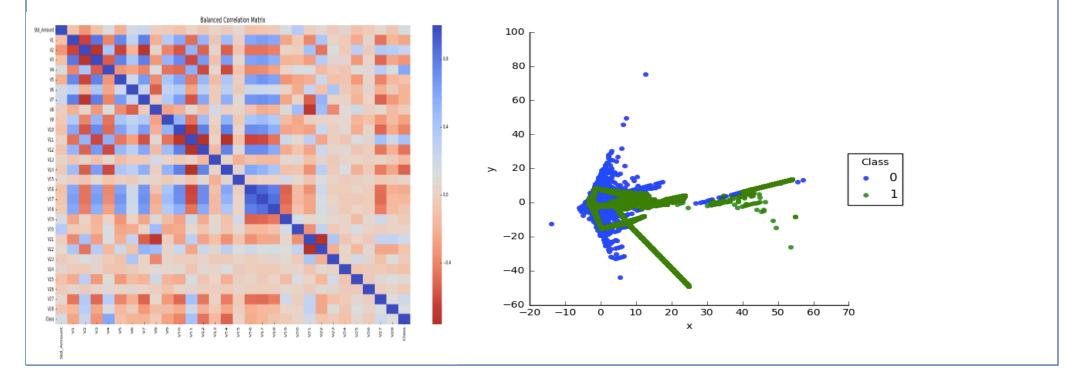
### **Motivation/Summary**



Using GAN for 5000 rounds pitting the generator network against the discriminator network, making use of the cross-entropy loss from the discriminator to train the networks for improving classification effectiveness in Credit Card Fraud Detection. The augmented image is passed through 1x29 convolutional layer followed by a fully connected dense layers to finally have a Softmax predictor

#### Dataset

Datasets used for training in this project are from Kaggle with 31 features including the time and amount of transaction as well as a label whether that transaction was fraudulent or not. The variables are PCA transformed. 99.83% of transactions in this dataset were not fradulent while only 0.17% were fradulent

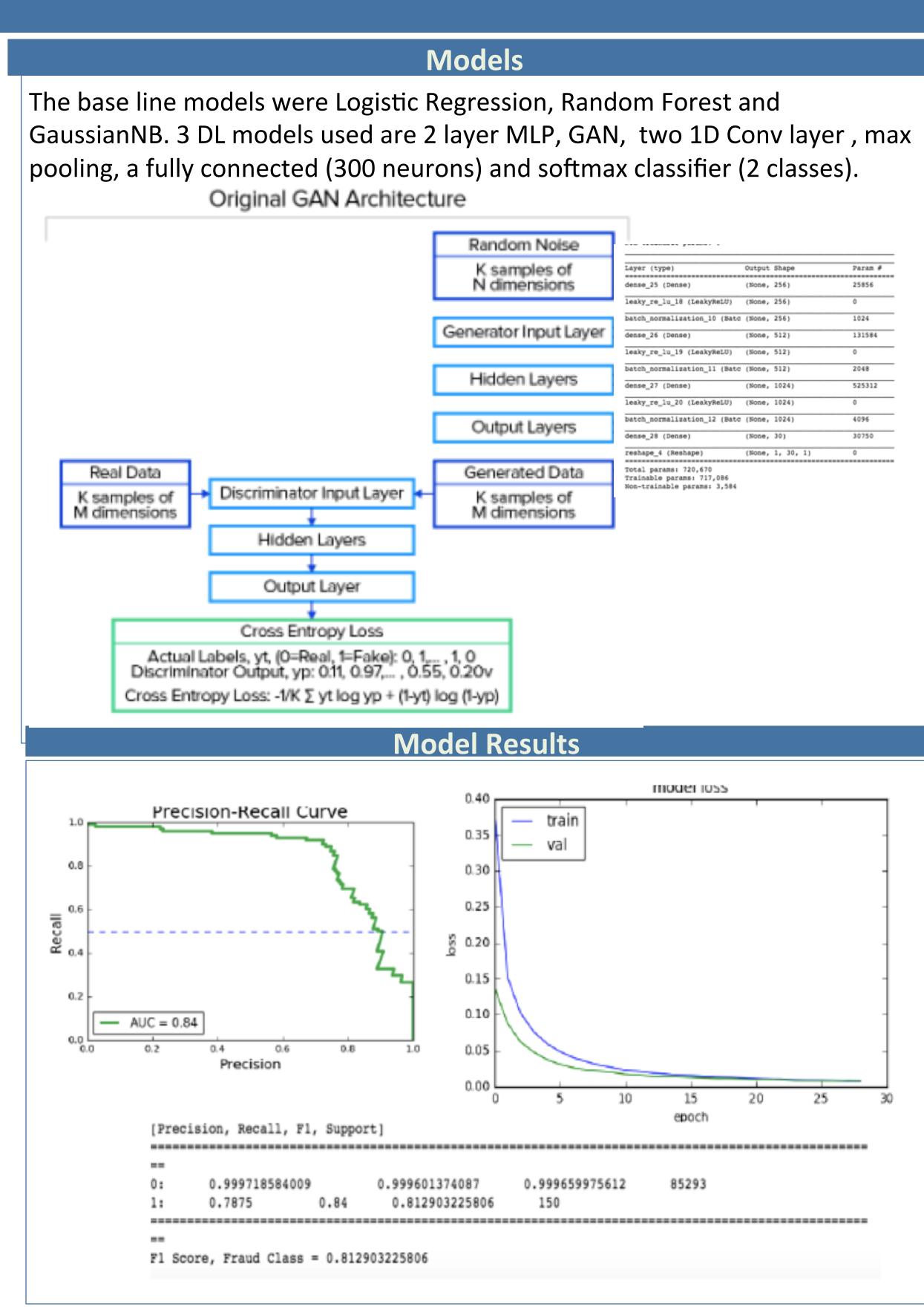


# Contact

Rajesh Sabari rajeshsa@stanford.edu

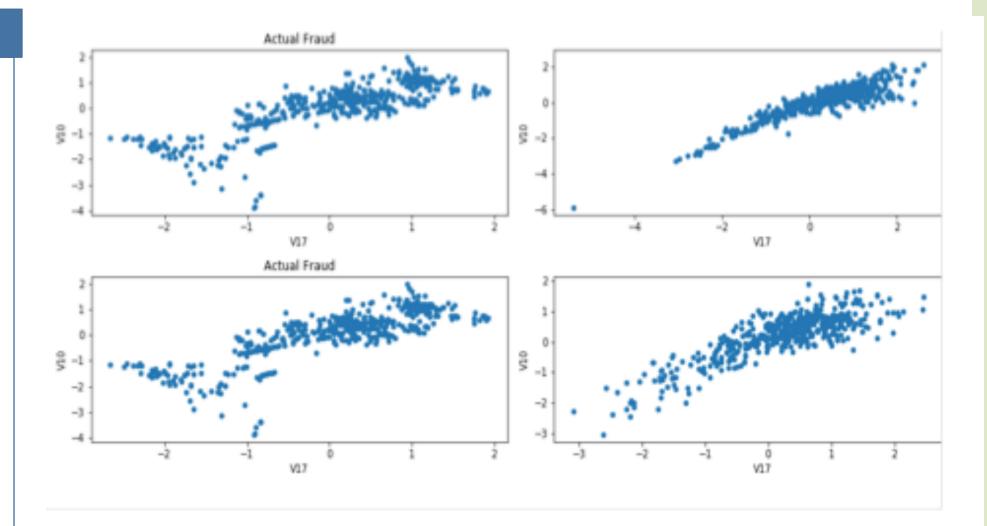
# Improving Credit Card Fraud Detection using CNN/GAN

Rajesh Sabari, rajeshsa@stanford.edu



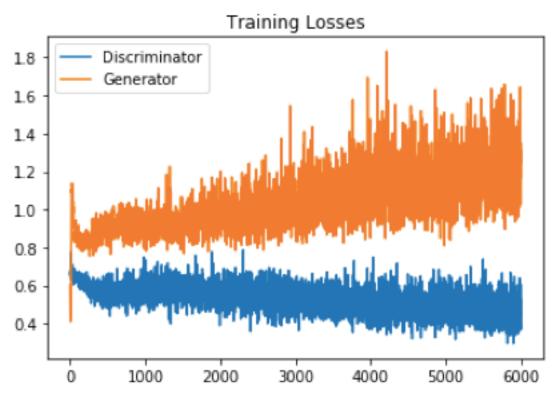
## References

- Bayesian and Neural Networks,"
- Networks,"



# Discussion

*CNN (best performance): 0.860230099502* RandomForestClassifier:0.846437 (baseline) *MLPClassifier (2 Layer with drop out): 0.8085106382978723* MLPClassifier (1 Layer): 0.707243346007604



### Conclusions

CNN with enhanced fraud dataset through GAN yielded high training and test accuracy on our training and test sets. Adding drop out certainly yielded lower variance and additional layers in MLP enhanced performance. The poor generalization is a result of our dataset not being diverse. By the end of 5000 training iterations the generated fraud imaged pattern started to mimic actual fraud

1.S. Maes, K. Tuyls, B. Vanschoenwinkel, and B. Manderick, "Credit Card Fraud Detection Using

2. K. Fu, D. Cheng, Y. Tu, and L. Zhang, "Credit Card Fraud Detection Using Convolutional Neural