colsample_bytree=1.0 will be i
[LightGBM] [Warning] boosting is set=gbdt, boosting_type=gbdt will be ignored. C
[LightGBM] [Warning] feature_fraction is set=0.8, colsample_bytree=1.0 will be i
[LightGBM] [Warning] boosting is set=gbdt, boosting_type=gbdt will be ignored. C
[LightGBM] [Warning] feature_fraction is set=0.8, colsample_bytree=1.0 will be i
Average Precision Score: 0.0146
AUC Score: 0.9563

```

Model Deployment

The final model was deployed as Open Neural Network Exchange (ONNX) format and this step can be found in the Jupyter Notebook mlops_pipeline.ipynb (<project_root>/project/mlops_pipeline/mlops_pipeline.ipynb). Being a framework-neutral format, ONNX provides an opportunity to create models in one framework and use them in one more model without the need to address compatibility issues between the two models. Moreover, it allows for portable implementation of the models, from cloud servers to edge devices which renders the device agnostic deployment of the models. To achieve this ONNX designed the high-performance computing optimizations that are suitable for production, ones that make ONNX fast and efficient. One of the reasons developers make use of ONNX, an industry-standard model format, is to ensure that their models remain usable in the long term and that they do not succumb to framework lock-in as well as updates and migration become less of a hassle. Lastly, ONNX provides migration across multiple machine learning frameworks, tools and compilers which is ideal for teams working with various technologies during the development process.

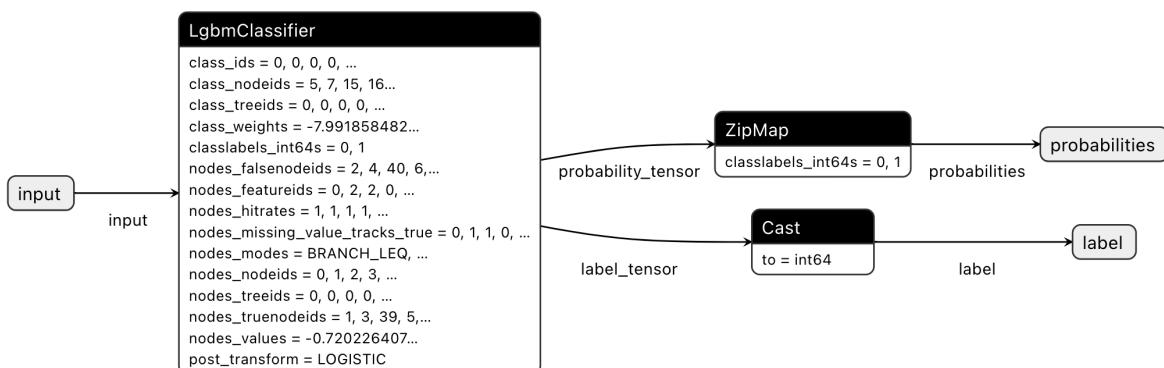


Figure 16 - Final ONNX Model Visualization



Remarks: The original design was planned to upload ONNX model to Minio and allows SpringBoot application load it dynamically. Because of rushing out project time resource, this implementation changed directly to bundle ONNX model into SpringBoot docker image together with other parameter files with .json extension.

Solution Design

After AI model had been built, this section focus on solution designed and implemented. Let's narrow down to the container diagram.

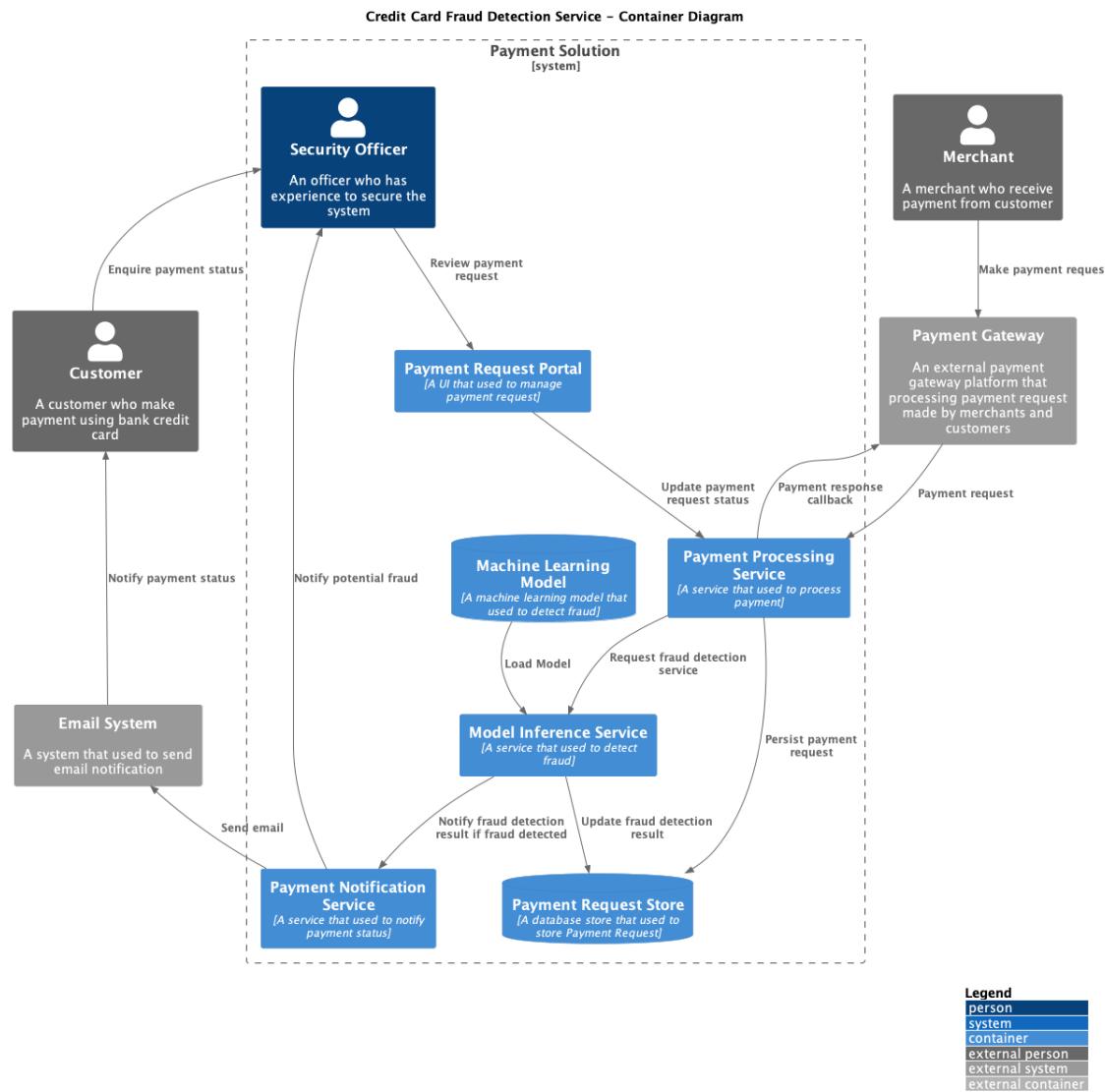


Figure 17 - C4 Container Diagram (Excluding MLOps Pipeline)

Payment Processing Service

Credit Card Fraud Detection Service – Payment Processing Service

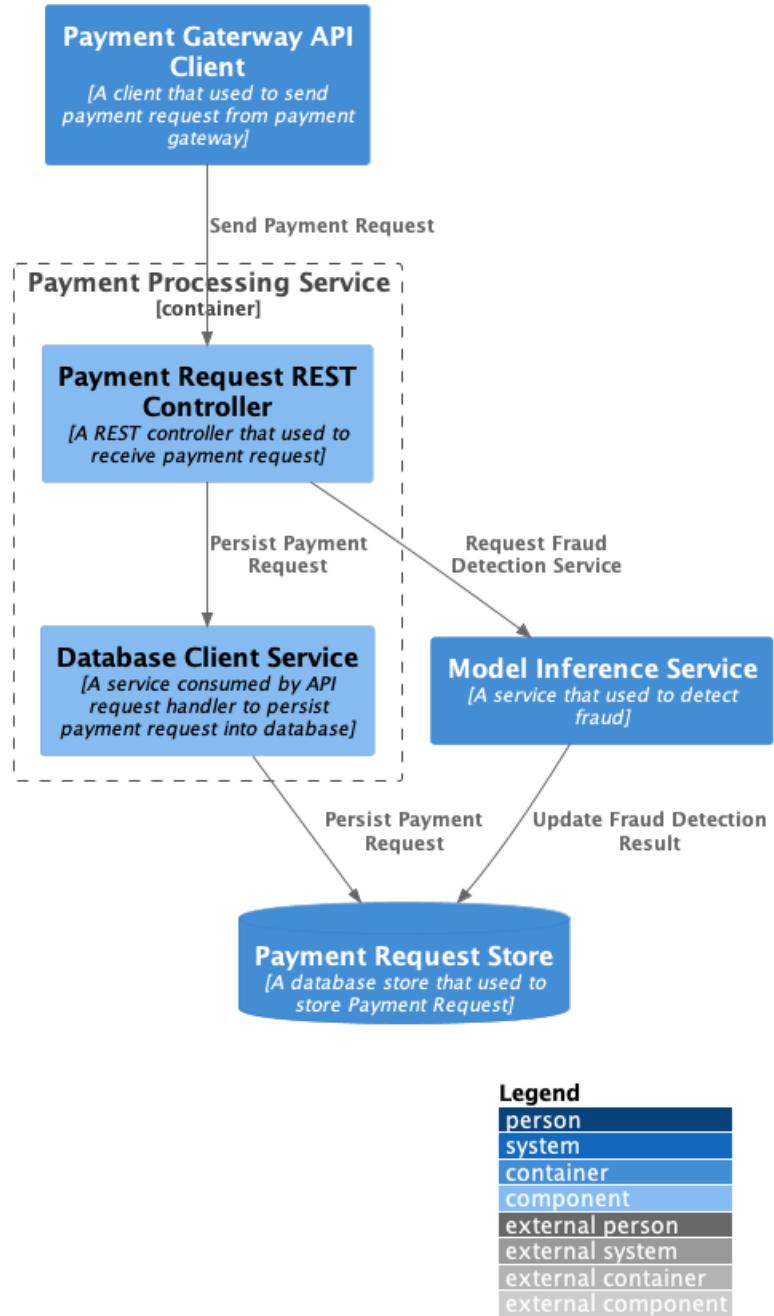


Figure 18 - Payment Processing Service Component Diagram

As it can be seen in Figure 18, the Payment Processing Service, as part of the transversal functions within the Credit Card Fraud Detection Solution, allows receiving payment requests while avoiding the risks . This service contains several components that ensure that payments are made seamlessly.

Payment Gateway sends Payment Request and a REST Controller initiates a service that is the first in the payment request chain. This controller's responsibility is to implement the workflow which consists of initiating the fraudulent detection of the payment and payment data management. In order to check if there is possible fraudulent abuse, the Payment Request Controller sends the request, which contains data, to the Model Inference service. Data comes back to this service which in turn has some actionable data which the controller considers some its relevant data and asleep out. When all operations have been performed to check the fraudulent abuse then Model Inference Service makes any necessary modification updates for the fraud detection.

The Payment Request REST Controller certainly does an extra job, it validates that there exists a payment request concerning the payment which is somewhere in the system. It connects with the database client and ensures that the request on payment is recorded in the Payment Request Store, which is a live payment application service. This ensures therefore that all the information regarding the payment is captured and can be retrieved for use or for record purposes.

Once generally evaluated and the payment request status is updated, it is efficiently transmitted the status back to external payment gateway. This client calls the payment gateway callback interface.

Machine Learning Inference Service

Credit Card Fraud Detection Service – Model Inference Service

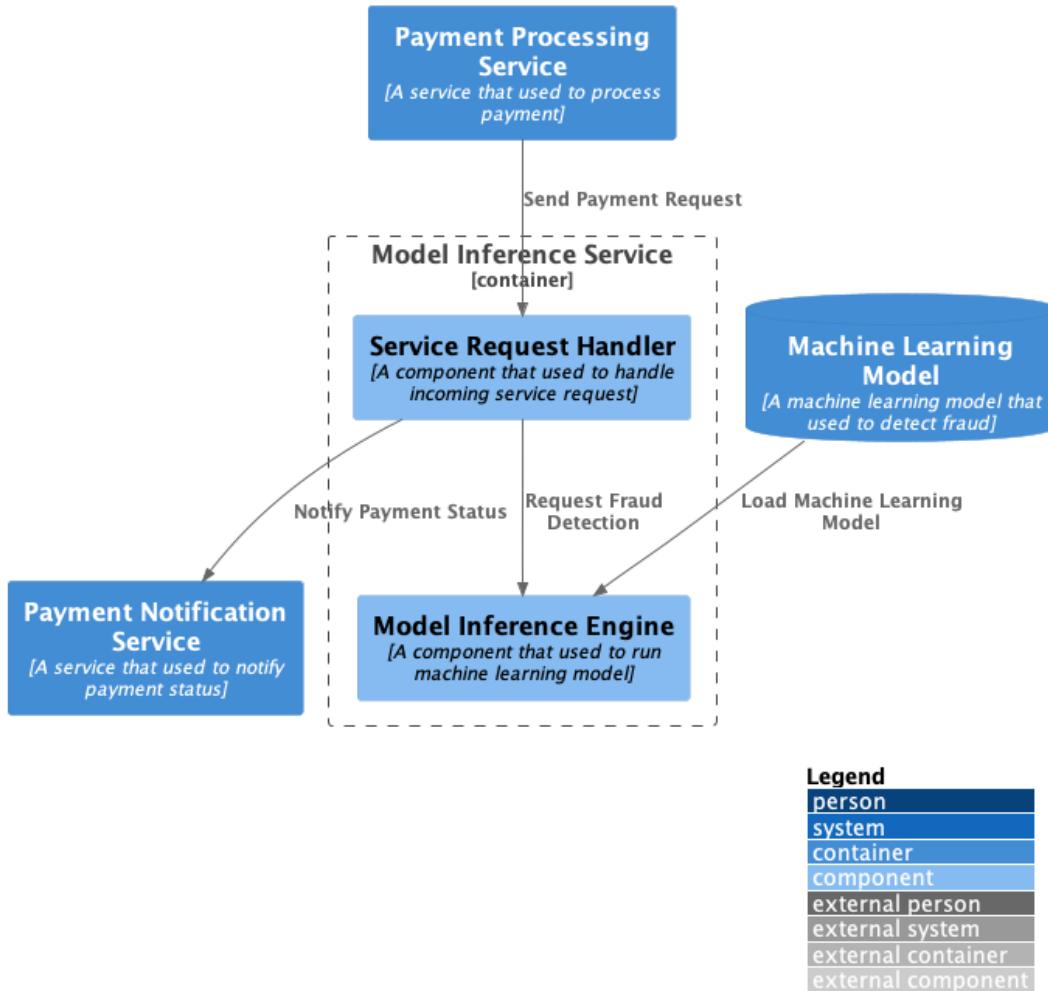


Figure 19 - Model Inference Service Component Diagram

The Model Inference Service is an important part of the Credit Card Fraud Detection Service and is aimed at preventing fraud attempts in a payment order. It serves as the link between the Payment Processing Service and the fraud detection machine learning model. This service makes sure that every payment order has passed through the fraud assessment, and the outcome has been returned to the concerned stakeholders.

The Model Inference Engine is the single engine of the service, which runs the machine learning model using payment data as the input. It engages in a working relationship with the Machine Learning Model that has been uploaded with algorithms and the relevant data to display trends of suspiciousness in the payment requests.

When the fraud detection i.e. review procedure ends, it generates a result indicating whether there exists a chance of the current transaction being fraudulent rather than normal. This result is then routed back to the Payment Processing Service in order to bring level of fraud detection of the corresponding payment request to the appropriate level. Furthermore, the request handler also performs the function of informing interested parties in the state of the payment through the payment notification service in order to ensure that the result of the fraud detection process is indeed notified.

Payment Notification Backend Service

Credit Card Fraud Detection Service – Payment Notification Service

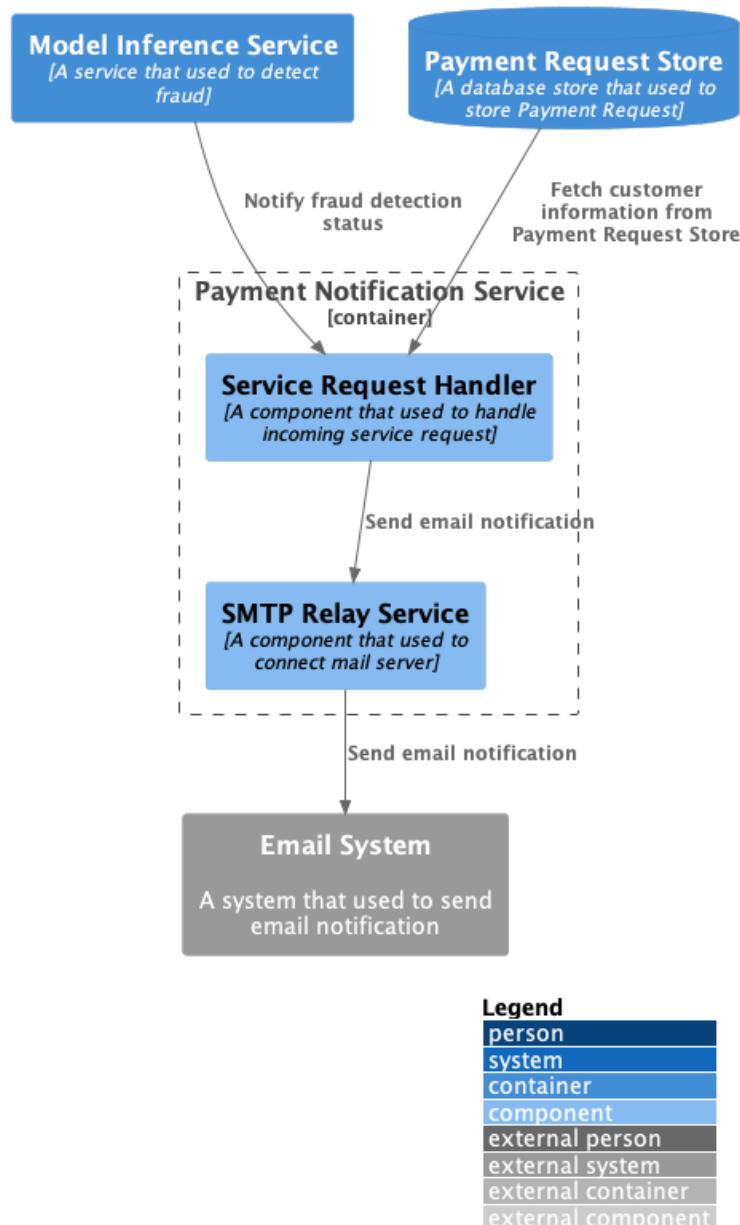


Figure 20 - Payment Notification Service Component Diagram

The Payment Notification Service acts as a communicating channel for reliable and secure intercourse of information between the system, and the customers. The main objective of this service is to provide information to clients about incoming payment requests especially those assessed to be suspicious.

This service in its implementation is quite professional and is designed to be secure against tampering. The request handler only considers the customer ID as the needed parameter. After that the handler

fetches the customer's name and email address which does not compromise personal information and minimizes data breaches.

In addition the service uses the official company email or its variations that were previously constructed for all the purposes of correspondence. Such an approach guarantees orthodoxy and uniformity of the messages as well as the self-defense of the corporation from delictuous phrases. Thus, the Payment Notification Service assists to secure the system and at the same time enables great communication with the clients.

If customers concern their on-hold payment if potential fraud detected, they need to approach security officer for further verification and special handling.

Physical Design and Implementation

Assumption

Because of a limited timeframe of the project and the reason of the PoC purpose, the following technical components did not include in this phase:

- API Gateway (proposed: Kong API Gateway or Hashicorp Consul Connect)
- Authentication and Authorization (proposed: Casdoor and Casbin)
- HTTP Proxy (proposed: Caddy reverse proxy with Casdoor and Casbin integration)
- Message Bus (proposed: Kafka compatible project or NATS messaging)

Fraud Detection Portal (Web UI)

The lives of Web developers, Software Engineers and Graphic Designers are full of the crafting of mockups and wireframes that help in the overall development of an application. Various features and the overall layout of the application is defined with the help of these mockups. But, these mockups and wireframes enable the developers to gain a sense of what the application may look like with these modifying attributes. However, this entire process is diagnosed within the application life cycle of development, which usually begins when a concept gets approved.

Nonetheless, the building of these mockups and wireframes was ignored in the case since practitioners wanted to practice the engineering part of the software rather than focus on finding time-based issues. There is no denying that structural sketches and building system mockups are vital in the development

of systems since they weren't constructed during the cycle or design phase and they assist in linking back to the design model. As the development cycle progresses, the structural sketches and building system mockups are built through the construction of user flows which allow the stakeholders and the outlines of the solutions to make changes prior to the real work being started.

Svelte and SvelteKit with TailwindCSS

For this project, Svelte and SvelteKit have been employed as Single Page Application Web UI framework in which Svelte is a client-side rendering tool while SvelteKit is a server-side rendering and Typescript integrated application. While Java based Enterprise frameworks such as SpringBoot can also serve as web controllers, they do tend to have server-side rendering features which require the user to refresh the page every time any button is pressed, which might on some occasions interfere with the design of the user experience.

Figures 21 and 22 seem to provide a distant glimpse of the UI design but the flow provides a clear demonstration of what the daily operations look like from the perspective of a security officer without requiring too much in terms of coding and time.

The screenshot shows a Chrome browser window with three tabs open. The active tab is titled "Fraud Detection Portal" and displays a table of transaction data. The table has columns for ID, DATE, AMOUNT, TYPE, CITY, and FRAUD. The data shows several transactions from Houston, with one transaction from ONLINE. All transactions are marked as "No" for FRAUD. The browser's address bar shows "localhost:5173".

ID	DATE	AMOUNT	TYPE	CITY	FRAUD
48773890	12/8/2024, 10:15:15 AM	\$146.00	Chip Transaction	Rome	No
25217721	2/28/2020, 1:54:00 PM	\$113.79	Online Transaction	ONLINE	No
25217720	2/28/2020, 12:54:00 PM	\$85.00	Swipe Transaction	Houston	No
25217719	2/28/2020, 12:40:00 PM	-\$85.00	Swipe Transaction	Houston	No
25217718	2/28/2020, 12:39:00 PM	\$16.19	Swipe Transaction	Houston	No
25217717	2/28/2020, 11:20:00 AM	\$119.71	Chip Transaction	Houston	No
25217716	2/28/2020, 11:00:00 AM	\$119.91	Chip Transaction	Houston	No
25217715	2/28/2020, 8:07:00 AM	\$95.00	Chip Transaction	Houston	No
25217714	2/28/2020, 8:05:00 AM	\$14.13	Chip Transaction	Houston	No
25217713	2/28/2020, 8:00:00 AM	-\$95.00	Chip Transaction	Houston	No
25217712	2/27/2020, 1:50:00 PM	\$16.25	Online Transaction	ONLINE	No
25217711	2/27/2020, 11:16:00 AM	-\$82.00	Swipe Transaction	Houston	No
25217710	2/27/2020, 11:14:00 AM	\$19.78	Swipe Transaction	Houston	No
25217709	2/27/2020, 11:13:00 AM	\$102.44	Chip Transaction	Houston	No
25217708	2/27/2020, 11:12:00 AM	\$82.00	Swipe Transaction	Houston	No

Figure 21 - Web Application Home Page

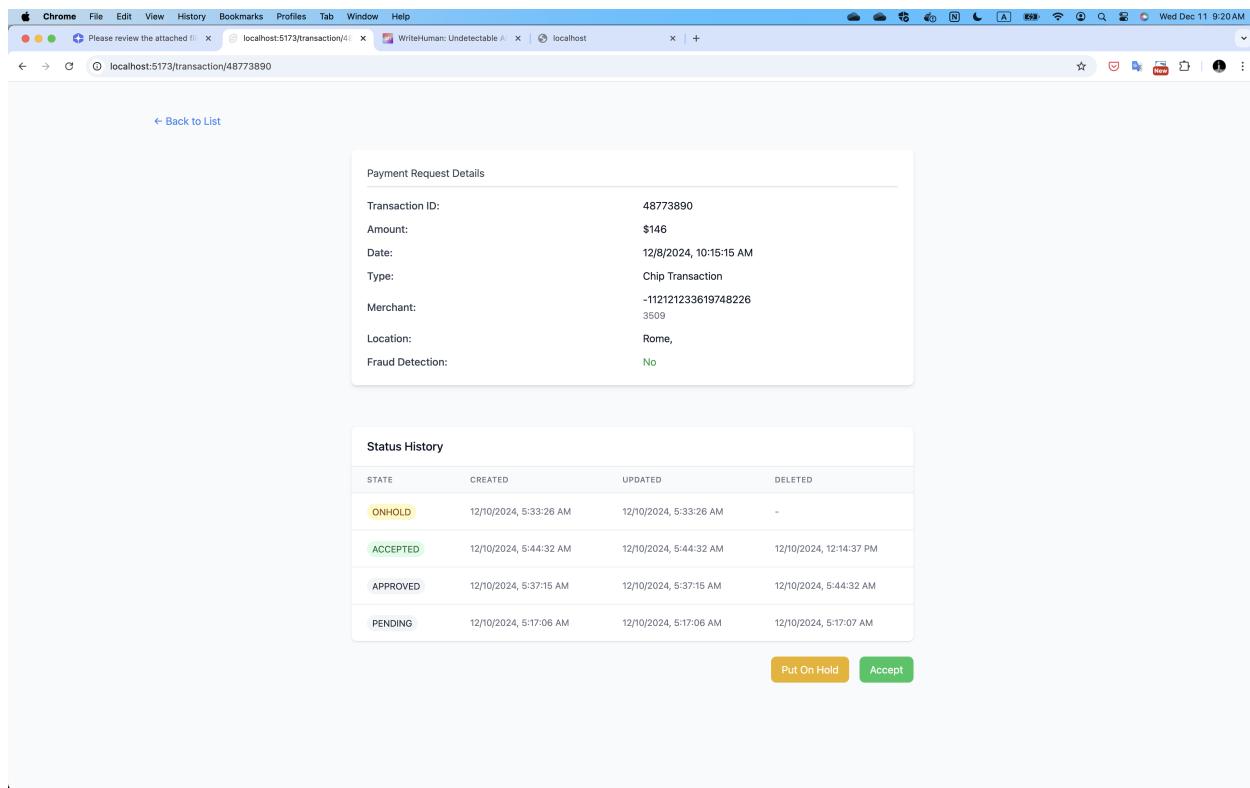


Figure 22 - Payment Request Details (Security Officer Perspective)

Each component in Svelte corresponds to a .svelte file which encapsulates its HTML structure, script, and style elements. New components can be added by adding a new .svelte file, ensuring there's a connection to the other components via props, stores and events. For example, you can use props to specify custom attributes available on the child component, or utilize Svelte stores to allow data sharing between components.

Using the API during the mounting process is done through the `onMount` lifecycle function within the Svelte component, where data is received after the component has loaded.

```
# src/routes/+page.svelte - The main page of SvelteKit application

<script>
    import { goto } from '$app/navigation';
    import SearchBox from '$lib/components/SearchBox.svelte';
    import TransactionTable from '$lib/components/TransactionTable.svelte';
    import { searchTransactions } from '$lib/api';
    import { searchStore } from '$lib/stores/searchStore';
```

```

let transactions = [];
let error = null;
let loading = false;

// Subscribe to the store
$: transactions = $searchStore.transactions;

async function handleSearch(event) {
    try {
        loading = true;
        error = null;
        transactions = await searchTransactions(event.detail);
        searchStore.setSearch(event.detail, transactions);
    } catch (e) {
        error = e.message;
        transactions = [];
    } finally {
        loading = false; // Set loading to false when search completes or fails
    }
}

function handleSelect(event) {
    goto(`/transaction/${event.detail}`);
}
</script>

<h1>Fraud Detection Portal</h1>

<SearchBox initialValue={$searchStore.cardNumber} on:search={handleSearch} />

{#if loading}
    <div class="flex items-center justify-center p-8">
        <div class="animate-spin rounded-full h-12 w-12 border-b-2 border-blue-5">
            <p class="ml-3 text-gray-600">Searching transactions...</p>
        </div>
{:#else if error}
    <div class="bg-red-50 border border-red-200 rounded-lg p-4 mt-4 text-red-700">
        {error}
    </div>
{:#else if transactions.length > 0}
    <TransactionTable
        {transactions}
        on:select={handleSelect}

```

/>
{/if}

```
# src/routes/transaction/[id]/+page.svelte - Payment Request Details Component

<script lang="ts">
    import { onMount } from 'svelte';
    import type { PaymentRequest } from '$lib/types';

    import { getTransactionDetail } from '$lib/api';

    export let transactionId: string;

    let transaction: PaymentRequest | null = null;
    let error: string | null = null;
    let loading = true;

    onMount(async () => {
        try {
            // const transactionData = await fetch(`http://localhost:8080/paymen
            const transactionData = await getTransactionDetail(transactionId);
            transaction = transactionData;
            loading = false;
        } catch (e) {
            error = e instanceof Error ? e.message : 'An error occurred';
            loading = false;
        }
    });
}

</script>
<div class="max-w-4xl mx-auto p-4 space-y-6">
    <!-- Loading State -->
    {#if loading}
        <div class="flex justify-center items-center h-32">
            <div class="animate-spin rounded-full h-12 w-12 border-b-2 border-bl
        </div>
    <!-- Error State -->
    {:else if error}
        <div class="bg-red-50 border border-red-200 rounded-lg p-4 text-red-700">
            <p>{error}</p>
            <button
                class="mt-2 text-sm text-red-600 hover:text-red-800 underline"
                on:click={() => window.location.reload()}>
```

```

        >
            Retry
        </button>
    </div>
<!-- Content -->
{:else}
<!-- Payment Request Details -->
<div class="bg-white rounded-lg p-6 mb-8 shadow-md">
    <h3 class="text-gray-700 mb-4 border-b-2 border-gray-200 pb-2">Payme
    <div class="grid grid-cols-2 gap-y-3 gap-x-8 items-center">
        <div class="font-medium text-gray-700">Transaction ID:</div>
        <div class="text-gray-900">{transaction.id}</div>

        <div class="font-medium text-gray-700">Amount:</div>
        <div class="text-gray-900">${transaction.transactionAmount}</div>

        <div class="font-medium text-gray-700">Date:</div>
        <div class="text-gray-900">{new Date(transaction.transactionDate

        <div class="font-medium text-gray-700">Type:</div>
        <div class="text-gray-900">{transaction.transactionType}</div>

        <div class="font-medium text-gray-700">Merchant:</div>
        <div class="text-gray-900">
            {transaction.merchantId}<br>
            <span class="text-sm text-gray-500">{transaction.merchantMcc
        </div>

        <div class="font-medium text-gray-700">Location:</div>
        <div class="text-gray-900">
            {transaction.merchantCity}, {transaction.merchantState} {tra
        </div>

        <div class="font-medium text-gray-700">Fraud Detection:</div>
        <div class="text-gray-900">
            <span class={transaction.fraudDetected ? 'text-red-600 font-
                {transaction.fraudDetected ? 'Yes' : 'No'}
            </span>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
{/if}
</div>

```

Detail API call can be found in R5.

End to End Integration

Based on previous from conception design, the following sequence diagram illustrates how each components orchestrate together to deliver value to users.

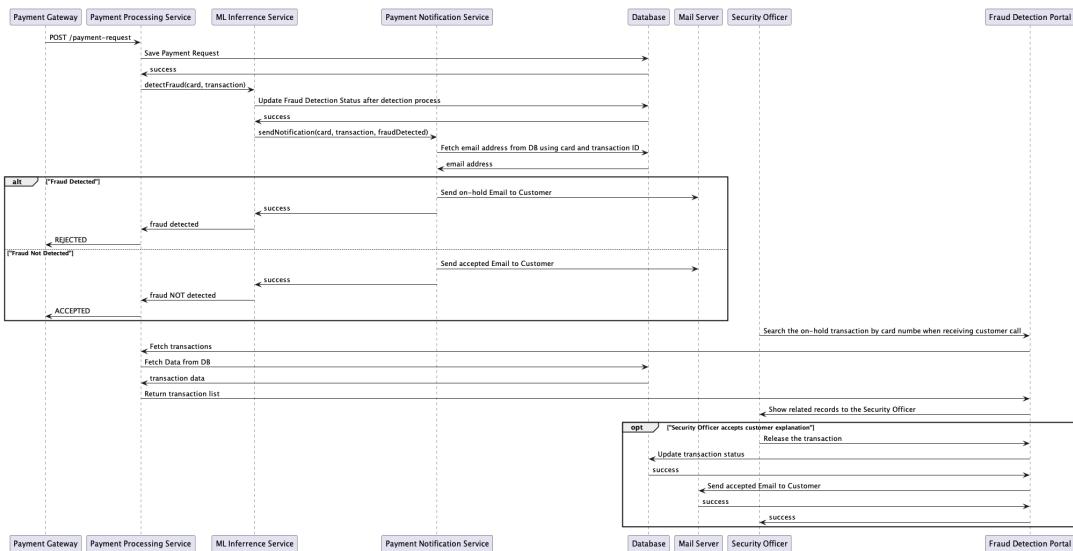


Figure 23 - Sequence Diagram

OpenAPI and OpenAPI Generator

The sequence diagram in Figure 18 is utilized to create the OpenAPI specification for API development. This technique was highly effective as it enabled us to visualize the design and user interactions, thus simplifying the entire process.

The screenshot shows a Chrome browser window with the Swagger Editor extension open. On the left, the OpenAPI specification is displayed in JSON format. On the right, the corresponding API documentation is shown, featuring endpoints like /payment-request and /payment-requests with their respective methods (GET, POST) and descriptions.

```

1  openapi: "3.0.3"
2  info:
3    title: Payment Solution API
4    version: "1.0"
5    servers:
6      - url: http://localhost:8080
7    paths:
8      /payment-request:
9        get:
10       tags:
11         - PaymentRequest
12         operationId: getPaymentRequestById
13         summary: Get a payment request by ID
14         parameters:
15           - name: Authorization
16             in: header
17             required: false
18             description: Authorization token
19             schema:
20               type: string
21             - name: X-API-Key
22               in: header
23               required: false
24               description: API key for authentication
25               schema:
26                 type: string
27             - name: id
28               in: query
29               required: true
30               description: Transaction ID
31               schema:
32                 type: string
33             responses:
34               '200':
35                 description: OK
36                 content:
37                   application/json:
38                     schema:
39                       $ref: '#/components/schemas/PaymentRequest'
40                     example:
41                       id: "123e4567-e89b-12d3-a456-426614174000"
42                       transactionTimestamp: "2024-12-06T03:18:00Z"
43                       transactionAmount: 100.0
44                       transactionType: "PURCHASE"
45                       merchantId: "123e4567-e89b-12d3-a456-426614174000"
46                       merchantCity: "San Francisco"
47                       merchantState: "CA"
48                       merchantZip: "94105"
49                       merchantMccCode: "5411"
50                       fraudDetected: false
51
52

```

Figure 24 - OpenAPI Spec Preview in Swagger Editor

OpenAPI has numerous advantages and allows for automated integration testing as well as debugging. It integrates platforms and applications easily, making it easier to ensure interoperability of separate pieces. Outsourcing projects to human developers who depend on a mix of language paradigms becomes less troubling, as OpenAPI functions as a universal interface all people and machines can comprehend.

Generating an interface for a SpringBoot Rest Controller bundled inside gradle task is one of the most beneficial features of Open API. It serves to reduce time spent on development because boilerplate code is generated automatically, minimizing the chances of error and inconsistency. OpenAPI guarantees that the endpoint services are in perfect alignment with the design, resulting in an accurate, reliable and high-quality API.

```

// inside build.gradle

openApiGenerate {
    generatorName = "spring"
    inputSpec = "$projectDir/src/main/resources/payment-solution-apis.yaml"
    outputDir = "$buildDir/generated-sources/openapi"
    apiPackage = "cp630oc.paymentsolution.paymentprocessingservice.api"

```

```

modelPackage = "cp630oc.paymentsolution.paymentprocessingservice.model"
configOptions = [
    dateLibrary: "java8",
    interfaceOnly: "true",
    useSpringBoot3: "true",
    skipDefaultInterface: "true",
    useTags: "true",
    documentationProvider: "springdoc",
    openApiNullable: "false",
    useOptional: "false",
    swaggerAnnotations: "false",
    useSpringController: "true"
]
templateDir = "$projectDir/src/main/resources/api"
}

```

OpenAPI facilitates early debugging of discrepancies and breakages that are associated with the integration of the API due to its capacity to validate the delivered code. Validating the code against specifications is increasingly becoming crucial, especially for complicated API, as it saves the specialists time and shields the systems from bugs.

SpringBoot Framework v3.1.5 with Java 17

As part of the course requirements, we are expected to employ the use of Java-based Enterprise Computing as part of the project. Once we examined the current most recent technologies in the industry, I chose SpringBoot.

Back in the 1990s, EJB and associated technologies had a reputation for being advanced technology and were embraced on a large scale. But a lot has changed over the decades in terms of technology. There is a trend in a lot of businesses today to embrace cloud computing and microservice architecture. This change is caused predominantly by the requirement for horizontal scaling capabilities now being a priority when compared to vertical scaling capabilities which has always been the focus in the past.

Another factor that explains why I selected SpringBoot in preference to EJB related technologies is that the latter has a considerably large memory footprint. Computer resource requirement of EJB related technologies are relatively high which is an issue for laptops or a personal computer that can not support such architectures.

As the initial goal was to build three separate microservices, multilayered Payment Processing Service, ML Inference Service and Payment Notification Service along with deploying them within a service mesh architecture, it did appear to be somewhat over-engineered while reviewing the setup. A better provision was reached which encompassed enveloping the three microservices within a single SpringBoot application.

Project Skeleton

The following UML class diagram outlines the project skeleton. This can help reader understand how the SpringBoot project source code was organized to match the above C4 component diagrams and BPMN model.

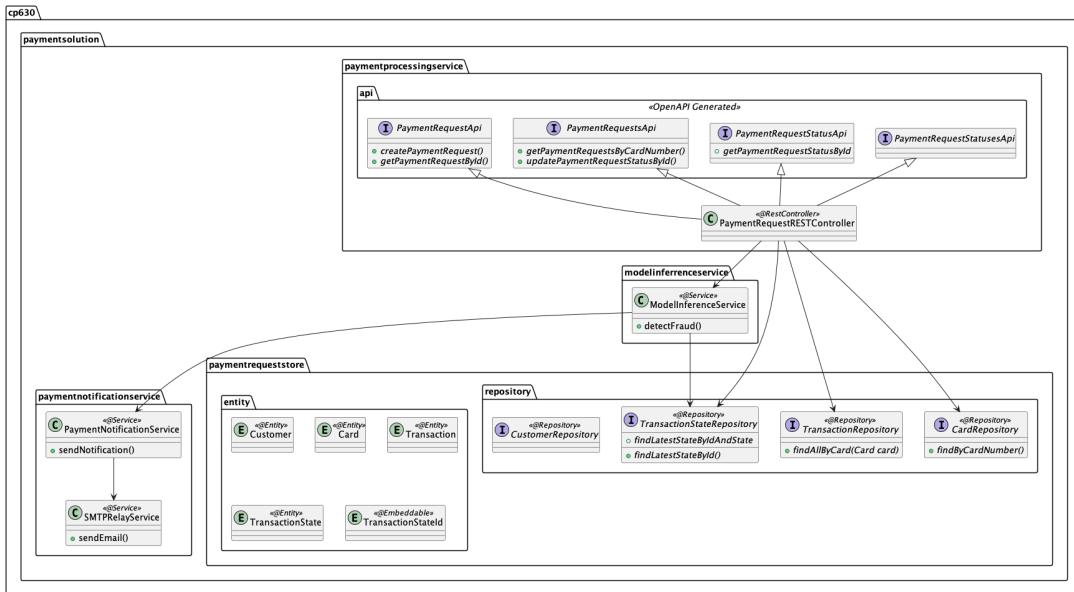


Figure 25 - Preliminary UML Class Diagram

Rest Controller

In a Spring Boot application, the Rest Controller `PaymentRequestRESTController` provides the endpoints allowing the application to handle the incoming HTTP requests which responds to the business logic of the application. With respect to the Payment Anti-Fraud Solution, the Payment Request REST Controller allows handling the payment request received, validating the data sent and communicating with class `ModellInferenceService` that process, store and analyze the data to check for fraud.

This project incorporates the OpenAPI Generator that simplifies the development of the Rest Controller.

The OpenAPI Generator generates the base code for the various REST API endpoints based on the OpenAPI specification that was submitted. This eliminates overlap during coding and reduces a lot of time when developing the features. A PaymentRequestRESTController class is created, and this class is modified to implement the logic specific to the endpoint /payment-request. For instance, when a payment request is made, the controller checks the contents of the request and if they are correct, a transaction is created and stored with the information in the database. The information is then sent to the ML Inference Service for fraud detection. Finally, the results from this investigation are delivered to the client and the Payment Notification Service receives the necessary status updates.

```
package cp630oc.paymentsolution.paymentprocessingservice;
...
import cp630oc.paymentsolution.paymentprocessingservice.api.PaymentRequestApi;
import cp630oc.paymentsolution.paymentprocessingservice.api.PaymentRequestStatus
import cp630oc.paymentsolution.paymentprocessingservice.api.PaymentRequestStatus
import cp630oc.paymentsolution.paymentprocessingservice.api.PaymentRequestsApi;
...
/**
 * The payment request REST controller which implements the PaymentRequestApi in
 * by OpenAPI generator.
 */
@RestController
@CrossOrigin(
    origins = "*",
    allowedHeaders = {
        "Content-Type",
        "Accept",
        "Origin",
        "X-Notification",
        "Authorization"
    },
    methods = {
        RequestMethod.GET,
        RequestMethod.POST,
        RequestMethod.PUT,
        RequestMethod.DELETE,
        RequestMethod.OPTIONS
    },
    exposedHeaders = {
        "Access-Control-Allow-Origin",
        "Access-Control-Allow-Credentials"
    }
)
public class PaymentRequestRESTController implements PaymentRequestApi, PaymentR
```

```

/**
 * Create a payment request matched with operationId in payment-solution-api
 *
 * @param request The request body.
 * @param Authorization The x-authorization header.
 * @param xApiKey The x-api-key header.
 * @param xNotification The x-notification header.
 * @return The response entity.
 */
@Override
public ResponseEntity<CreatePaymentRequestResponse> createPaymentRequest(@Va
...
}

/**
 * Get all payment requests.
 *
 * @param Authorization The authorization header.
 * @param xApiKey The x-api-key header.
 * @return The response entity.
 */
@Override
public ResponseEntity<PaymentRequest> getPaymentRequestById(String id, Optio
...
}

/**
 * Get all payment requests.
 *
 * @param Authorization The authorization header.
 * @param xApiKey The x-api-key header.
 * @return The response entity.
 */
@Override
public ResponseEntity<List<PaymentRequest>> getPaymentRequestsByCardNumber(S
...
}

/**
 * Get all payment requests.
 *
 * @param Authorization The authorization header.
 * @param xApiKey The x-api-key header.
 * @return The response entity.
*/

```

```

        */
    @Override
    public ResponseEntity<List<PaymentRequestStatus>> getPaymentRequestStatusesB
    ...
}

/**
 * Get all payment requests.
 *
 * @param Authorization The authorization header.
 * @param xApiKey The x-api-key header.
 * @return The response entity.
 */
@Override
public ResponseEntity<PaymentRequestStatus> getPaymentRequestStatusById(Stri
...
}

/**
 * Update payment request status by id.
 *
 * @param request The request body.
 * @param Authorization The x-authorization header.
 * @param xApiKey The x-api-key header.
 * @param xNotification The x-notification header.
 * @return The response entity.
 */
@Override
public ResponseEntity<PaymentRequestStatus> updatePaymentRequestStatusById(U
...
}
}

```

At the front end SvelteKit is used to create modern, responsive and interactive user interfaces. The API interaction of SvelteKit with the Spring Boot Rest Controller is implemented through an API service, api.ts which is written in TypeScript that resides within the SvelteKit project. This service allows to abstract the details of the API end-point on the backend from the client-side application. For instance, when a security officer makes a card related payment requests query using the front end, the SvelteKit application contact at /payment-requests endpoint using searchTransactions function. The function takes care of settings such as Content-Type, Authorization, and other custom headers or payloads.

The sequence of operations starts with SvelteKit accepting the details of the payment from the user using its flexible forms and posting the information in the form of a JSON object to the address

/payment-requests of the backend. The api.ts module provides the details for composing HTTP requests including handling of errors and responses. It guarantees that the transfer of data from the frontend to the backend is safe and efficient.

```
# api.ts

import type { PaymentRequest, PaymentRequestStatus, UpdatePaymentRequestStatusBy

// Payment Solution API Endpoint
const API_BASE = import.meta.env.VITE_PAYMENT_REQUEST_API_URL;

const headers = {
  'Content-Type': 'application/json',
  'Accept': 'application/json',
  'Authorization': `Bearer ${import.meta.env.VITE_API_TOKEN}`,
  'X-Notification': 'true',
};

export async function searchTransactions(cardNumber: string): Promise<PaymentReq
...
}

export async function getTransactionDetail(id: string): Promise<PaymentRequest>
...
}

export async function getTransactionStateHistory(id: string): Promise<PaymentReq
...
}

export async function updateTransactionState(request: UpdatePaymentRequestStatus
...
}
```

Dependency Injection

SpringBoot is the widely used framework for building Java applications. It offers a Dependency Injection (DI) feature that allows developers to manage and configure application components. DI is a design pattern for loosening the coupling between components, which makes it easier to design, test, and maintain the code. With respect to SpringBoot, once a component is created, it is often necessary to 'autowire' dependencies into it. If the component has a dependency, SpringBoot will "autowire" this

dependency instead of forcing the component to build or search for it. This is done by placing the @Autowired annotation on fields, constructors, and methods where the dependency is necessary. Autowiring is normally done in conjunction with the Singleton design pattern which restricts the number of instances of a class within an application. SpringBoot is set by default to create components as singletons, meaning that every time a component that has been modified is autocreated, the same instance is made, and will be used wherever it's needed. This makes optimal use of available resources and guarantees uniformity of the application at all times.

```
package cp630oc.paymentssolution.paymentprocessingservice;
...
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
...
import cp630oc.paymentssolution.modelinferenceservice.ModelInferenceService;
...
/**
 * The payment request REST controller which implements the PaymentRequestApi in
 * by OpenAPI generator.
 */
@RestController
@CrossOrigin(
    origins = "*",
    allowedHeaders = {
        "Content-Type",
        "Accept",
        "Origin",
        "X-Notification",
        "Authorization"
    },
    methods = {
        RequestMethod.GET,
        RequestMethod.POST,
        RequestMethod.PUT,
        RequestMethod.DELETE,
        RequestMethod.OPTIONS
    },
    exposedHeaders = {
        "Access-Control-Allow-Origin",
        "Access-Control-Allow-Credentials"
    }
)
public class PaymentRequestRESTController implements PaymentRequestApi, PaymentR
...
    @Autowired
```

```

private ModelInferenceService modelInferenceService;
...
/**
 * Create a payment request matched with operationId in payment-solution-api
 *
 * @param request The request body.
 * @param Authorization The x-authorization header.
 * @param xApiKey The x-api-key header.
 * @param xNotification The x-notification header.
 * @return The response entity.
 */
@Override
public ResponseEntity<CreatePaymentRequestResponse> createPaymentRequest(@Va
    ...
    // Detect fraud
    logger.debug("[{}] Detecting fraud ...", TAG);
    boolean fraudDetected = modelInferenceService.detectFraud(card, savedTra
    logger.debug("[{}] Fraud detected: {}", TAG, fraudDetected);
    ...
}
...
}

```

JPA and Hibernate

SpringBoot simplifies the development process through its JPA, Hibernate and @Entity and @Repository annotations. JPA also provides a level of abstraction over JDBC, allowing for easier application to database interactions. Hibernate is one of the JPA specification implementations that adds additional features such as caching and dirty checking. The @Entity annotation indicates that a Java class will be treated as an entity which will be mapped to a database table. Each instance of the entity will correspond to one row in the table while the entity's fields will correspond to the columns of the table. This enhances the interaction of the programmer with the database on the object oriented level. To indicate that some class is functioning as a repository and should be automatically discovered via Spring's component scan the interface must be annotated with @Repository. This annotation enhances the efficiency of coding and automatic code generation by minimizing the amount of boilerplate and automatically generating bean definition language files. It translates any technology-driven specific exceptions into non-thread-safe unified data access exceptions of the Spring framework. The efforts of JPA, Hibernate, and the incorporated annotations @Entity and @Repository are resulted in fast development since they cut down manual effort in coding which makes code reuse and maintainability better.

Also, it makes it possible for the developers to create business logic rather than concern themselves with the complexities of a database which in turn boosts productivity and effectiveness.

All entity classes and repositories interface can be found in pacakge cp630.paymentsolution.paymentrequeststore package or can be found in the class diagram.

```
package cp630oc.paymentsolution.paymentprocessingservice;
...
/**
 * The payment request REST controller which implements the PaymentRequestApi in
 * by OpenAPI generator.
 */
@RestController
@CrossOrigin(
    origins = "*",
    allowedHeaders = {
        "Content-Type",
        "Accept",
        "Origin",
        "X-Notification",
        "Authorization"
    },
    methods = {
        RequestMethod.GET,
        RequestMethod.POST,
        RequestMethod.PUT,
        RequestMethod.DELETE,
        RequestMethod.OPTIONS
    },
    exposedHeaders = {
        "Access-Control-Allow-Origin",
        "Access-Control-Allow-Credentials"
    }
)
public class PaymentRequestRESTController implements PaymentRequestApi, PaymentR
    ...
    @Autowired
    private TransactionRepository transactionRepository;
    ...
    @Autowired
    private TransactionStateRepository transactionStateRepository;
    ...
/**
```

```

    * Create a transaction.
    * @param card
    * @param request
    * @return
    * @throws Exception
    */
private Transaction createTransaction(Card card, CreatePaymentRequestRequest

    try {
        ...
        // Save transaction
        logger.debug("[{}] Saving transaction ...", TAG);
        Transaction savedTransaction = transactionRepository.save(transaction);
        if (savedTransaction == null) {
            logger.debug("[{}] Failed to save transaction", TAG);
            throw new Exception("Failed to save transaction");
        }
        logger.debug("[{}] Transaction saved: {}", TAG, savedTransaction.getTransactionId());
        transactionRepository.flush();
        ...
        // Save transaction state
        logger.debug("[{}] Saving transaction state ...", TAG);
        TransactionState savedTransactionState = transactionStateRepository.save(transactionState);
        if (savedTransactionState == null) {
            logger.debug("[{}] Failed to save transaction state", TAG);
            throw new Exception("Failed to save transaction state");
        }
        logger.debug("[{}] Transaction state saved: {}", TAG, savedTransactionState);
        transactionStateRepository.flush();
        ...
    } catch (Exception e) {
        throw new Exception("Failed to create transaction: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}
...

```

ML Inference Service and Microsoft ONNXRuntime

Microsoft's ONNXRuntime is an execution engine designed to work with onnx (open neural network exchange) models with a focus on performance. As cross-platform versions of trained machine learning models, ONNX models make ONNXRuntime an all purposeful means to run machine learning models, in addition to embedding them inside a SpringBoot application.

For instance, in the case of a machine learning inference service, ONNXRuntime can be employed inside a SpringBoot-based app to support the deployment of an ONNX model. In this, ONNX Runtime is embedded into a SpringBoot application as a normal practice while developing a machine learning model. For example, a service class called ModelInferenceService can be designed which also has functions to load the ONNX model, apply the model to a data and get the result of the prediction.

In the service of the model inference class, the onnxruntime is invoked and in the process, the onnx model is saved into it. Usually, this is achieved by a method which is invoked during the construction of the service. This entails loading the model file which is in onnx format from an effective location and subsequently loading it into the onnx runtime.

After loading the model, the instance of the ModelInferenceService class is able to take an input data and run the model on it. This is accomplished within a function which takes the input data as an argument, processes it into a form compatible with the model, and inputs the data into the ONNXRuntime. The data is then processed and a prediction result is generated by the ONNXRuntime.

```
package cp6300c.paymentssolution.modelinferenceservice;

import ai.onnxruntime.*; // import Microsoft ONNXRuntime
...

/**
 * Detect fraud using the loaded ONNX model
 *
 * @param card Card information
 * @param transaction Transaction information
 * @param notificationEnabled boolean indicating if notification is enabled
 * @return boolean indicating if fraud is detected
 */
public boolean detectFraud(Card card, Transaction transaction, boolean notif
    // Run inference
    logger.debug("[{}] Running inference...", TAG);
    OrtSession.Result results = session.run(inputs);

    // Get the label output
    Optional<OnnxValue> labelOptional = results.get("label");

    // Check if the label output is present
    if (!labelOptional.isPresent()) {
        throw new RuntimeException("Label output not found in model
    }
```

```

    // Get the label output
    OnnxValue labelOutput = labelOptional.get();

    // Check if the label output is an OnnxTensor
    if (!(labelOutput instanceof OnnxTensor)) {
        throw new RuntimeException("Expected OnnxTensor output but g
    }

    // Get the label tensor
    OnnxTensor labelTensor = (OnnxTensor) labelOutput;

    // Get the label array
    long[] labelArray = (long[]) labelTensor.getValue();

    // Get the fraud detection result
    boolean fraudDetected = (labelArray[0] == 1);
    ...
}

...

```

Code Diagram

Because the project scope is small, C4 Code Diagram (UML class) was skipped too due to short project timeline. The code structure of this project can be referenced to project github repository at <https://github.com/reidlai/cp630-final-project/tree/master/project/payment-solution/src/main/java/cp630oc/paymentsolution>

Deployment

This project scope is very small. To speed up and prepare local demo environment, Docker Compose was used instead of Kubernetes or Minikube to simplify server setting in local machine for fast deployment.

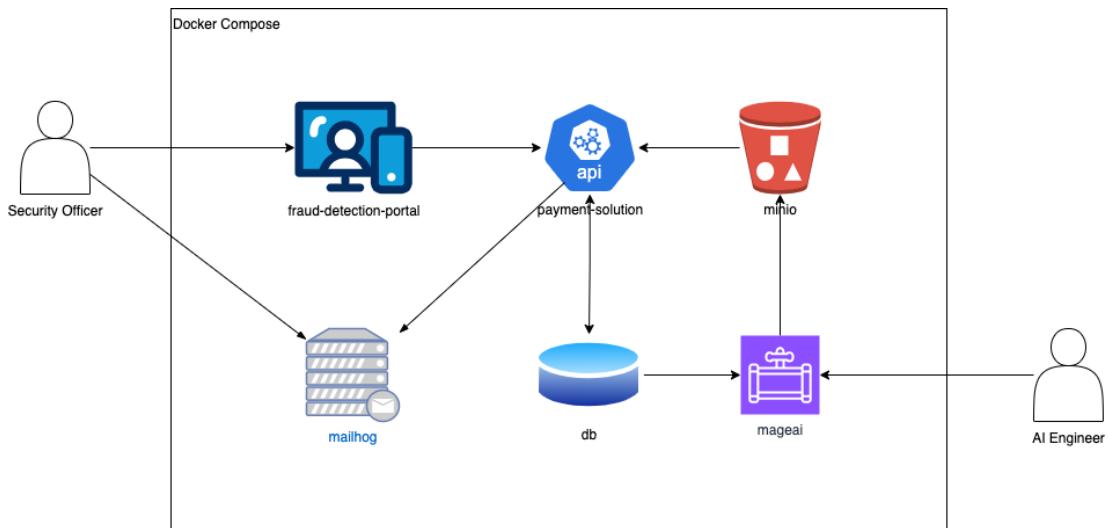


Figure 26 - Docker Compose Deployment Overview

The scope of the project was small plus it was meant to serve as a proof of concept; hence, simplicity, speed, and local development buffer were deemed to be the top priorities in the deployment strategy. The entire team had to work in the same environment, so in order to speed up the testing phase, and deploy multiple services, docker compose was used. This method maintains the basic advantages of containerization while omitting high level orchestration tools such as Kubernetes.

A single docker compose file was used in this project as it has many benefits when all services, networks, and volumes are required to be spun up with ease. This makes the development teams lives easier as a single command brings up the entire environment. In this very project, docker compose was used as an orchestrator for a broad spectrum of containers like: the payment processing services, postgresql database, fraud detection service, Object Minio storage, and MailHog.

The main objective was to develop a working solution that would be suitable for local testing and relating to being offline. In this case, Docker Compose comes in handy since the developer is able to deploy the entire stack on his workstation without the need to configure a cluster or have a cloud infrastructure. Since the project is developed via the use of Docker Compose, every member of the project can have the same or similar environment on their machines assuring the uniformity of the development, testing and deployment environments.

Taking into consideration the time constraints and the goals set for this project, employing Docker Compose was the simplest means of deploying and thorough testing of the system's functionalities in entirety with no need to spend time learning or configuring supranational tools such as Kubernetes. The project consists of a number of microservices (payment processing, fraud detection and notification services), and there is no need for this, since Docker Compose facilitate the communication

between these services by providing the necessary containers and integrating networking between them automatically.

Docker Compose was suitable for this PoC, however, the solution has been developed with scalability and future deployment cases in mind. By the time the project matures and is ready for the production phase, other tools for orchestration such as Docker Swarm or Kubernetes can provide support for load balancing, enhanced availability, and better deployment features.

The Docker Swarm application attaches support for the Docker Compose format to help with the optimal management of configurations written in docker-compose.yml. Using Docker Compose can help ease the process of configuring a project for a distributed cluster environment, making it very straightforward. Docker Swarm is exceptionally powerful because it offers service replication, load balancing, and node failover, making the solution perfect for small to medium production use. There is no need for a deep learning curve because Docker CLI is already tightly integrated with Docker Swarm. This technology can be deployed to the cloud or on-site on several nodes, making it resilient and more efficient than deploying it on a single machine.

Kubernetes, aliases K8s, is currently the most popular and used container orchestration tool with capabilities such as auto-scaling, service discovery, rolling updates and self-healing. It horizontally scales the services the system offers, which is vital for a fraud detection system that needs to handle a very high number of transactions in real time. Such a versatility enables a system to accommodate increased transaction and user traffic. Robust networking (such as ingress controllers for routing traffic) and security features (such as role-based access control and factoring in secrets management) which are necessary for production deployments are offered by Kubernetes. All major providers of cloud technology (AWS EKS, Google GKE, Azure AKS etc), endorse the use of Kubernetes, hence easing the process of cloud deployment for better accessibility. It is easily integrated into a CI/CD pipeline, which allows for deployments, testing, and even monitoring to be automated. This is going to enhance the delivery workflow of the later iterations.

If there is a need to transform a Docker Compose file into a Kubernetes Deployment and StatefulSet manifests, Kompose can be used to create the required Kubernetes resource files from the Docker config automatically.

Quick Start

Git Pull Repository

This whole project source code can be found at my GitHub repository <https://github.com/reidlai/cp630-final-project>. Everyone can use git to pull the repository by the following command.

```
$> git clone https://github.com/reidlai/cp630-final-project
```

Docker Image and Docker Compose

Run the following command to start all container instances using docker compose without installation.

```
$> cd cp630-final-project  
$> docker compose up
```

Docker compose will pull all pre-built images from my Docker Hub repository.

Or individual container can be pulled by following command

```
$> docker pull reidlai/cp630-mageai  
$> docker pull reidlai/cp630-payment-solution  
$> docker pull reidlai/cp630-fraud-detection-portal
```

Built from Source

[data-processing sub-project](#)

This sub-project can directly run MageAI docker image with volume binding with default folder

```
$> cd $FINAL_PROJECT_HOME/project/data-processing  
$>  
$> # After docker running, can use browser to visit http://localhost:6789  
$> docker run -it -p 6789:6789 -v $(pwd):/home/src mageai/mageai /app/run_app.sh
```

[mlops-pipeline sub-project](#)

This is just a placeholder folder which maintain copy of Jupyter Notebook and pre-built staging folder "data". Before running steps in Jupyter notebook, please make Python 3.11 is install and install required modules as the following command.

```
$> cd $FINAL_PROJECT_HOME/project/mllops-pipeline  
$> pip install -r requirements.txt  
$> # Dockerfile is also available in this folder
```

payment-solution sub-project

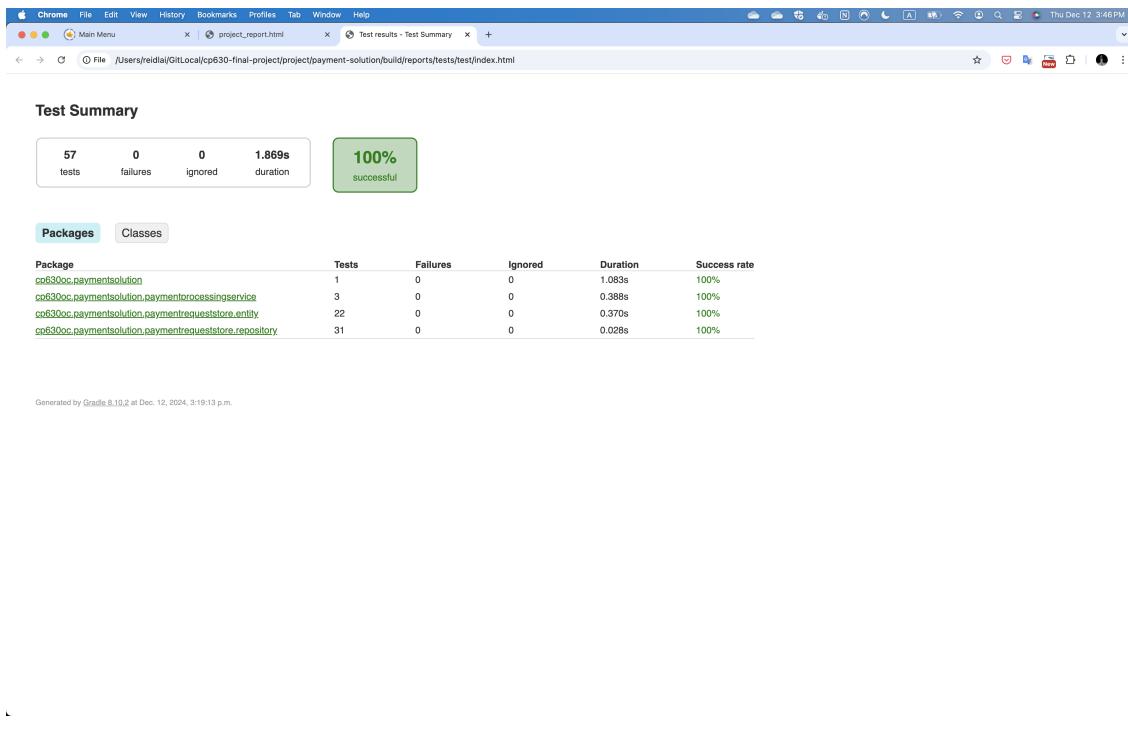
This sub-project is required Java 17 SDK and Gradle 8.10 pre-installed. After installation, the following command can be run to build app.jar. But please do not run app.jar because there is dependency on PostgreSQL 16 and MailHog. Gradle command below can be used to run OpenAPI Generator, unit tests, jar building, and javadoc generation.

```
$> cd $FINAL_PROJECT_HOME/project/mllops-pipeline  
$> gradle clean build  
$> # Dockerfile is also available in this folder
```

In addition, all unit tests can run as the following command **but test coverage of this sub-project did not reach 80% due to limited time frame**.

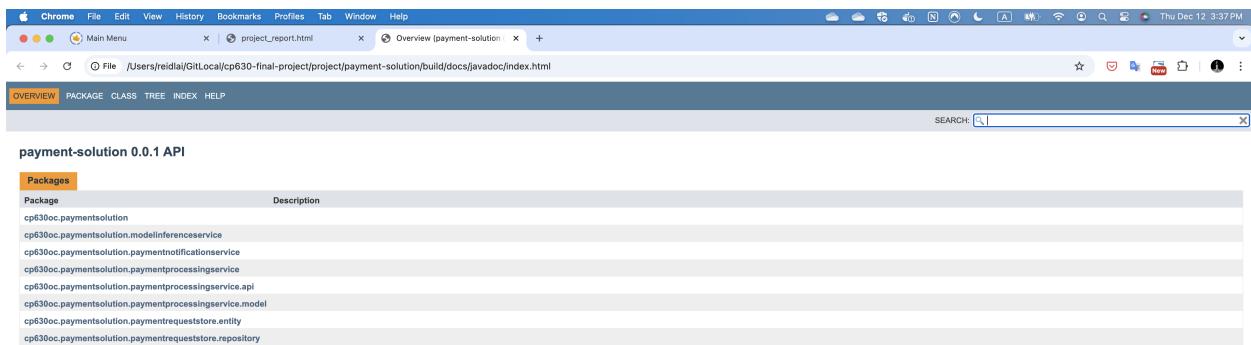
```
$> cd $FINAL_PROJECT_HOME/project/payment-solution  
$> gradle test -i
```

Test reports can be found at <project_root>/project/payment-solution/build/reports/tests/test/index.html.



Mockito is a common mocking tool used with JUnit for unit testing in this application. With regard to Spring Boot applications, Mockito comes in handy as it gives developer the opportunity to construct and employ mock objects. That means the class or method which is being examined is decoupled from its dependencies which is the essence of unit tests. The main goal of unit tests is to validate a single piece of code in a detached manner from the remaining system.

After running "gradle clean build", javadoc task will generate all javadoc under <project_root>/project/payment-solution/build/docs/javadoc. Open <project_root>/project/payment-solution/build/docs/javadoc/index.html to view all detail class documents.



fraud-detection-portal

This sub-project is based on SvelteKit technical stack running inside NodeJS 22. Please run the following command to build the application.

```
$> cd $FINAL_PROJECT_HOME/project/fraud-detection-portal  
$> npm run build  
$> docker compose up -d mailhog db payment-solution  
$> npm run dev  
$> # # Dockerfile is also available in this folder
```

Bruno (API Integration Test)

Under project folder, there is a directory called bruno. This is API integration test to verify all API endpoint working same as OpenAPI spec. This folder can directly import into Burno Desktop as Collection or use Bruno CLI to run individual script.

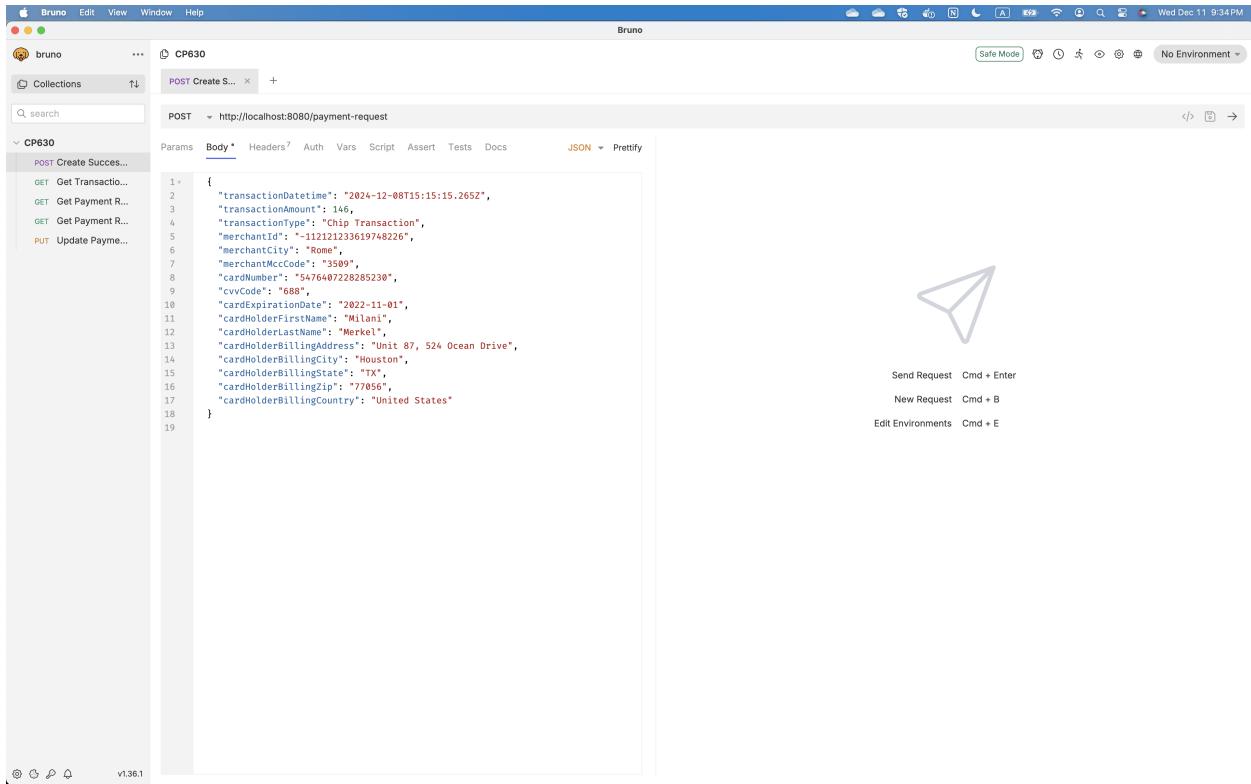


Figure 27 - Bruno Desktop

```
# Bruno script code snippet

meta {
    name: Create Success Payment Request
    type: http
    seq: 2
}

post {
    url: http://localhost:8080/payment-request
    body: json
    auth: none
}

headers {
    Content-Type: application/json
    Accept: application/json
    Authorization: Bearer Token 1234567890
    X-Api-Key: 1234567890
    X-Notification: true
}
```

```

Connection: keep-alive
Keep-Alive: timeout=60
}

body:json {
{
    "transactionDatetime": "2024-12-08T15:15:15.265Z",
    "transactionAmount": 146,
    "transactionType": "Chip Transaction",
    "merchantId": "-112121233619748226",
    "merchantCity": "Rome",
    "merchantMccCode": "3509",
    "cardNumber": "5476407228285230",
    "cvvCode": "688",
    "cardExpirationDate": "2022-11-01",
    "cardHolderFirstName": "Milani",
    "cardHolderLastName": "Merkel",
    "cardHolderBillingAddress": "Unit 87, 524 Ocean Drive",
    "cardHolderBillingCity": "Houston",
    "cardHolderBillingState": "TX",
    "cardHolderBillingZip": "77056",
    "cardHolderBillingCountry": "United States"
}
}

}

```

Conclusion

To summarize, this project has proven to be deliberate in its approach to the problem of fraud in financial transactions. Apart from this, given their focus on deploying the LightGBM model and leveraging sufficient machine learning resources, this project presented its audience with opportunities for a significant fraud detection rate improvement.

End-to-end systems are perhaps, one of the strongest characteristics of this project; be it data ecosystems, mapping, integrating nitty-gritty details of an ML Ops pipeline, or deploying an AI model. The solid foundation of utilizing the Kaggle Dataset based on Altman's publication set the ground for the model training. Complementary tools that were employed for improved data mapping facilitated the overall enhancement of this project functionality.

Dynamic fraud detection in payments is made possible through the technical stack of the project integrated with payment technologies such as Spring Boot, Svelte, Mage.AI, PostgreSQL, Minio, Docker and LightGBM Frameworks. Efficient and effective project execution has been facilitated through the use of Docker Compose as well as a comprehensive deployment and implementation strategy.

The visualization of the project's conceptual model using the C4 approach is a paradigm due to the fact that it shows the conceptual design in very artistic details which makes it a lot easier to implement. The enhancement of the project further enabled it to be more usable through the development of a Payment Order User Interface and the integration with a Payment Processing.

Lastly, with the project receiving emails alerting them on potential fraudulent transactions, the customer centric focus of the project has greatly been demonstrated. The attention to the customer together with the thoroughness of the project makes it look like a good candidate in the fight against fraud in the financial transactions.

In future development of the project, a possibility could be to integrate some more machine learning tools and train the models with some complex and broader datasets. The project could benefit from some additional polishing of the process of customer notification so that the friction of alerting customers about the fraudulent trades is lessened.

Reference

1. Agarwal, A., & Gupta, N. (2021, Jun 16). Comparison of Outlier Detection Techniques for Structured Data. doi:2106. ?
2. Altman, E. (2019). Synthesizing Credit Card Transactions. PsyArXiv.
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1910.03033>
3. Altman, E. (2019). Credit Card Transactions [Data set].
Kaggle. <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ealtman2019/credit-card-transactions/data>
4. BPMN. (n.d.). Object Management Group Inc. Accessed October 14, 2024. <https://www.bpmn.org/>
5. Brown, S. (2023). The C4 Model For Visualising Software Architecture. *Leanpub*.
<https://leanpub.com/visualising-software-architecture>
6. Du, H. et al. (2023). AutoEncoder and LightGBM for Credit Card Fraud Detection Problems.
Symmetry 2023, 15, 870. <https://doi.org/10.3390/sym15040870>
7. Huang, K. (2020). An Optimized LightGBM Model for Fraud Detection. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1651, 012111, IOP Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1651/1/012111>
8. Option Consommateurs. (April 17, 2024). 30% of Canadians victims of bank fraud. Accessed October 14, 2024. <https://option-consommateurs.org/en/communique-barometre-2024/>

9. Speiser, J. L. (2021). A random forest method with feature selection for developing medical prediction models with clustered and longitudinal data. *Journal of Biomedical Informatics*, 117. doi:10.1016/j.jbi.2021.103763
10. Tukey, J. (1997). Exploratory Data Analysis. Addison-Wesley. ISBN 978-0-201-07616-5.