

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.ensemble import IsolationForest
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

```
In [3]: # Load the dataset
data_path = r'C:\Users\user\fraud_data.xlsx'
data = pd.read_excel(data_path)
```

```
In [4]: # Preprocessing
X = data.drop(columns=["isFraud", "isFlaggedFraud"])
y = data["isFraud"]
```

```
In [5]: # Define categorical and numerical features
categorical_features = ["type", "nameOrig", "nameDest"]
numerical_features = ["step", "amount", "oldbalanceOrg", "newbalanceOrig", "oldbalanceDest", "newbalanceDest"]
```

```
In [6]: # Preprocessing for numerical data
numerical_transformer = StandardScaler()
```

```
In [7]: # Preprocessing for categorical data
categorical_transformer = OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown="ignore")
```

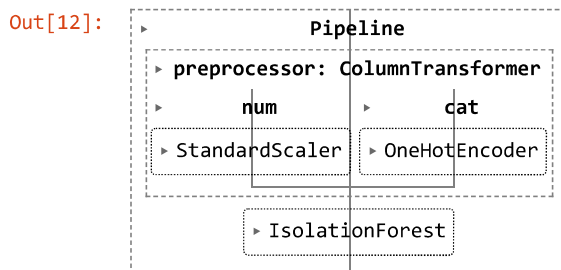
```
In [8]: # Bundle preprocessing for numerical and categorical data
preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
    transformers=[
        ("num", numerical_transformer, numerical_features),
        ("cat", categorical_transformer, categorical_features)
    ])
```

```
In [9]: # Define the model
model = IsolationForest(random_state=42)
```

```
In [10]: # Bundle preprocessing and modeling code in a pipeline
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
pipeline = Pipeline(steps=[
    ("preprocessor", preprocessor),
    ("model", model)
])
```

```
In [11]: # Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
In [12]: # Train the model
pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
```



```
In [13]: # Make predictions
y_pred = pipeline.predict(X_test)
```

```
In [14]: # Evaluate the model
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	102
1	0.49	1.00	0.66	98
accuracy			0.49	200
macro avg	0.24	0.50	0.33	200
weighted avg	0.24	0.49	0.32	200

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics_classification.py:1469: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics_classification.py:1469: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

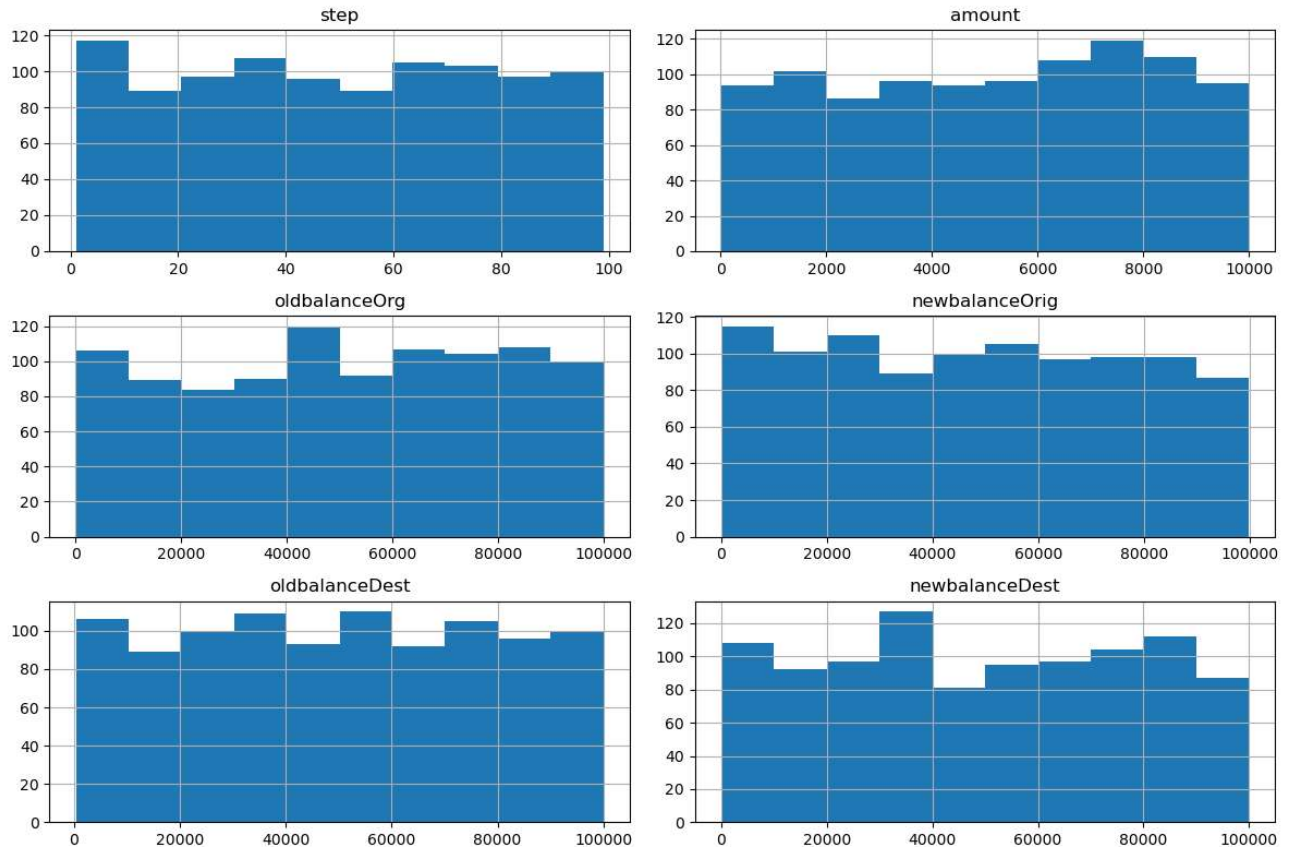
C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics_classification.py:1469: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

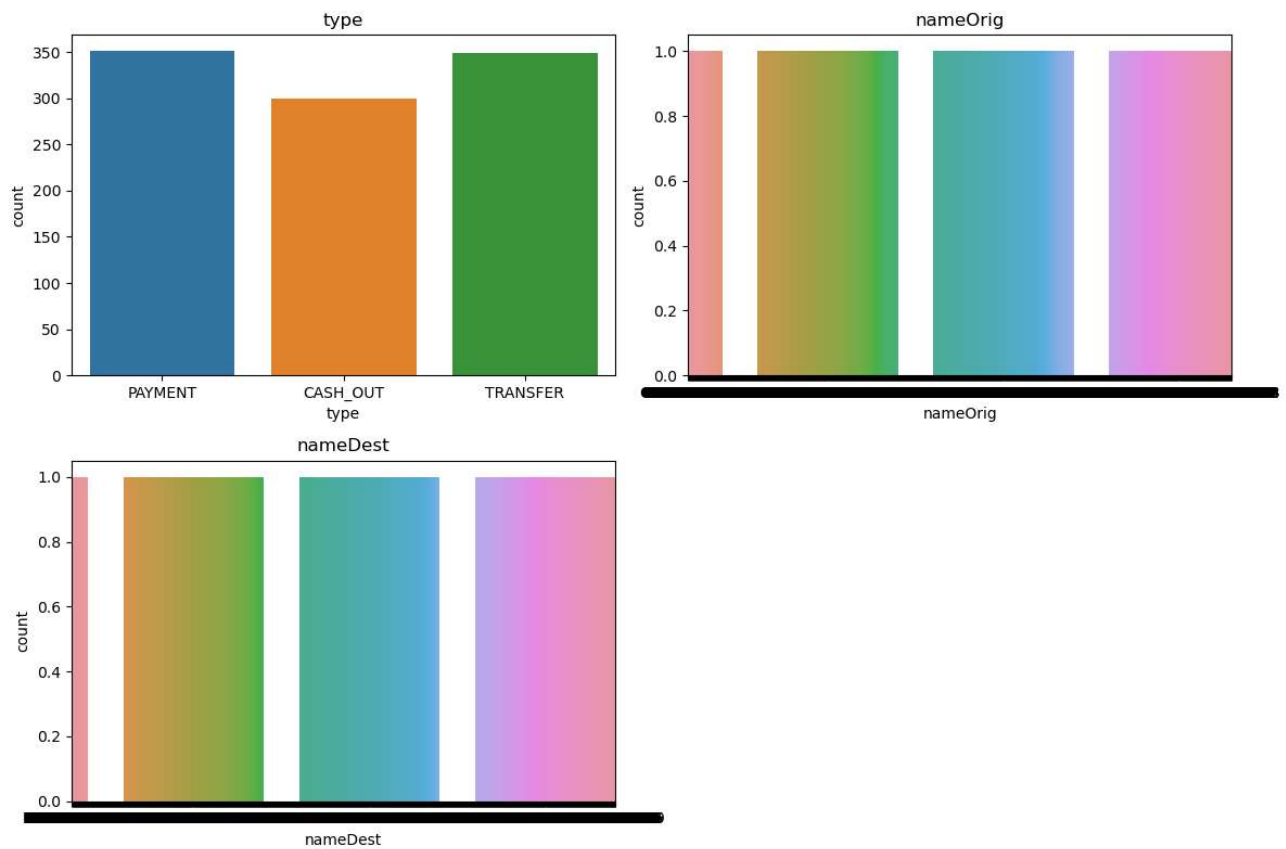
_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

```
In [16]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Histograms of numerical features
data[numerical_features].hist(figsize=(12, 8))
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Countplots of categorical features
# Countplots of categorical features
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
for i, col in enumerate(categorical_features, 1):
    plt.subplot(2, 2, i)
    sns.countplot(x=col, data=data)
    plt.title(col)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```





```
In [17]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns

# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues")
plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")
plt.ylabel("True Label")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
```

