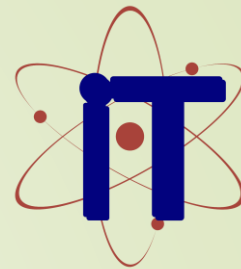




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Synopsis Presentation  
on

# Intelligent Fraud Detection System Using Machine Learning

**Guided By:**

Prof. Ankita Agrawal

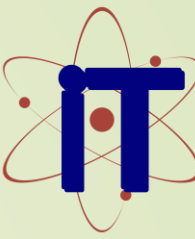
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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

- ❖ Fraudulent activities in bank transactions are an increasing concern in our quickly changing digital world.
- ❖ Offering serious risks to both financial institutions and their clients.
- ❖ Traditional rule-based systems frequently struggle to recognize and stop these more complex fraud schemes.

## 1.2 Purpose

- ❖ Machine learning has become a powerful technique to handle this problem, with classification at its core.
- ❖ This study seeks to investigate the use of logistic regression in the particular context of detecting bank transaction fraud.
- ❖ While highlighting its benefits, drawbacks, and practical use in the financial industry.



## 2. Literature Review

S. No.	Name of Solution/System	Features	Drawback
1	Random Forest	Fast training and prediction	Sensitive to noisy data and outliers
2	Logistic Regression	Simple, interpretable model	Struggles with large feature sets and interactions
3	Decision Trees (CART)	Handles missing values well	Prone to overfitting without pruning
4	Neural Networks	Learns complex, non-linear patterns	Computationally intensive
5	XGBoost	High-performance gradient boosting	Dependent on smartphones and internet



### 3. Problem Statement

- **Reduce reliance on manual fraud detection**

Minimize human involvement in detecting fraud by automating the process using machine learning.

- **Ensure real-time fraud detection**

Implement a system capable of detecting fraud as transactions occur, with immediate alerts.

- **Adapt to changing fraud patterns**

Design a system that evolves with emerging fraud techniques and continuously learns from new data.

- **Handle large transaction datasets efficiently**

Build a system capable of processing and analyzing high volumes of transaction data without performance degradation.

- **Minimize false positive rates**

Ensure that legitimate transactions are not incorrectly flagged as fraudulent, reducing customer friction and operational overhead.





## 4. Proposed Solution

- **Fraud detection with machine learning models**

Train algorithms like Random Forest or XGBoost on labeled transaction data to classify transactions as fraudulent or legitimate.

- **Automated fraud detection**

Develop an automated pipeline that processes incoming transactions and applies the trained model without manual intervention.

- **Real-time transaction analysis**

Deploy the model in a real-time environment where transactions are evaluated immediately, and suspicious activities are flagged instantly.

- **Adaptive fraud detection**

Continuously retrain the model with new transaction data to adapt to evolving fraud patterns.



## 4. Proposed Solution

- **Scalable system design**

Implement a cloud-based infrastructure to handle large transaction volumes efficiently, ensuring the system scales as transaction data grows.

- **Reduce false positives**

Optimize machine learning models and fine-tune detection thresholds to minimize legitimate transactions being incorrectly flagged as fraud.

- **Detect new and unseen fraud tactics**

Leverage anomaly detection techniques to identify emerging fraud schemes that have not been observed in historical data.

- **Provide real-time decision-making support**

Develop a real-time fraud detection system that can provide instant feedback on transactions, enabling immediate actions by fraud analysts or automated systems.



## 5. Objectives

- **Identify fraudulent transactions accurately**

Use machine learning algorithms to detect fraudulent activities within large datasets of financial transactions.

- **Detect fraud in real-time**

Implement a system capable of immediately identifying and responding to potential fraudulent transactions as they occur.

- **Adapt to evolving fraud patterns**

Continuously enhance the fraud detection model to detect emerging fraud techniques and trends over time.

- **Optimize the system for scalability**

Build a solution that can scale efficiently to handle high transaction volumes, ensuring performance remains optimal as data grows.

- **Improve decision-making with minimal false positives**

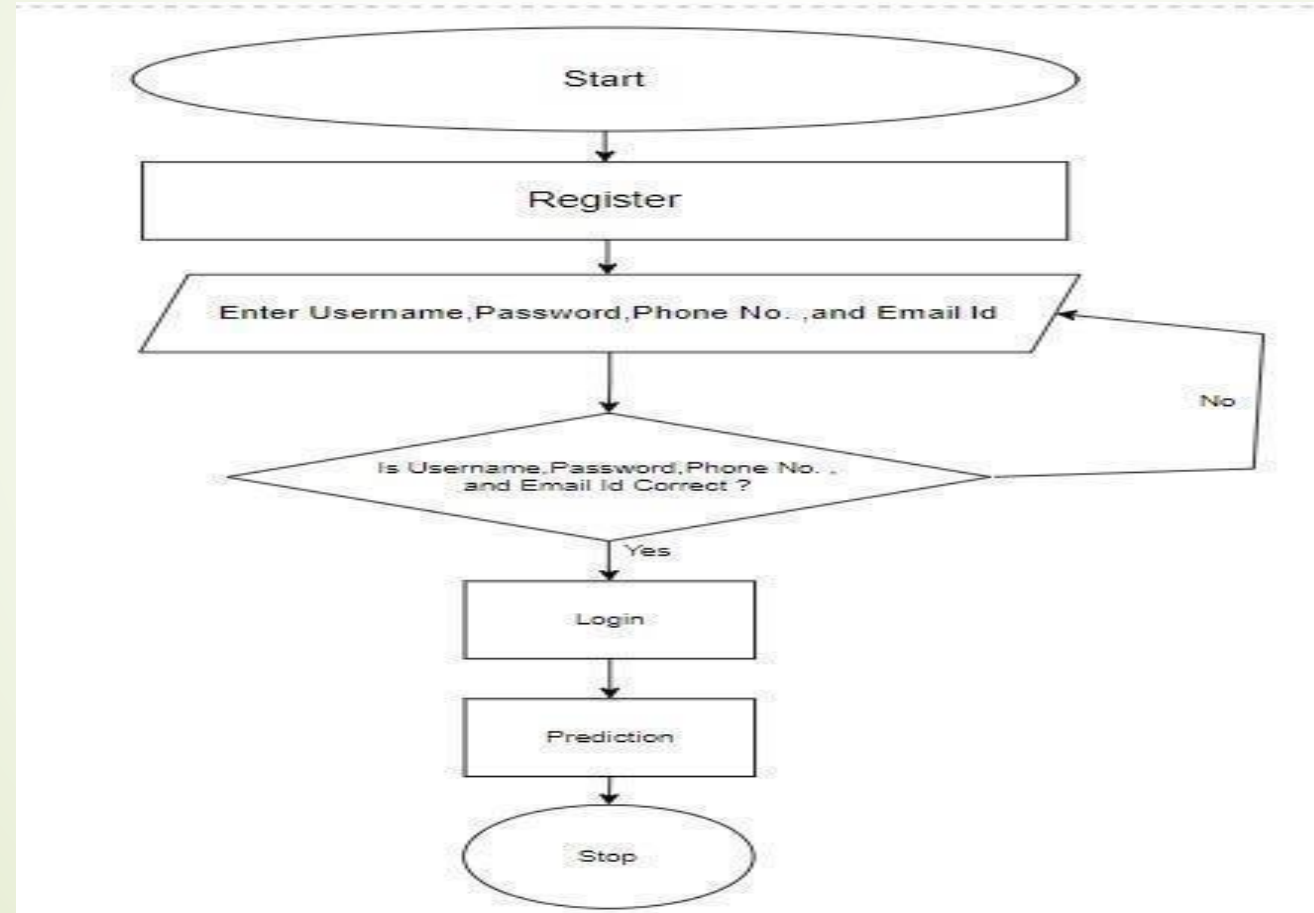
Fine-tune the system to minimize false positives, ensuring that legitimate transactions are not flagged as fraudulent.





## 6. Theoretical Analysis

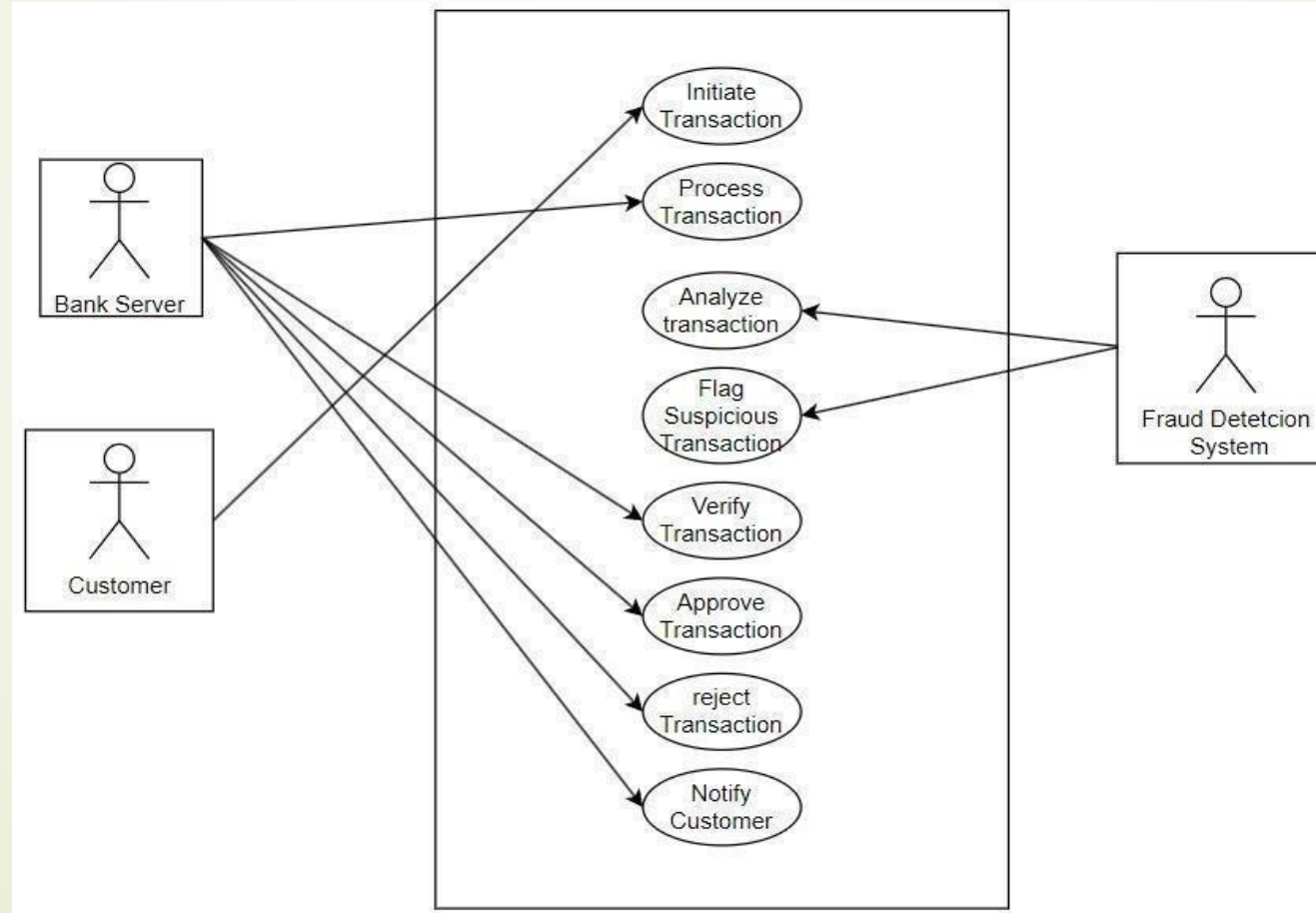
### 6.1.1 Flowchart:





## 6. Theoretical Analysis

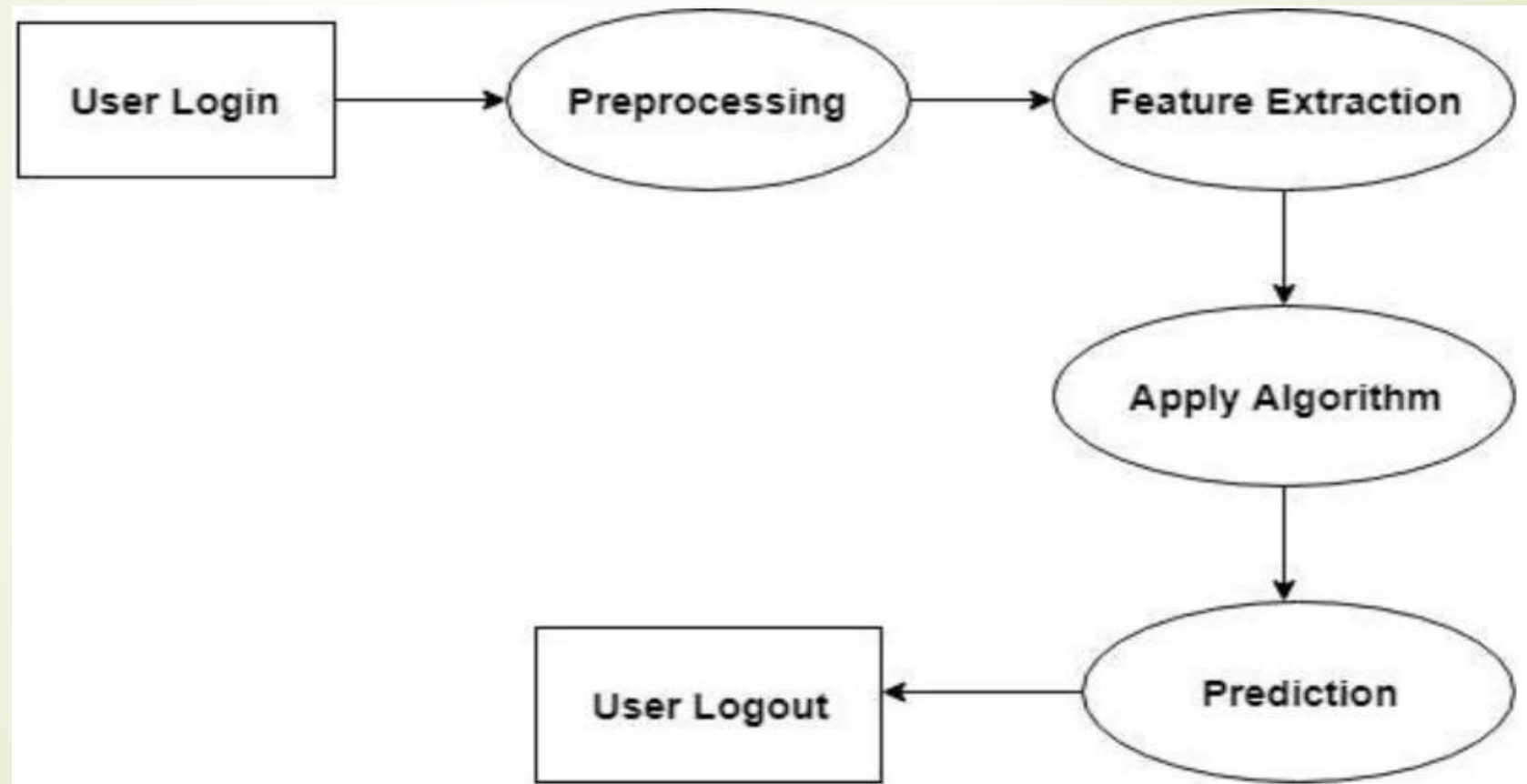
### 6.1.2 Use Case Diagram:





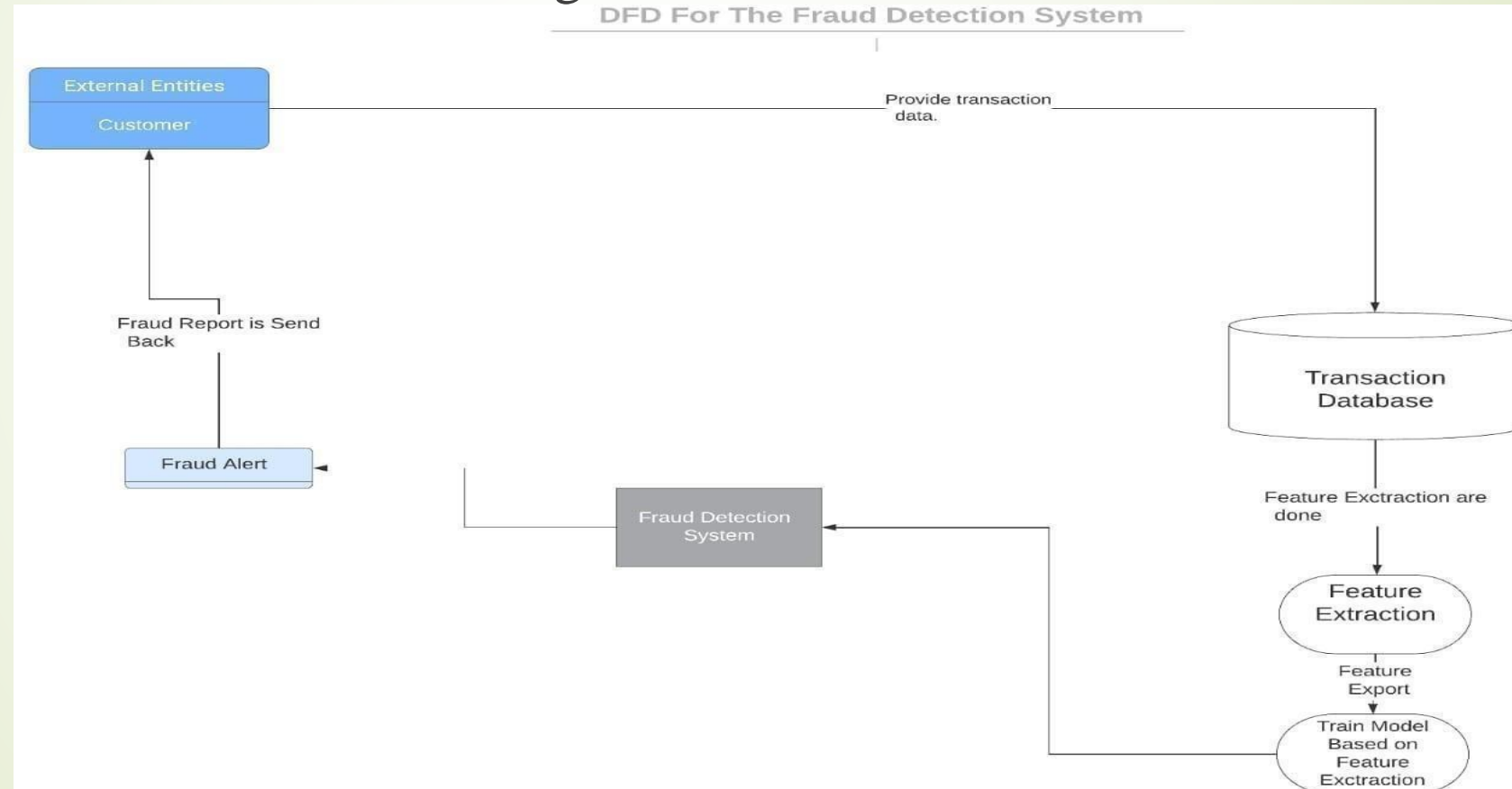
## 6. Theoretical Analysis

### 6.1.3 Block Diagram:



## 6. Theoretical Analysis

### 6.1.4 Detailed Block Diagram:





## 6. Theoretical Analysis

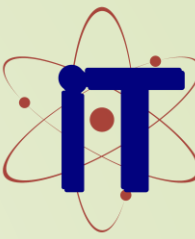
### 6.2 Software Requirements:

**Python:** It offers a rich ecosystem of libraries and frameworks that are well-suited for image recognition, data preprocessing, and model development. Data Management and Processing

**Pandas:** Pandas is a Python library used for data manipulation and analysis. It can be beneficial for handling datasets and preprocessing.

**NumPy:** NumPy is another Python library for numerical computing. It's useful for performing operations on multidimensional arrays, which are common in image data.





# Applications

- 1. Anomaly Detection:** Identifies transactions that deviate from typical spending patterns, signaling potential fraud.
- 2. Real-Time Fraud Prevention:** Flags suspicious transactions instantly, preventing fraudulent activities.
- 3. Classification Models:** Uses labeled data to classify transactions as legitimate or fraudulent, improving predictive accuracy.
- 4. Ensemble Learning:** Combines multiple models to enhance fraud detection by reducing errors and improving robustness.
- 5. Clustering Techniques:** Groups similar transactions, helping to spot outliers that may indicate fraudulent behavior.
- 6. Deep Learning:** Detects complex, non-linear fraud patterns in large datasets using neural networks.
- 7. Risk Scoring:** Assigns a risk score to each transaction, automatically flagging or blocking high-risk activities.
- 8. Adaptive Learning:** Continuously updates the model based on new data to stay ahead of evolving fraud tactics.



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**Thank You**  
**Queries ?**