CSCE 5300: Intro. to Big Data and Data Science

Project

Fraud Detection in Financial Transactions

Team members

Hari Krishna Sai Rachuri

Vivek Nelluri

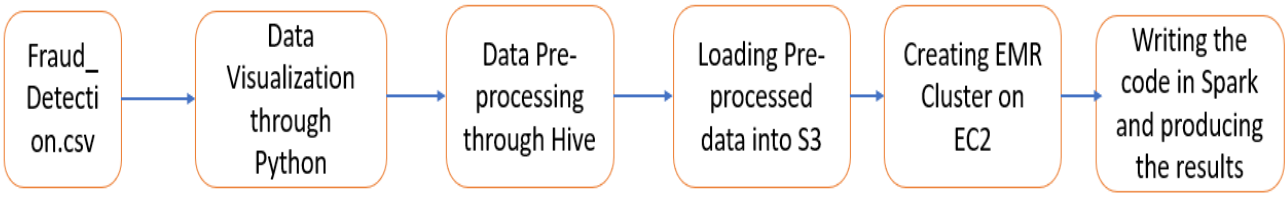
Sathwika Karingu

Krishna Anuhya Regalla

Problem Statement:

Reducing the financial impact of credit card fraud, identity theft, and payment fraud requires constructing a robust fraud detection system. Big data analysis requires the use of sophisticated tools like Hadoop, Spark, and Hive because to the significant increase in digital transactions and the resulting expansion in data. A proficient system must incorporate data processing, machine learning, and real-time analytics to effectively prevent fraud.

Workflow Diagram:



Tools used in throughout the project :

- **AWS**
- **HIVE**

Implementation Status Report :

Description :

We are a team of 4 people working on the fraud transactions detection model. We have implemented Random Forest classifier to train our model in pyspark and Python.

Responsibility:

Sathwika – (Team Lead) Helped in building the EMR cluster and working throughout the Notebook.

Anuhya – Worked on the Data Visualization

Vivek – Data Preprocessing through Hive.

Hari - Writing the code for training the model and Hyper tuning parameters.

Contributions:

Sathwika took 25 percent of the project contribution in making the report and the presentation for the project. She is responsible with AWS and Cloudera setup.

Anuhya took 25 percent of the project contribution in making the report and the presentation for the project and also performed Data Visualization using python until the data Preprocessing steps

Vivek- took 25 percent of the project contribution in making the report and the presentation for the project and have written code in SQL.

Hari - took 25 percent of the project contribution in making the report and the presentation for the project and have written code in Python.

Issues/ Concerns:

We could have performed more on Hive. We have rather focused on Machine Learning and testing the model instead of working more on preprocessing part. That's our major concern in this project.

Walking through the Data set :

Step – It's a integer Data Type which refers to transactions numbering
Type – It's a String Data Type which contains the payment mode
Amount – Integer or Float value with amount
nameOrig - This column likely represents the originating account or entity's name or identifier. It identifies the source of the transaction.
oldbalanceOrg – Integer value with amount before transaction
newbalanceOrig: Following the transaction, the balance in the originating account is shown in this column. It displays the account balance following a payment or transfer of funds.
nameDest: This field most likely contains the name or identification of the destination account or entity. It indicates who the transaction's recipient or destination is.
oldbalanceDest: The balance in the destination account prior to the transaction is shown in this column. It shows the amount in the recipient's account prior to the funds being sent.
newbalanceDest: Following the transaction, the balance in the destination account is shown in this column. It displays the recipient's account balance following the money transfer.
isFraud- An single integer to state whether the transaction is Fraud or not
isFlaggedFraud – This is also similar to the above variable, It's a potential

additional fraud detection measure.

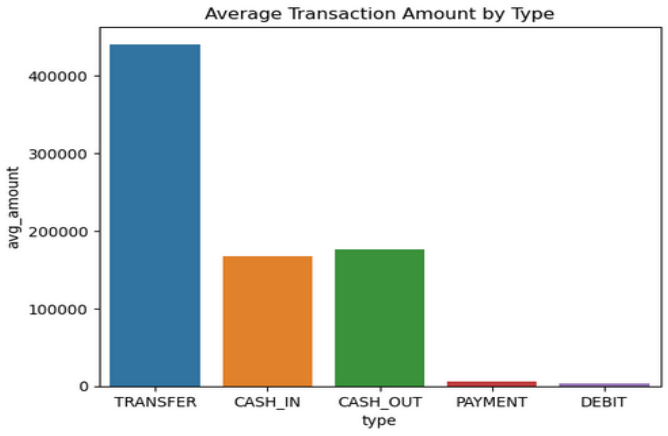
Data Visualization in Python:

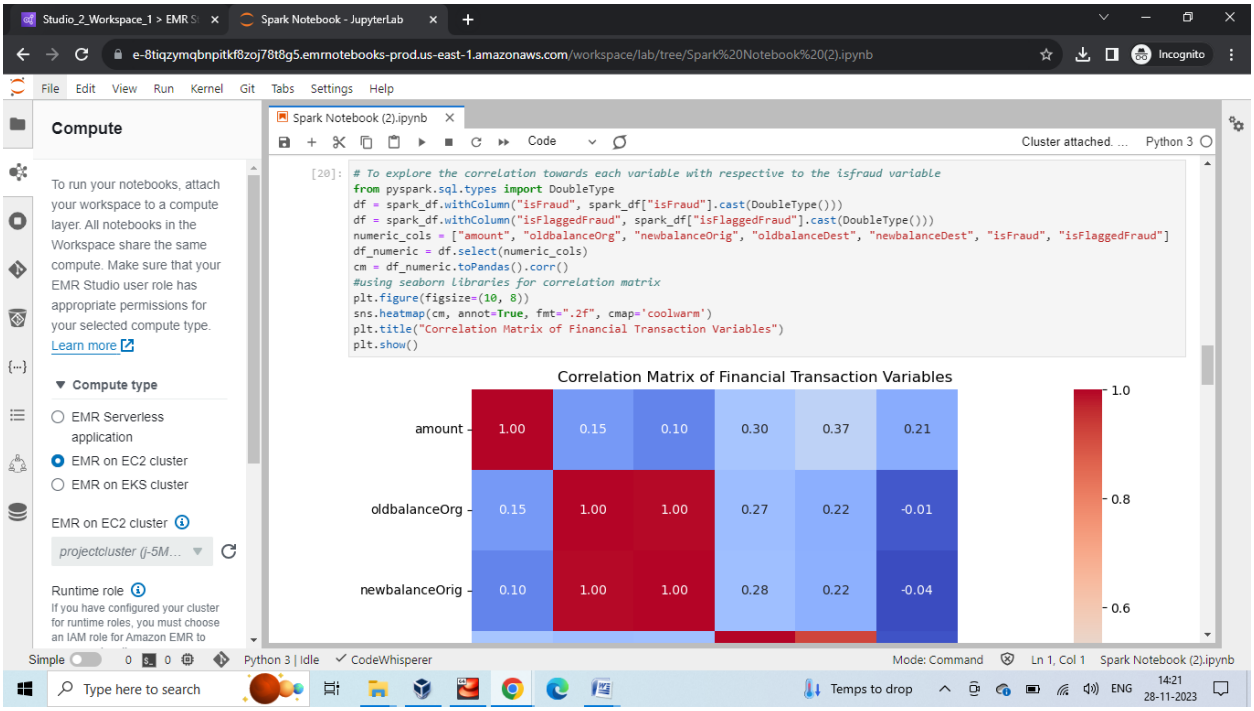
In [18]:
```
#Data pre-processing
selected_cols = ["amount", "oldbalanceOrg", "newbalanceOrig", "oldbalanceDest", "newbalanceDest", "isFraud"]
data = spark_df.select(selected_cols)
data = data.dropna()
data = data.withColumn("label", lit(1.0).cast("double"))
```

In [19]:
```
#Data Visualization to understand the relationship in between the variables.
from pyspark.sql import functions as F

type_vs_amount = spark_df.groupBy("type").agg(
    F.avg("amount").alias("avg_amount"),
    F.sum("amount").alias("total_amount")
).toPandas()
#after converting to pandas dataframe i have used bar chart to compare the values
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.barplot(x='type', y='avg_amount', data=type_vs_amount)
plt.title('Average Transaction Amount by Type')
plt.show()
#Looks like transcations with "transfers" are more in number.
```




Studio_2_Workspace_1 > EMR S
Spark Notebook - JupyterLab
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Compute
To run your notebooks, attach your workspace to a compute layer. All notebooks in the Workspace share the same compute. Make sure that your EMR Studio user role has appropriate permissions for your selected compute type.
Learn more
Compute type
EMR Serverless application
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EMR on EKS cluster
EMR on EC2 cluster
projectcluster (j-5M...
Runtime role
If you have configured your cluster for runtime roles, you must choose an IAM role for Amazon EMR to
Spark Notebook (2).ipynb
Code
Cluster attached. ...
Python 3
[20]:
# To explore the correlation towards each variable with respective to the isfraud variable
from pyspark.sql.types import DoubleType
df = spark_df.withColumn("isFraud", spark_df["isFraud"].cast(DoubleType()))
df = spark_df.withColumn("isFlaggedFraud", spark_df["isFlaggedFraud"].cast(DoubleType()))
numeric_cols = ["amount", "oldbalanceOrg", "newbalanceOrig", "oldbalanceDest", "newbalanceDest", "isFraud", "isFlaggedFraud"]
df_numeric = df.select(numeric_cols)
cm = df_numeric.toPandas().corr()
#using seaborn libraries for correlation matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title("Correlation Matrix of Financial Transaction Variables")
plt.show()
Correlation Matrix of Financial Transaction Variables
amount 1.00 0.15 0.10 0.30 0.37 0.21
oldbalanceOrg 0.15 1.00 1.00 0.27 0.22 -0.01
newbalanceOrig 0.10 1.00 1.00 0.28 0.22 -0.04
1.0
0.8
0.6
Simple
Python 3 | Idle
CodeWhisperer
Mode: Command
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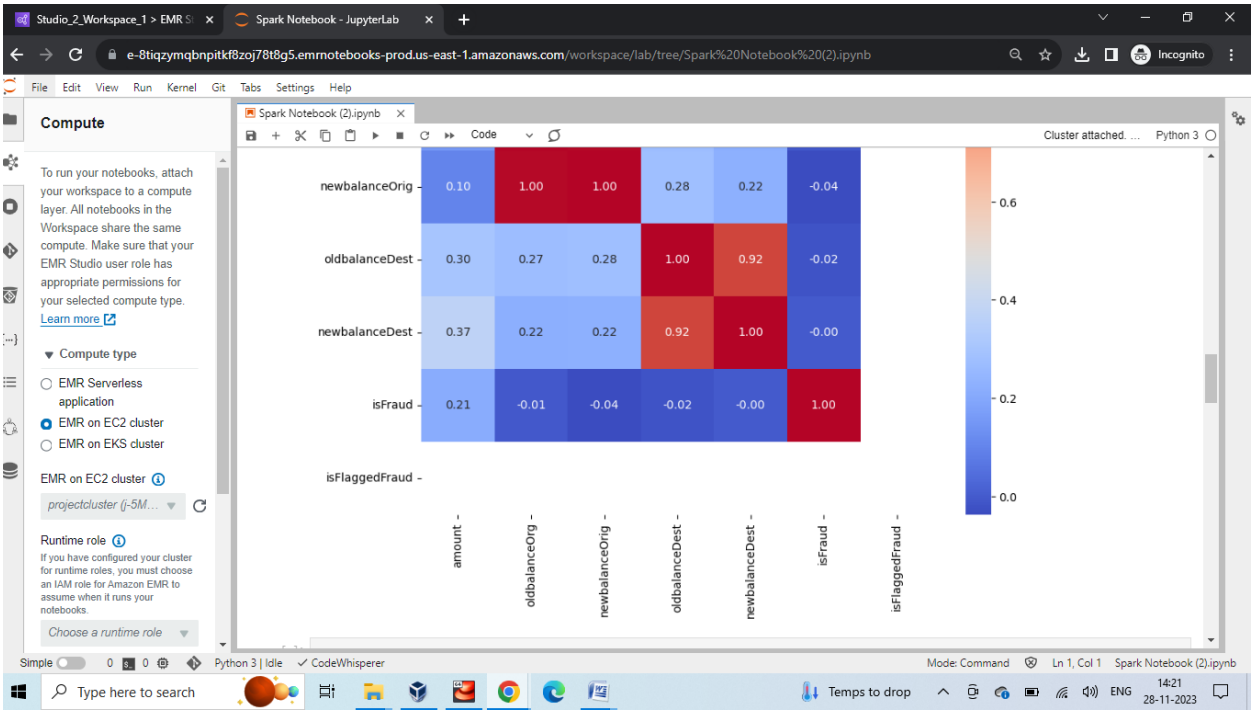
Studio_2_Workspace_1 > EMR S
Spark Notebook - JupyterLab
e-8tiqzymqbnpitkf8zoj78t8g5.emrnotebooks-prod.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/workspace/lab/tree/Spark%20Notebook%20(2).ipynb
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Compute
To run your notebooks, attach your workspace to a compute layer. All notebooks in the Workspace share the same compute. Make sure that your EMR Studio user role has appropriate permissions for your selected compute type.
Learn more
Compute type
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EMR on EC2 cluster
EMR on EKS cluster
EMR on EC2 cluster
projectcluster (j-5M...
Runtime role
If you have configured your cluster for runtime roles, you must choose an IAM role for Amazon EMR to assume when it runs your notebooks.
Choose a runtime role
Spark Notebook (2).ipynb
Code
Cluster attached. ...
Python 3
newbalanceOrig 0.10 1.00 1.00 0.28 0.22 -0.04
oldbalanceDest 0.30 0.27 0.28 1.00 0.92 -0.02
newbalanceDest 0.37 0.22 0.22 0.92 1.00 -0.00
isFraud 0.21 -0.01 -0.04 -0.02 -0.00 1.00
isFlaggedFraud
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
amount
oldbalanceOrg
newbalanceOrig
oldbalanceDest
newbalanceDest
isFraud
isFlaggedFraud
Simple
Python 3 | Idle
CodeWhisperer
Mode: Command
Ln 1, Col 1
Spark Notebook (2).ipynb
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Temps to drop
ENG
14:21
28-11-2023

Data Pre-processing in Hive :

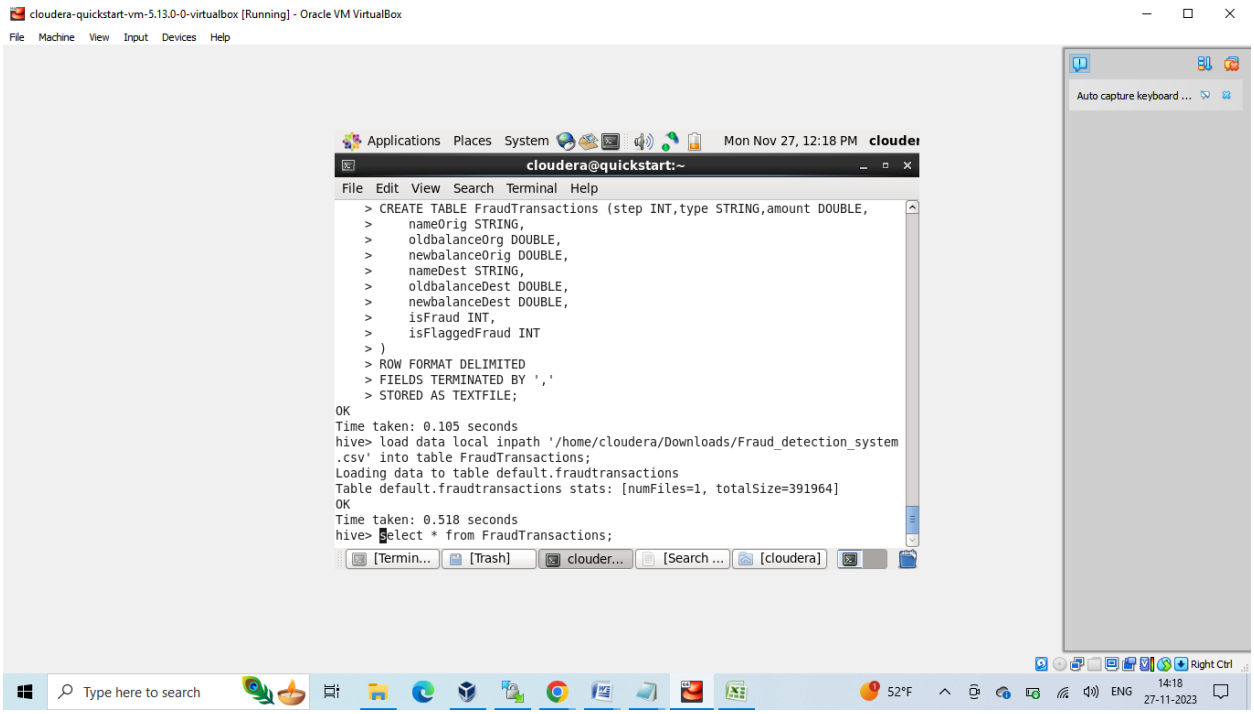
Step -01 :

Setup Hive in the Cloudera Platform and create a empty table with the schema as it is present in the csv file.

Code to load the data from CSV to Hive Table:

```
CREATE TABLE FraudTransactions (step INT,type STRING,amount DOUBLE,
    nameOrig STRING,
    oldbalanceOrg DOUBLE,
    newbalanceOrig DOUBLE,
    nameDest STRING,
    oldbalanceDest DOUBLE,
    newbalanceDest DOUBLE,
isFraud INT,
    isFlaggedFraud INT
)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
STORED AS TEXTFILE;
```

Output:


cloudera-quickstart-vm-5.13.0-0-virtualbox [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places System Mon Nov 27, 12:18 PM clouder
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
> CREATE TABLE FraudTransactions (step INT,type STRING,amount DOUBLE,
> nameOrig STRING,
> oldbalanceOrg DOUBLE,
> newbalanceOrig DOUBLE,
> nameDest STRING,
> oldbalanceDest DOUBLE,
> newbalanceDest DOUBLE,
> isFraud INT,
> isFlaggedFraud INT
>)
> ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
> FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
> STORED AS TEXTFILE;
OK
Time taken: 0.105 seconds
hive> load data local inpath '/home/cloudera/Downloads/Fraud_detection_system
.csv' into table FraudTransactions;
Loading data to table default.fraudtransactions
Table default.fraudtransactions stats: [numFiles=1, totalSize=391964]
OK
Time taken: 0.518 seconds
hive> select * from FraudTransactions;
[Termin... [Trash] clouder... [Search ... [cloudera]
Auto capture keyboard ...
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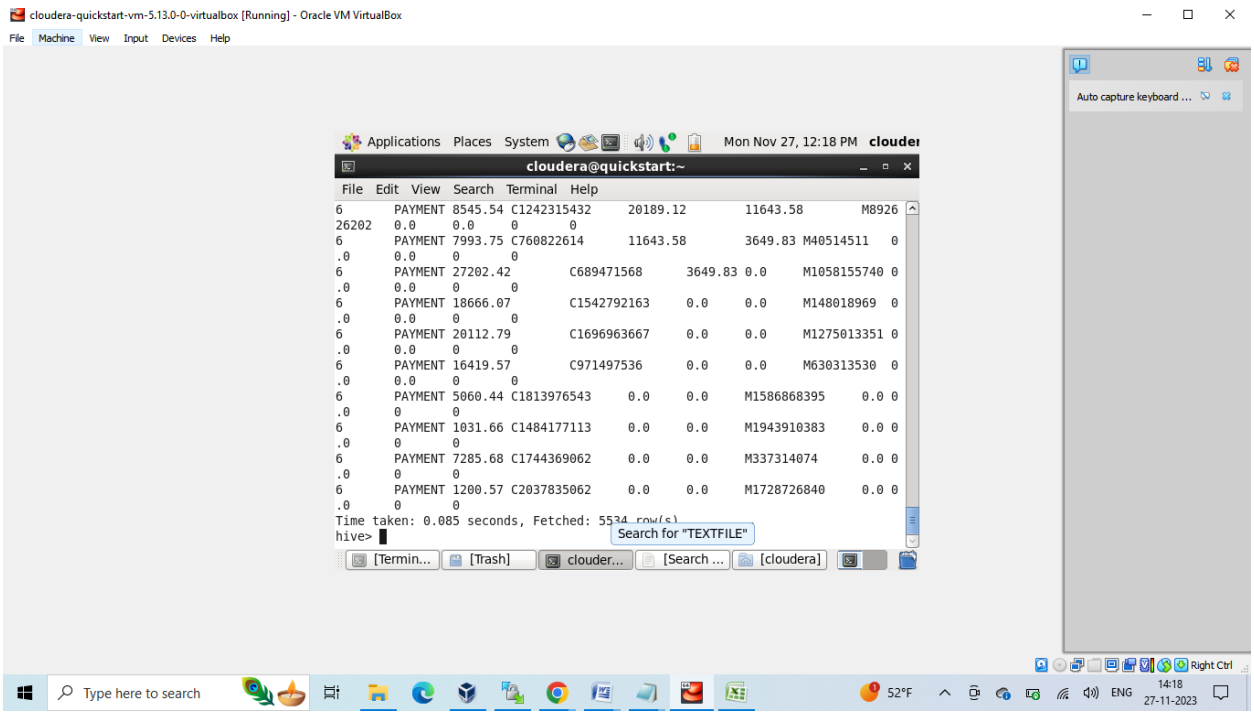
52°F ENG 14:18 27-11-2023
Right Ctrl


cloudera-quickstart-vm-5.13.0-0-virtualbox [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places System Mon Nov 27, 12:18 PM clouder
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
6 PAYMENT 8545.54 C1242315432 20189.12 11643.58 M8926
26202 0.0 0.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 7993.75 C760822614 11643.58 3649.83 M40514511 0
.0 0.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 27202.42 C689471568 3649.83 0.0 M1058155740 0
.0 0.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 18666.07 C1542792163 0.0 0.0 M148018969 0
.0 0.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 20112.79 C1696963667 0.0 0.0 M1275013351 0
.0 0.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 16419.57 C971497536 0.0 0.0 M630313530 0
.0 0.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 5060.44 C1813976543 0.0 0.0 M1586868395 0.0 0
.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 1031.66 C1484177113 0.0 0.0 M1943910383 0.0 0
.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 7285.68 C1744369062 0.0 0.0 M337314074 0.0 0
.0 0 0
6 PAYMENT 1200.57 C2037835062 0.0 0.0 M1728726840 0.0 0
.0 0 0
Time taken: 0.085 seconds, Fetched: 5534 row(s)
hive>
Search for "TEXTFILE"
[Termin... [Trash] clouder... [Search ... [cloudera]
Auto capture keyboard ...
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we can execute several Hive Queries to understand the data and perform necessary analysis in Hive: The following are the queries used to extract insights from the queries :

1) Total Number of transactions by type :

query: SELECT type, AVG(amount) AS avg_transaction_amount FROM Fraud GROUP BY type;

2) Money laundering transactions may involve multiple transfers with small amounts. You can identify such patterns by grouping transactions by nameOrig and calculating the total number of outgoing transactions and the total amount transferred for each account

SELECT nameOrig, COUNT(*) AS num_outgoing_transactions, SUM(amount) AS total_outgoing_amount

FROM your_table_name

WHERE type IN ('TRANSFER', 'CASH_OUT')

GROUP BY nameOrig

HAVING num_outgoing_transactions > 1 AND total_outgoing_amount <1000;

3) Based on your fraud detection criteria, you can flag transactions that meet certain conditions as potentially fraudulent. For example, transactions where isFraud is not flagged but the amount is significantly higher than average.

query: SELECT F.*,

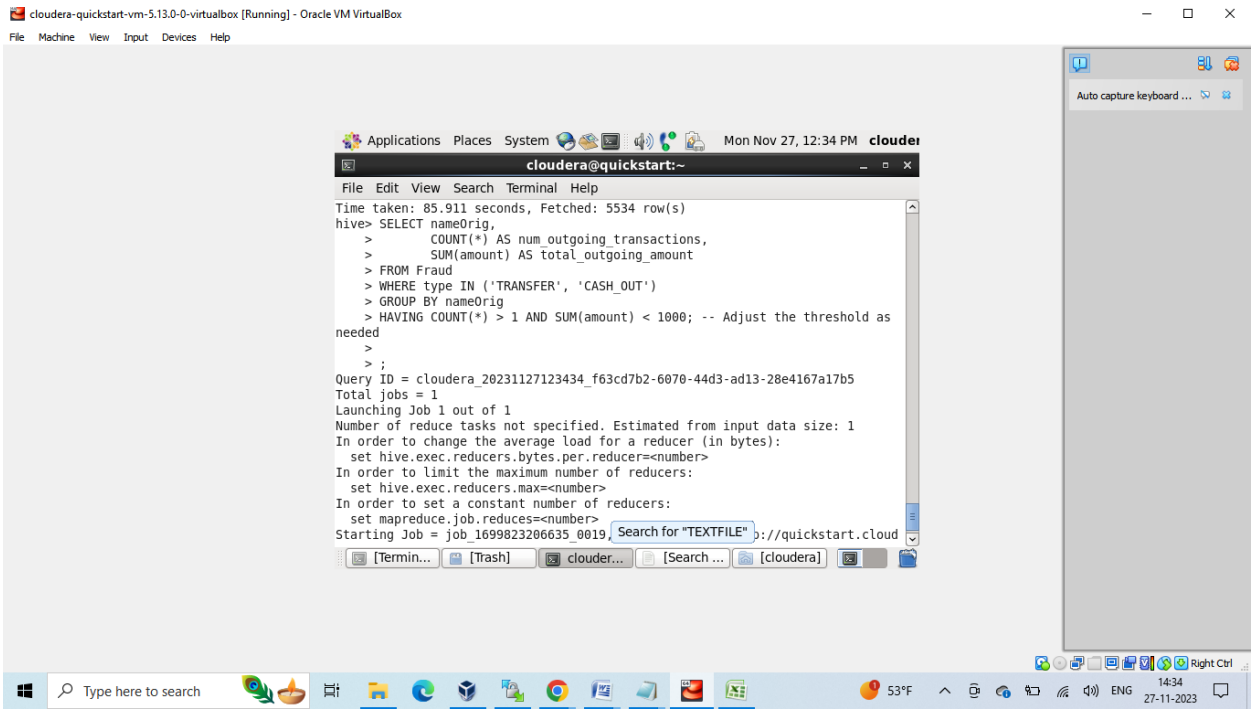
CASE

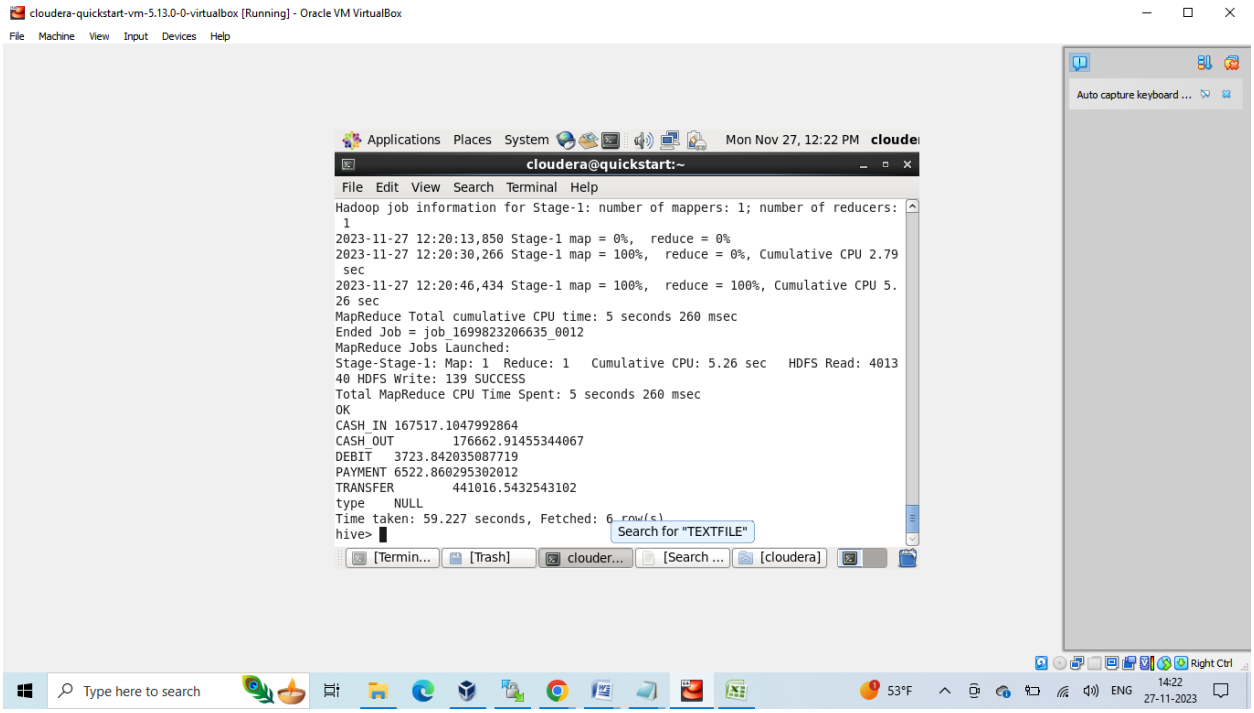
```
        WHEN F.isFraud = 0 AND F.amount > A.avg_amount THEN 1
        ELSE 0
    END AS flagged_as_potential_fraud
FROM FraudTransactions F
CROSS JOIN (SELECT AVG(amount) as avg_amount FROM Fraud) A;
```

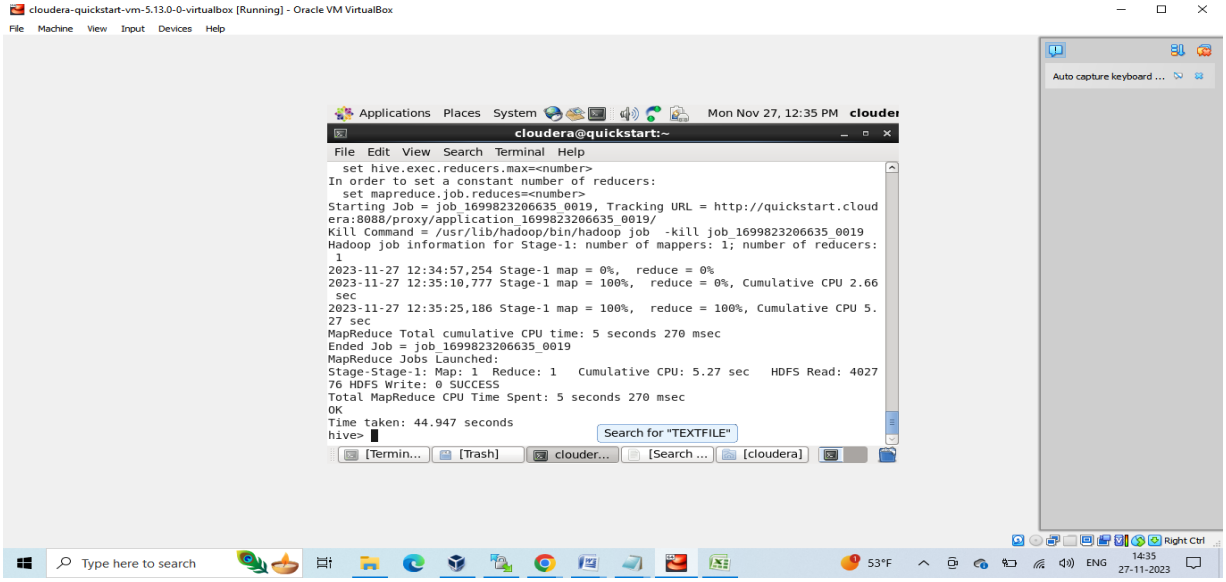
Insights:

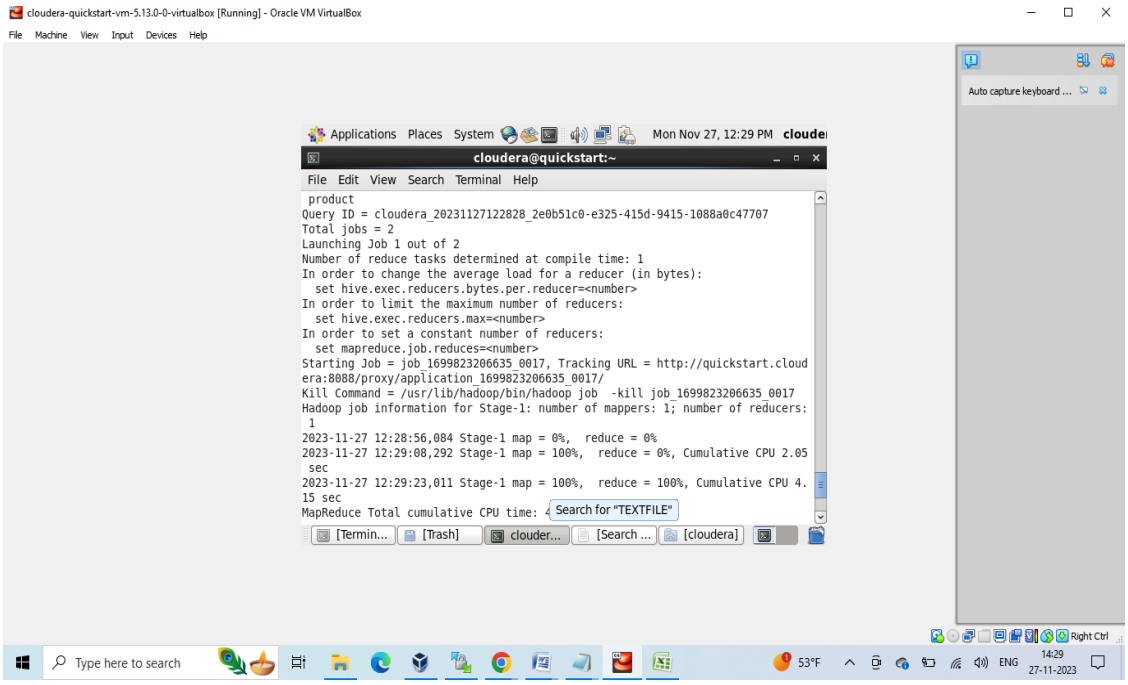
- The last query will yield a new column which says potential fraud. This will flag transactions that meet certain criteria as potentially fraudulent.
- It will return all columns from the FraudTransactions table along with a new column flagged_as_potential_fraud. Transactions where isFraud is 0 (not flagged as fraud) and the amount is significantly higher than the average amount in the entire Fraud dataset will be flagged as 1; otherwise, they will be flagged as 0.
- Based on the isFraud and Potential_fraud transactions, there isn't much difference. So it's better to go with the same dataset we have taken.

Output :


cloudera-quickstart-vm-5.13.0-0-virtualbox [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places System Mon Nov 27, 12:34 PM cloude
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Time taken: 85.911 seconds, Fetched: 5534 row(s)
hive> SELECT nameOrig,
> COUNT(*) AS num_outgoing_transactions,
> SUM(amount) AS total_outgoing_amount
> FROM Fraud
> WHERE type IN ('TRANSFER', 'CASH_OUT')
> GROUP BY nameOrig
> HAVING COUNT(*) > 1 AND SUM(amount) < 1000; -- Adjust the threshold as
needed
>
> ;
Query ID = cloudera_20231127123434_f63cd7b2-6070-44d3-ad13-28e4167a17b5
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Number of reduce tasks not specified. Estimated from input data size: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_1699823206635_0019,
Search for "TEXTFILE"
[Termin... [Trash] clouder... [Search ... [cloudera]
Auto capture keyboard ...
Type here to search
53°F ENG 14:34 27-11-2023


cloudera-quickstart-vm-5.13.0-0-virtualbox [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places System Mon Nov 27, 12:22 PM cloude
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers:
1
2023-11-27 12:20:13,850 Stage-1 map = 0%, reduce = 0%
2023-11-27 12:20:30,266 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 2.79
sec
2023-11-27 12:20:46,434 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 100%, Cumulative CPU 5.
26 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 5 seconds 260 msec
Ended Job = job_1699823206635_0012
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-1: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 5.26 sec HDFS Read: 4013
40 HDFS Write: 139 SUCCESS
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 5 seconds 260 msec
OK
CASH_IN 167517.1047992864
CASH_OUT 176662.91455344067
DEBIT 3723.842035087719
PAYMENT 6522.860295302012
TRANSFER 441016.5432543102
type NULL
Time taken: 59.227 seconds, Fetched: 6 row(s)
hive>
Search for "TEXTFILE"
[Termin... [Trash] clouder... [Search ... [cloudera]
Auto capture keyboard ...
Type here to search
53°F ENG 14:22 27-11-2023


cloudera-quickstart-vm-5.13.0-0-virtualbox [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places System Mon Nov 27, 12:35 PM clouder
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_1699823206635_0019, Tracking URL = http://quickstart.cloud
era:8088/proxy/application_1699823206635_0019/
Kill Command = /usr/lib/hadoop/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1699823206635_0019
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers:
1
2023-11-27 12:34:57,254 Stage-1 map = 0%, reduce = 0%
2023-11-27 12:35:10,777 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 2.66
sec
2023-11-27 12:35:25,186 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 100%, Cumulative CPU 5.
27 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 5 seconds 270 msec
Ended Job = job_1699823206635_0019
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-1: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 5.27 sec HDFS Read: 4027
76 HDFS Write: 0 SUCCESS
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 5 seconds 270 msec
OK
Time taken: 44.947 seconds
hive>
Search for "TEXTFILE"
[Termin... [Trash] clouder... [Search ... [cloudera]
Auto capture keyboard ...
Type here to search
53°F
ENG
14:35
27-11-2023
Right Ctrl


cloudera-quickstart-vm-5.13.0-0-virtualbox [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places System Mon Nov 27, 12:29 PM clouder
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
product
Query ID = cloudera_20231127122828_2e0b51c0-e325-415d-9415-1088a0c47707
Total jobs = 2
Launching Job 1 out of 2
Number of reduce tasks determined at compile time: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_1699823206635_0017, Tracking URL = http://quickstart.cloud
era:8088/proxy/application_1699823206635_0017/
Kill Command = /usr/lib/hadoop/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1699823206635_0017
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers:
1
2023-11-27 12:28:56,084 Stage-1 map = 0%, reduce = 0%
2023-11-27 12:29:08,292 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 2.05
sec
2023-11-27 12:29:23,011 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 100%, Cumulative CPU 4.
15 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time:
Search for "TEXTFILE"
[Termin... [Trash] clouder... [Search ... [cloudera]
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ENG
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27-11-2023
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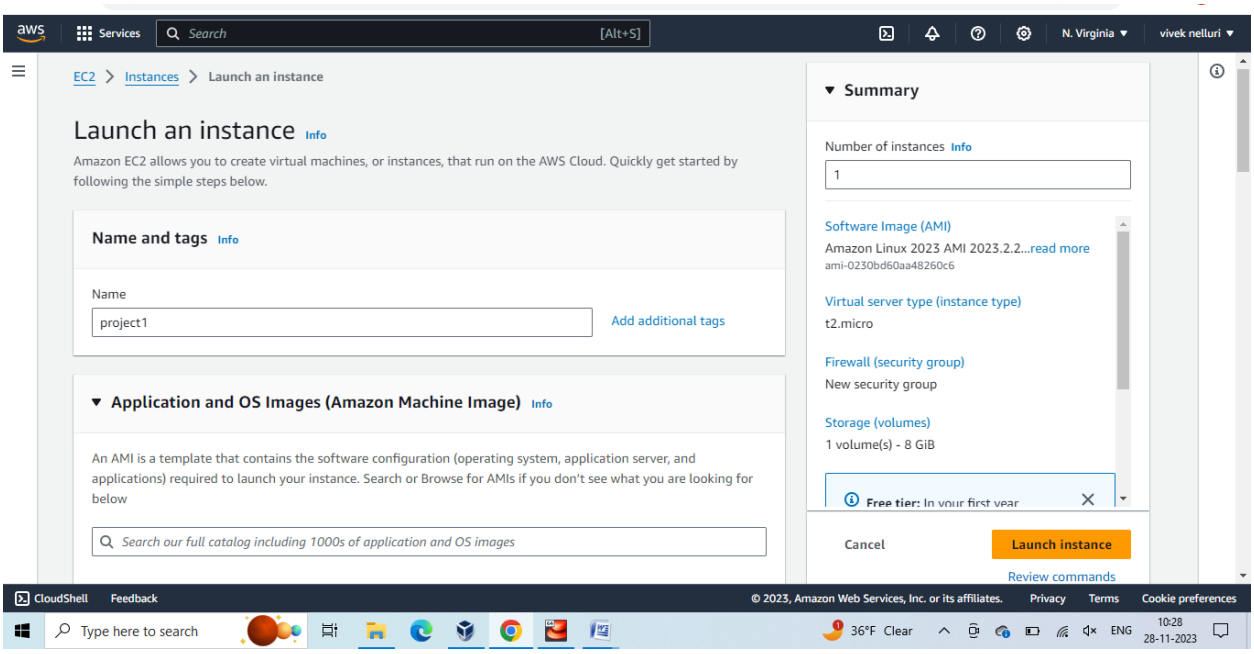
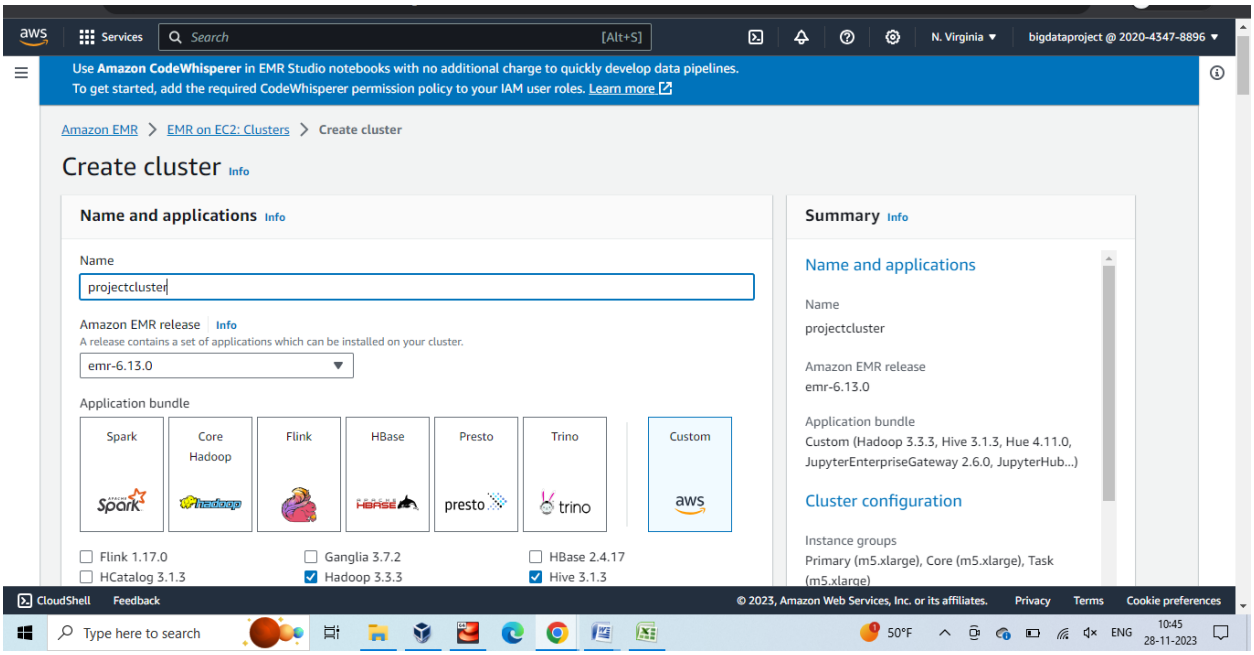
EMR Cluster Creation on EC2 instance (AWS) :

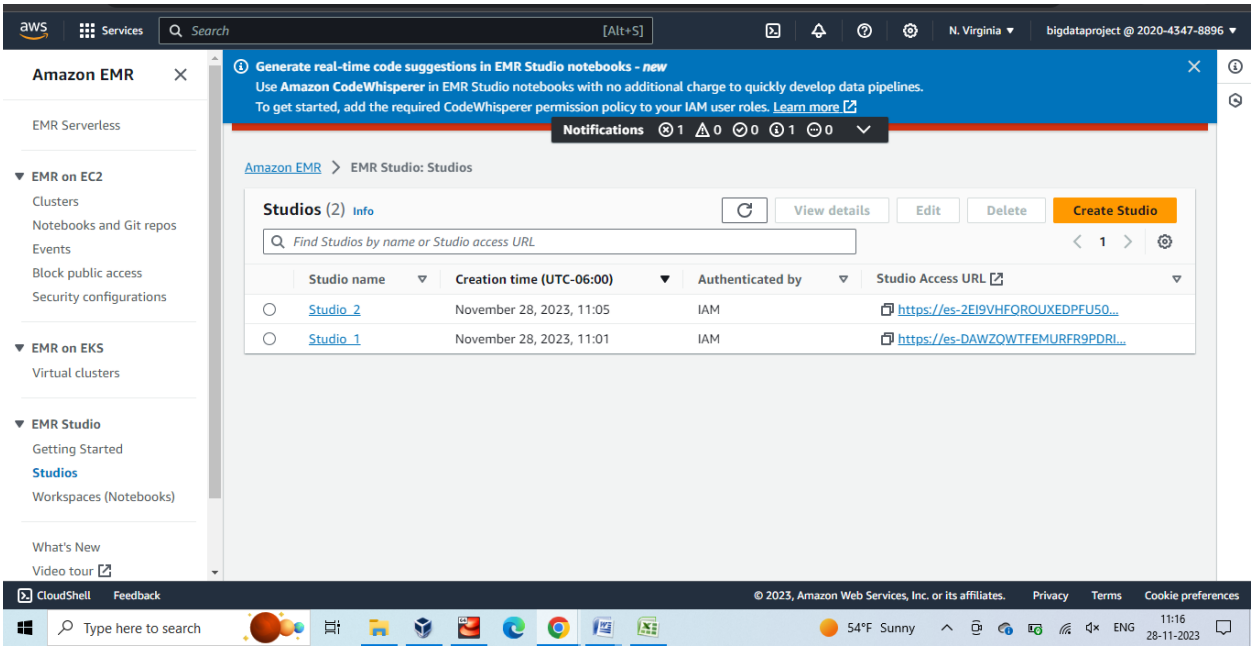
EC2 instance Launch :



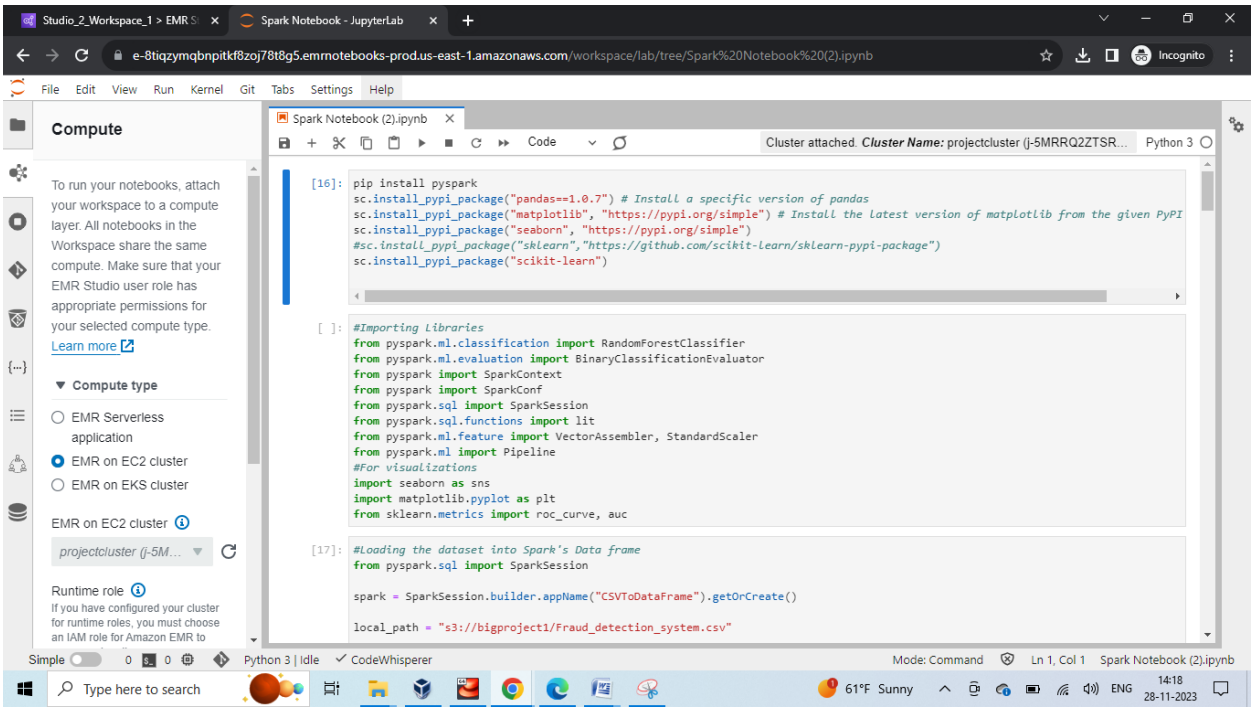
Cluster Creation :



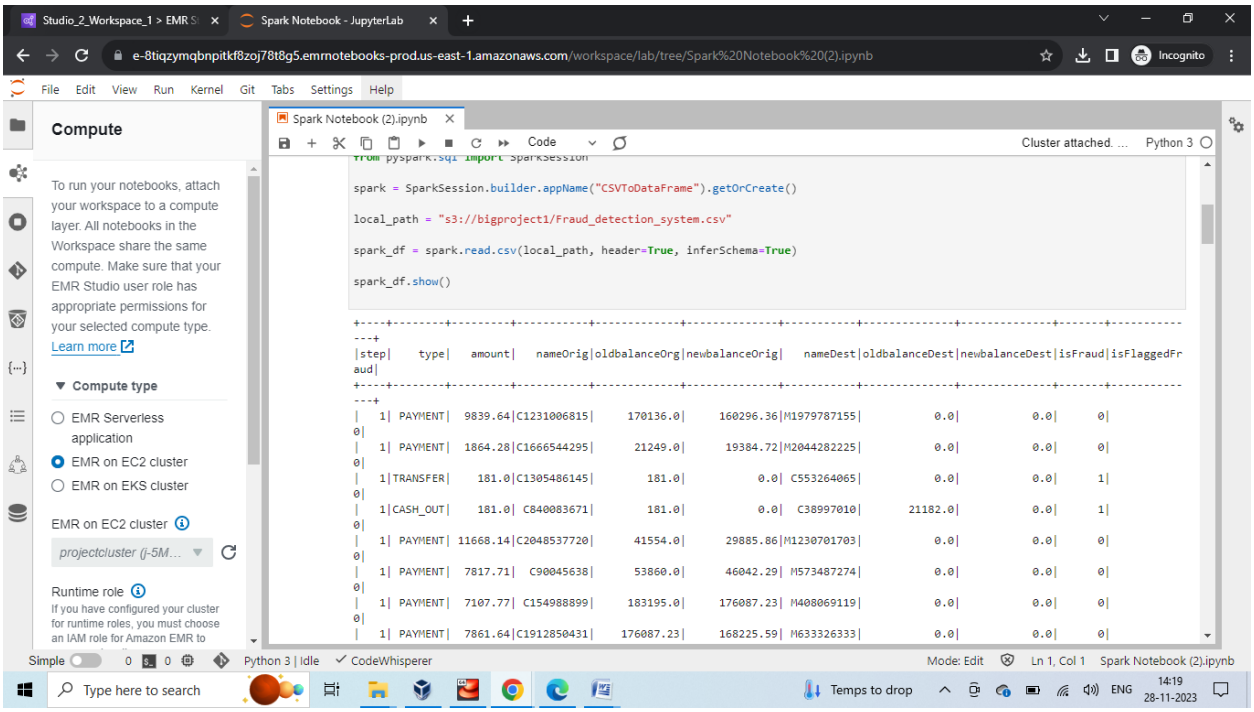
Workspace Creation :

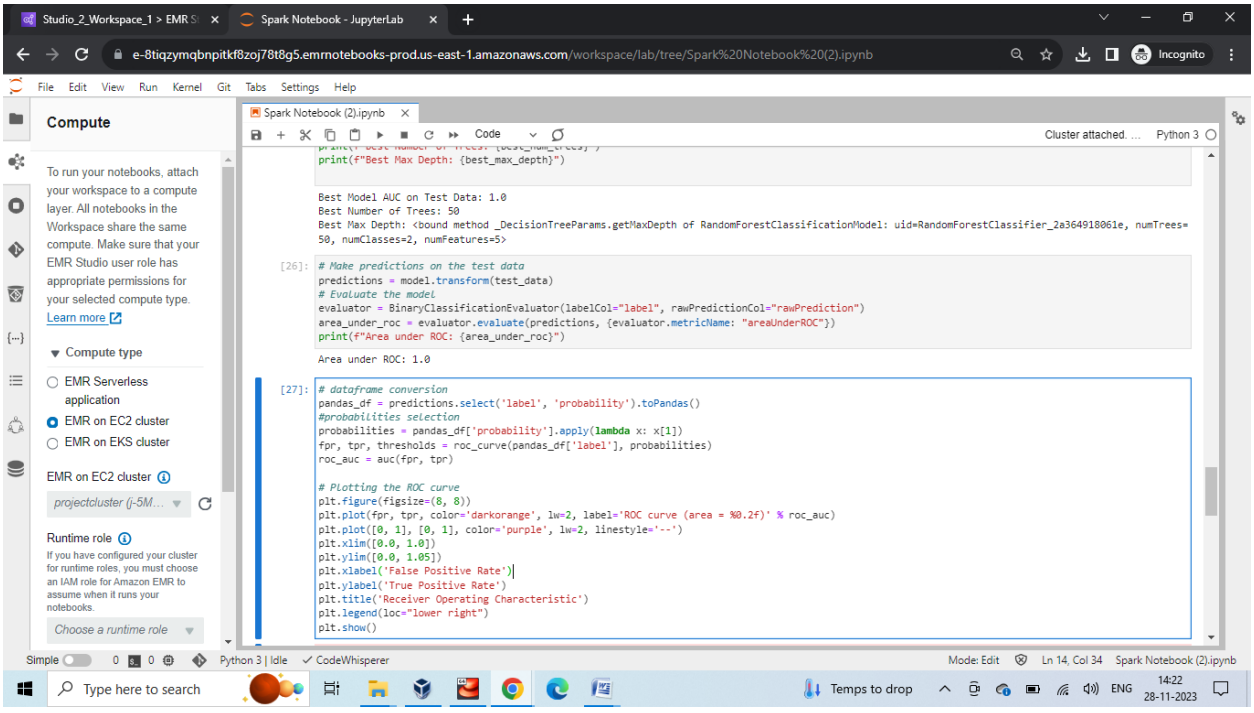


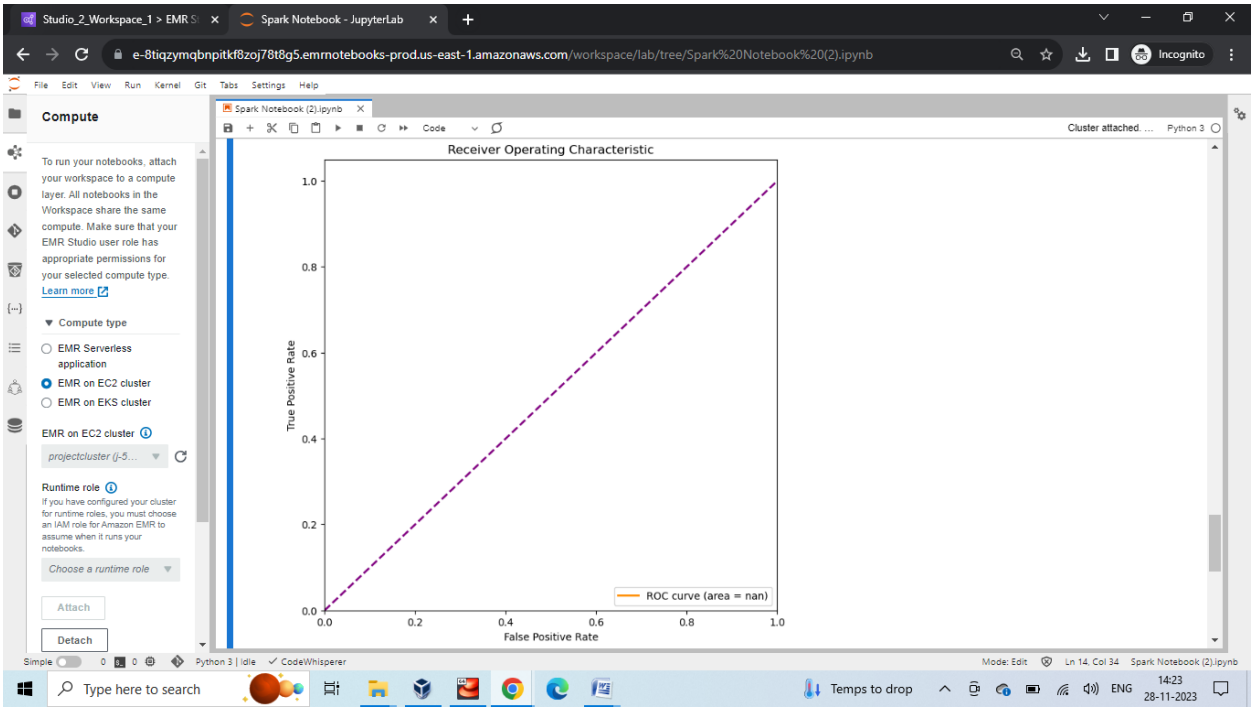
Loading the Notebook for writing the code in pyspark :



Loading the data into Spark Data Frame :







- **Final Conclusion:**

- The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve offers a graphical depiction of how well a model can differentiate between two categories, such as positive and negative instances. This curve enables the evaluation of the model's proficiency in distinguishing true positives (accurately identified positive cases) from false positives (wrongly identified positive cases), over a range of probability thresholds.
- The area under ROC curve indicates that 1 which indicates a perfect classifier
- The “evaluate method” of the evaluator computes the metric specified for the model predictions provided.
- In this case, {evaluator.metricName: "areaUnderROC"} sets the metric to the Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC - ROC).

- The AUC - ROC is a single scalar value that summarizes the performance of the binary classification model across all classification thresholds.
- It essentially measures the ability of the model to discriminate between the two classes.