Loading and Preparing Data

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
data = pd.read_csv('creditcard.csv')
print(data.head())
print("\nMissing values in each column:")
print(data.isnull().sum())
data = data.fillna(0)
₹
                                                                                    V7 \
        Time
                               V2
                                          V3
                                                    V4
                     V1
                                                               V5
                                                                          V6
           0 -1.359807 -0.072781 2.536347 1.378155 -0.338321 0.462388 0.239599
     1
           0 1.191857 0.266151 0.166480 0.448154 0.060018 -0.082361 -0.078803
           1 -1.358354 -1.340163 1.773209 0.379780 -0.503198 1.800499 0.791461
           1 -0.966272 -0.185226 1.792993 -0.863291 -0.010309 1.247203 0.237609
           2 -1.158233 0.877737 1.548718 0.403034 -0.407193 0.095921 0.592941
                         V9 ...
                                                  V22
                                                             V23
                                                                                  V25 \
              V8
                                        V21
                                                                       V24
      \hbox{\tt 0.098698 0.363787 \dots -0.018307 0.277838 -0.110474 0.066928 0.128539 } 
     1\quad 0.085102\ -0.255425\quad \dots\ -0.225775\ -0.638672\quad 0.101288\ -0.339846\quad 0.167170
     2 0.247676 -1.514654 ... 0.247998 0.771679 0.909412 -0.689281 -0.327642
      \hbox{3} \quad 0.377436 \ \hbox{-1.387024} \quad \dots \ \hbox{-0.108300} \quad 0.005274 \ \hbox{-0.190321} \ \hbox{-1.175575} \quad 0.647376 
     4 \ -0.270533 \ \ 0.817739 \ \dots \ -0.009431 \ \ 0.798278 \ -0.137458 \ \ 0.141267 \ -0.206010
             V26
                        V27
                                  V28 Amount Class
     0 -0.189115  0.133558 -0.021053  149.62
     1 0.125895 -0.008983 0.014724
                                        2.69
                                                  0.0
                                        378.66
     2 -0.139097 -0.055353 -0.059752
     3 -0.221929 0.062723 0.061458 123.50
                                                  0.0
     4 0.502292 0.219422 0.215153 69.99
                                                  0.0
     [5 rows x 31 columns]
     Missing values in each column:
     Time
               0
     V1
               0
     V2
               0
     V3
               0
     ٧4
               0
     V5
               0
     V6
               0
     ٧7
               0
     V8
               0
     V9
               0
     V10
               0
     V11
               0
     V12
               0
     V13
     V14
               1
     V15
     V16
     V17
               1
     V18
               1
     V19
               1
     V20
     V21
               1
     V22
     V23
               1
     V24
     V25
               1
     V26
               1
     V27
               1
     V28
               1
     Amount
               1
     Class
               1
     dtype: int64
```

Understanding the Data

```
# The 'Class' column tells us if it's fraud (1) or not (0)
X = data.drop('Class', axis=1)
y = data['Class']
fraud_cases = y.value_counts()[1]
```

```
normal_cases = y.value_counts()[0]
print(f"\nNormal transactions: {normal_cases}")
print(f"Fraud transactions: {fraud_cases}")
print(f"Fraud percentage: {fraud_cases/(normal_cases+fraud_cases)*100:.2f}%")
\overline{\Sigma}
     Normal transactions: 7948
     Fraud transactions: 25
     Fraud percentage: 0.31%
Splitting the Data (Training and Testing)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
print(f"\nTraining set size: {len(X_train)}")
print(f"Testing set size: {len(X_test)}")
<del>_</del>
     Training set size: 6378
     Testing set size: 1595
We choose to Random Forest Model So we need to Train it
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=50, random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
print("\nModel trained successfully!")
\overline{\Sigma}
     Model trained successfully!
Evaluating the model performances
predictions = model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)
print(f"\nModel accuracy: {accuracy*100:.2f}%")
fraud_predictions = predictions[y_test == 1]
correct_fraud = sum(fraud_predictions == 1)
total_fraud = len(fraud_predictions)
print(f"Caught {correct_fraud} out of {total_fraud} fraud cases")
₹
     Model accuracy: 100.00%
     Caught 2 out of 2 fraud cases
Our Model is fully Accurate we can save it!
import joblib
joblib.dump(model, 'fraud_detection_model.joblib')
print("\nModel saved as 'fraud_detection_model.joblib'")
₹
     Model saved as 'fraud_detection_model.joblib'
trying another differnt Model (Logistic Regression) training it and then we can evaluate the performance.
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
logreg_model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
logreg_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
₹
           LogisticRegression
                                  (i) (?
     LogisticRegression(max iter=1000)
y_pred = logreg_model.predict(X_test)
print("Model Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print("\nConfusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
results = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': y_test, 'Predicted': y_pred})
```

```
print("\nSample predictions:")
print(results.head(20))
```

→ Model Accuracy: 0.9993730407523511

Confusion Matrix: [[1592 1] [0 2]]

Sample predictions:

	Actual	Predicted
7560	0.0	0.0
1405	0.0	0.0
5196	0.0	0.0
2087	0.0	0.0
3337	0.0	0.0
1302	0.0	0.0
5030	0.0	0.0
737	0.0	0.0
7528	0.0	0.0
7391	0.0	0.0
2132	0.0	0.0
6683	0.0	0.0
7016	0.0	0.0
3333	0.0	0.0
7866	0.0	0.0
518	0.0	0.0
6516	0.0	0.0
7088	0.0	0.0
3620	0.0	0.0
5962	0.0	0.0

Start coding or generate with AI.