

Game of Fraud Detection with SQL and Machine Learning

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The Iron Bank is Going Bust!



Photo by [Katie Harp](#) on [Unsplash](#)





We need new ways
to solve an old problem...



A portrait of a man with dark hair, a beard, and glasses, smiling. He is wearing a blue shirt. The background is a green leafy bush.

SQL guy

@ChrisRSaxon

A portrait of a woman with blonde hair tied back, smiling. She is wearing a grey blazer over a dark blue and white striped sweater. The background is a blurred indoor setting with colorful paper decorations.

Data Science
Girl

@Abi_Giles_Haigh

The Hand of the King analysed fraud trxn



Causes of fraud

1. Value = 10M
2. Same value transfer
from/to the same house



SQL

```
desc got_transactions
```

Name

Null? Type



SQL

TRANSACTION_CATEGORY	VARCHAR2 (26)
TRANSACTION_AMOUNT	NUMBER (38,2)
TRANSACTION_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (26)
TRANSACTION_DATE	DATE
TRANS_ID	NUMBER (10)
FRAUD	NUMBER (38)



SQL

SENDER_ID	VARCHAR2 (26)
SENDER_NAME	VARCHAR2 (100)
SENDER_HOUSE	VARCHAR2 (100)
SENDER_GENDER	VARCHAR2 (26)
SENDER_NOBILITY	VARCHAR2 (26)
SENDER_HOME_OWNER	VARCHAR2 (26)
SENDER_INCOME	NUMBER (38)



SQL

RECEIVER_ID	VARCHAR2 (26)
RECEIVER_NAME	VARCHAR2 (100)
RECEIVER_HOUSE	VARCHAR2 (100)
RECEIVER_GENDER	VARCHAR2 (26)
RECEIVER_NOBILITY	VARCHAR2 (26)
RECEIVER_HOME_OWNER	VARCHAR2 (26)
RECEIVER_INCOME	NUMBER (38)



SQL

TDT	TAMOUNT	TTYPE	SENDER_HOUSE	RECEIVER_HOUSE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
04-JAN-2017	257,657.85	CASH_IN	House Tyrell	House Lannister
03-FEB-2017	105,861.07	TRANSFER	House Arryn	House Stark
06-FEB-2017	2,410.38	DEBIT	House Tyrell	House Baratheon
20-FEB-2017	322.94	PAYMENT	House Arryn	House Stark
21-FEB-2017	1,559.41	CASH_OUT	House Tyrell	House Targaryen
04-MAY-2017	1,624.57	CASH_IN	House Arryn	House Baratheon
07-JUN-2017	2,070.47	CASH_OUT	Night's Watch	House Arryn
22-JUN-2017	3,392.80	DEBIT	House Tully	House Arryn
03-JUL-2017	1,767.72	PAYMENT	Wildling	House Lannister
16-JUL-2017	56,125.55	TRANSFER	House Greyjoy	House Stark



Rule 1

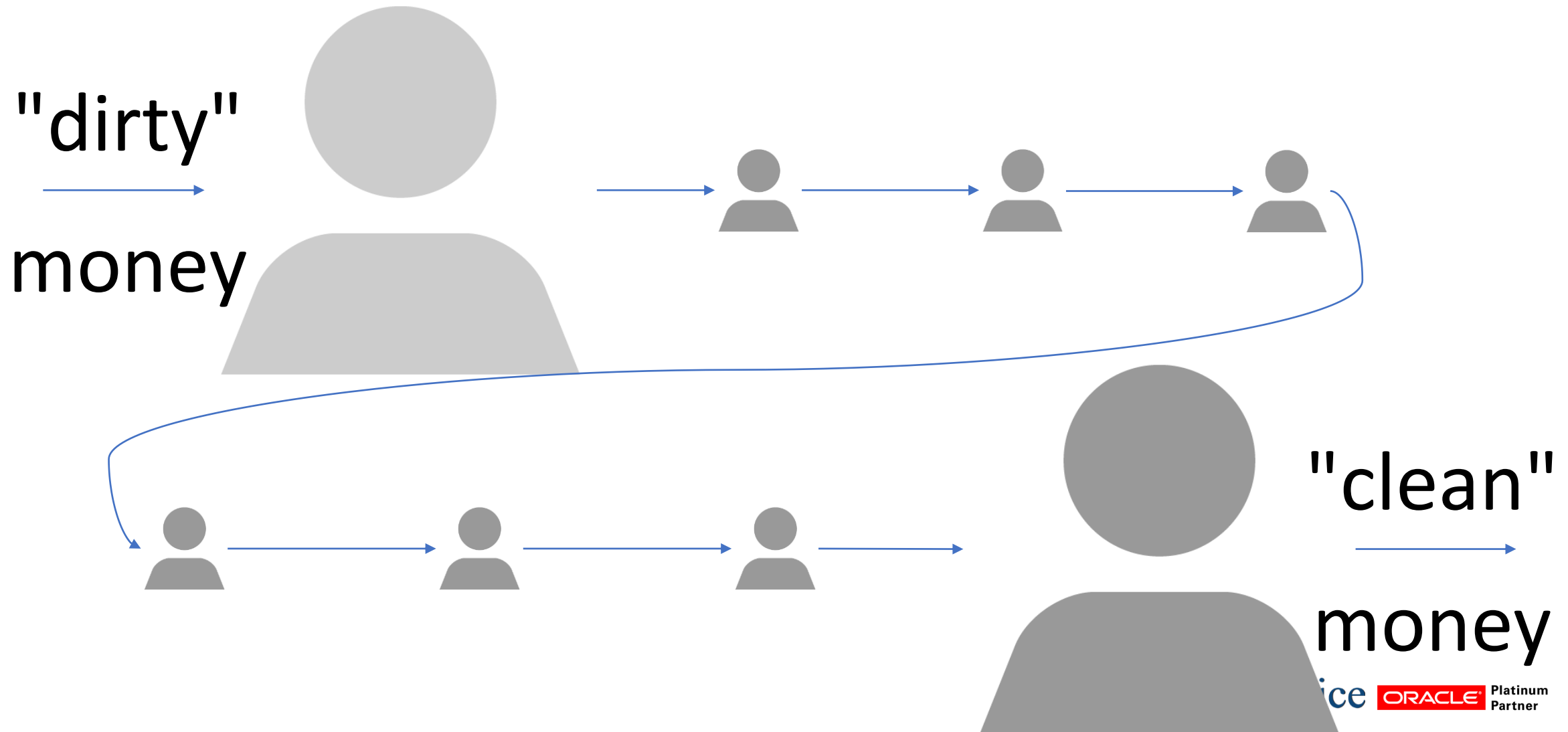
```
select t.*  
from   got_transactions t  
where  transaction_amount = 10000000
```



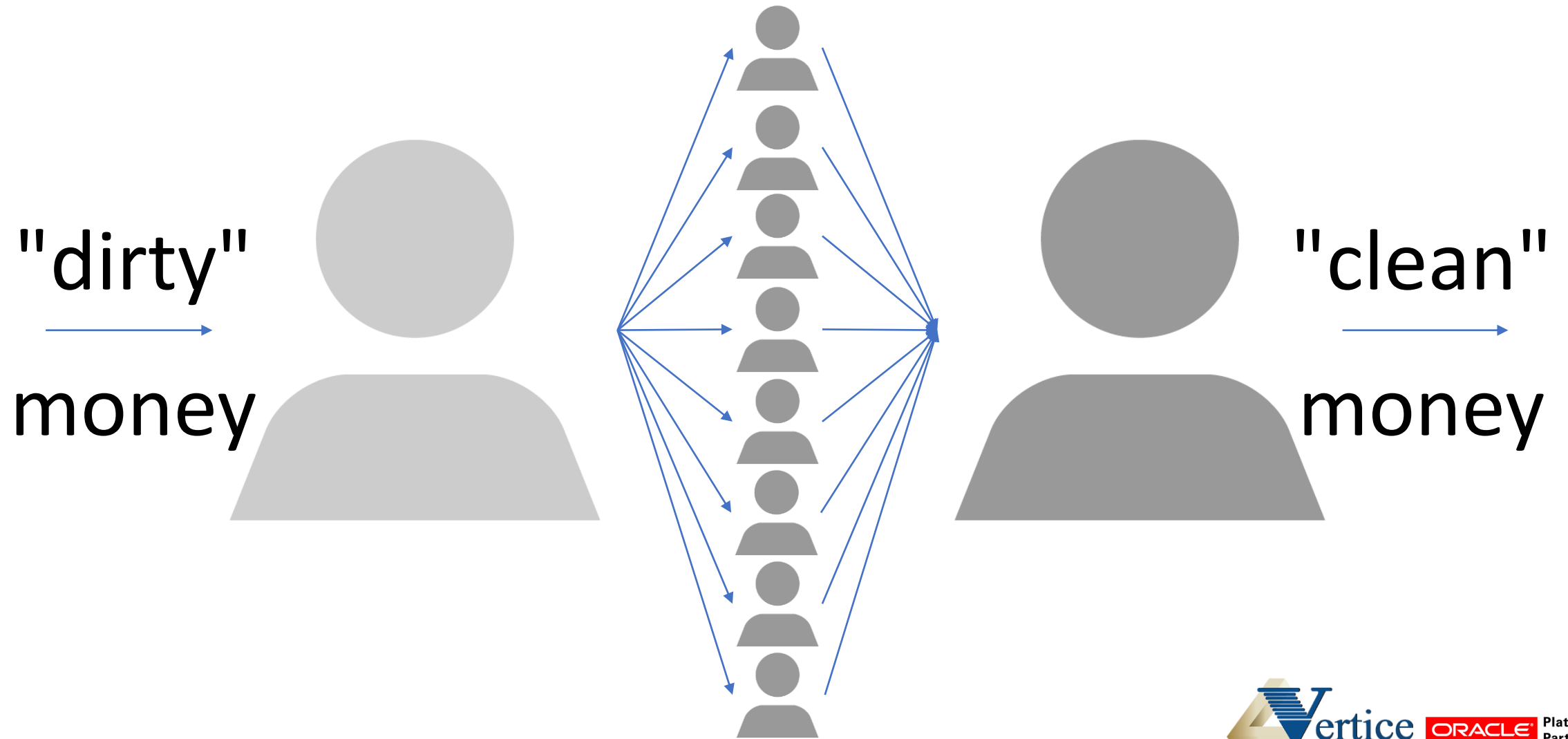
Rule 2



Of course the real world is more like...



or...



SQL

case

```
when transaction_type in (  
    'CASH_IN', 'TRANSFER', 'CASH_OUT'  
) and max ( trans_id ) over ( ... ) is not null  
then 1 -- FRAUD, it's FRAUD!  
else 0
```

end



SQL

case

```
when transaction_type in (  
    'CASH_IN', 'TRANSFER', 'CASH_OUT'  
) and max ( trans_id ) over ( ... ) is not null  
then 1 -- FRAUD, it's FRAUD!  
else 0
```

end



SQL

```
max ( trans_id ) over (  
    partition by sender_house, receiver_house,  
                transaction_amount
```

)



SQL

```
max ( trans_id ) over (  
    partition by sender_house, receiver_house,  
                transaction_amount  
    order by transaction_date  
  
)
```



SQL

```
max ( trans_id ) over (  
    partition by sender_house, receiver_house,  
                transaction_amount  
    order by transaction_date  
    range between unbounded preceding and  
                current row All previous and itself!  
)
```



SQL

```
max ( trans_id ) over (  
    partition by sender_house, receiver_house,  
                transaction_amount  
    order by transaction_date  
    range between 90 preceding and  
                1 preceding  
)
```

Excludes today...



SQL

```
max ( trans_id ) over (
    partition by sender_house, receiver_house,
        transaction_amount
    order by transaction_date
    range between 90 preceding and
        1/1440 preceding Previous minute
)
```



Multiple transfers same amount

```
count (*) over (  
    partition by sender_house, receiver_house,  
                transaction_amount  
    order by transaction_date  
    range between 90 preceding and  
                1/1440 preceding  
)
```



So how successful are we?

Error rate ~1%

Fraud rate ~1%

We did it!



SENDER_HOUSE	RECEIVER_HOUSE	TRX#
None	None	321
Night's Watch	Night's Watch	216
House Greyjoy	House Greyjoy	73
House Baratheon	House Baratheon	71
House Lannister	House Lannister	57





But...



We're *still* losing money

... and the Baratheons are
complaining their trxnns are
blocked

WTF?!

Theory

You've tested positive for
a rare disease



Theory

It affects ~ 1 in 10,000 people



Theory

The test is
~ 99% accurate



Theory

Are you scared?



		Reality	
		Sick (100)	Healthy (999,900)
Test Results	Sick	99	
	Healthy		989,901



		Reality	
		Sick (100)	Healthy (999,900)
Test Results	Sick	99	
	Healthy	1	989,901

		Reality	
		Sick (100)	Healthy (999,900)
Test Results	Sick	99	9,999
	Healthy	1	989,901

← **100x**



Classifying events: confusion matrix

Confusion Matrix

		Actual Values	
		Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Predicted Values	Positive (1)	True positive	False positive
	Negative (0)	False negative	True negative

So how do our rules do?



Error rate $\sim 1\%$

Mark everything "**NOT FRAUD**"!

Fraud rate $\sim 1\%$



Confusion Matrix

		Actual Values	
		Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Predicted Values	Positive (1)	80	
	Negative (0)		115,519



Confusion Matrix

		Actual Values	
		Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Predicted Values	Positive (1)	80 ↑ 15x	1,203
	Negative (0)	10x 872	115,519

So how can we do better?



Machine Learning!

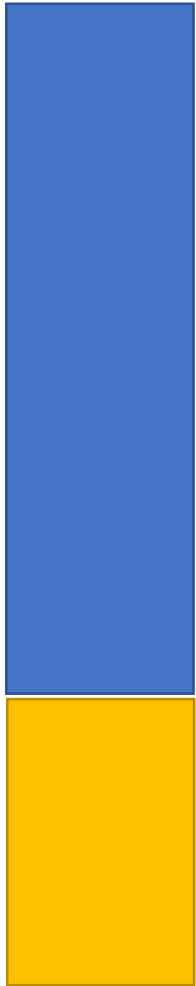
Supervised: Labels 😊

Unsupervised: No labels 😞

SQL

TDT	TAMOUNT	TTYPE	SENDER_HOUSE	RECEIVER_HOUSE	FRAUD
04-JAN-2017	257,657.85	CASH_IN	House Tyrell	House Lannister	1
03-FEB-2017	105,861.07	TRANSFER	House Arryn	House Stark	0
06-FEB-2017	2,410.38	DEBIT	House Tyrell	House Baratheon	0
20-FEB-2017	322.94	PAYMENT	House Arryn	House Stark	0
21-FEB-2017	1,559.41	CASH_OUT	House Tyrell	House Targaryen	0
04-MAY-2017	1,624.57	CASH_IN	House Arryn	House Baratheon	0
07-JUN-2017	2,070.47	CASH_OUT	Night's Watch	House Arryn	1
22-JUN-2017	3,392.80	DEBIT	House Tully	House Arryn	0
03-JUL-2017	1,767.72	PAYMENT	Wildling	House Lannister	0
16-JUL-2017	56,125.55	TRANSFER	House Greyjoy	House Stark	0

Machine Learning: Split the data!



Train Data (80%)

```
got_transactions SAMPLE (80)  
seed (124)
```

Test Data (20%)

... Minus ...

Supervised Modeling: Settings

Step 2: Setting for the algorithm.....

```
INSERT INTO MODEL_SETTINGS (setting_name, setting_value)
VALUES ('ALGO_NAME', 'ALGO_NAIVE_BAYES');
```

```
INSERT INTO MODEL_SETTINGS (setting_name, setting_value)
VALUES ('PREP_AUTO', 'ON');
```

Supervised Modeling: Modeling

Step 3: Build the model....

DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL

Supervised Modeling: Modeling

Step 2: Build the model....

```
model_name          => 'GOT_FRAUD_MODEL',  
mining_function      => dbms_data_mining.classification,  
data_table_name     => 'got_transactions_train',  
case_id_column_name  => 'trans_id',  
target_column_name   => 'fraud',  
settings_table_name  => 'MODEL_SETTINGS',  
);
```

Supervised Modeling: Apply the model

Step 4: Apply the model....

DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY

Supervised Learning: Apply the model

Step 4: Apply the model....

```
model_name          => 'GOT_FRAUD_MODEL',  
data_table_name     => 'got_transactions_test',  
case_id_column_name => 'trans_id',  
results_table_name  => 'FRAUD_RESULTS',  
);
```

ML: Results

Error rate $\sim 3\%$

Fraud rate $\sim 1\%$

Worse than rules?!

Create the confusion!

DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX

The code...

```
accuracy
apply_result_table_name
target_table_name
case_id_column_name
target_column_name
confusion_matrix_table_name
score_column_name
score_criterion_column_name
score_criterion_type

=> v_accuracy,
=> 'FRAUD_NB_RESULTS',
=> 'got_transactions_test',
=> 'trans_id',
=> 'FRAUD',
=> 'Fraud_NB_confusion_matrix',
=> 'PREDICTION',
=> 'COST',
=> 'COST'

);
```

Confusion Matrix

		Actual Values	
		Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Predicted Values	Positive (1)	832 0.5x	4,566 3x
	Negative (0)	451	111,825

SQL

TRANS_ID	PREDICTION	PROBABILITY
731418	0	0.99999999999985
731418	1	0.00000000000015
1010855	0	0.99999999999998
1010855	1	0.00000000000002
1013297	0	1.00000000000000
1013297	1	0.00000000000000
1153504	0	0.99999999999496
1153504	1	0.00000000000504



```
select trans_id,  
       row_number () over (  
         partition by trans_id  
         order by probability desc  
       ) rn  
from   fraud_nb_results
```




```
with ranks as (  
    select trans_id,  
           row_number () over (  
               partition by trans_id  
               order by prediction desc  
           ) rn  
    from    fraud_nb_results  
)
```

```
select * from ranks where rn = 1
```



SENDER_HOUSE	RECEIVER_HOUSE	TRX#
House Lannister	House Lannister	421
House Arryn	House Arryn	41
Night's Watch	Night's Watch	38
House Greyjoy	House Greyjoy	35
None	None	28



It's the Lannisters!

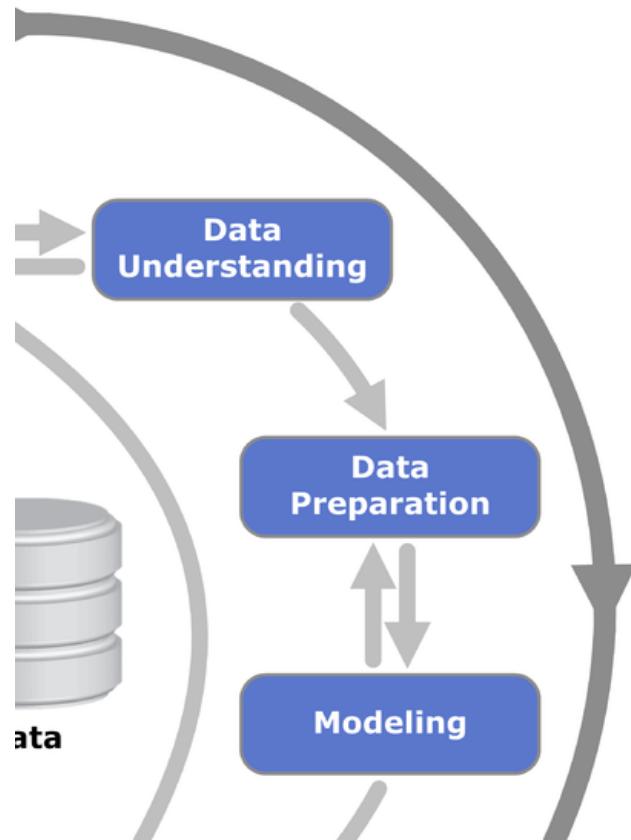


<https://guff.com/this-theory-about-the-lannister-siblings-changes-everything-we-thought-we-knew-about-game-of-thrones>

Can we reduce the errors?

Combine SQL & ML!

Data Science Approach



SQL Rules



Machine Learning



The seven kingdoms....

Join Rules & ML

```
select gt.trans_id,  
       greatest (  
           ml.fraud_flag, gt.fraud_flag  
       ) fraud_flag  
from   got_transactions_rules_test gt  
join   got_transactions_ml_test_results ml  
on     gt.trans_id = ml.trans_id
```



Confusion Matrix

		Actual Values	
		Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Predicted Values	Positive (1)	898 0.4x	5,073 5x
	Negative (0)	385	111,318



Confusion Matrix: Final comparison

		Actual Values	
		Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Predicted Values	Positive (1)	SQL: 80 ML: 832 SQL + ML: 898	SQL: 1,203 ML: 4,566 SQL + ML: 5,073
	Negative (0)	SQL: 872 ML: 451 SQL + ML: 385	SQL: 115,519 ML: 111,825 SQL + ML: 111,318

Deterministic vs Probabilistic



Deterministic

if <rule 1> then ...

if <rule 2> then ...

if <rule 3> then ...

else ...



How most people view probabilities

% chance of an event

0%

50%

100%

How most people view probabilities

% chance of an event

Impossible

Toss-up

Certain

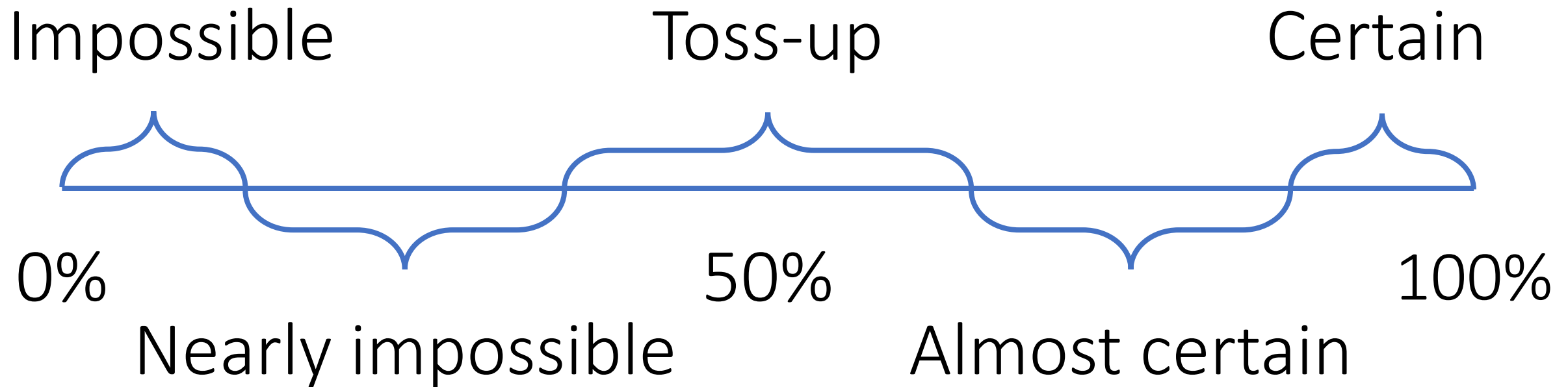
0%

50%

100%

How most people view probabilities

% chance of an event



SQL rules

vs

ML

- Deterministic -> guaranteed to flag; easy to test/verify
- Needs to be told rules
 - Need domain knowledge
- Existing skills
- You KNOW why trx flagged

- Probabilistic -> don't know the outcome
- Can find rules
 - Might miss "obvious" fraud
- New skills & approaches
- Why flagged? ^_(`_)_/_^

The real world

- What's the impact of false positive & false negative?
- How much effort is it to resolve misclassification?
- How high is the false positive rate?
- How do explain the results if someone wants to know?

Which one are you ready for?



SQL Guy: Chris Saxon @ChrisRSaxon

ML Girl: Abi Giles-Haigh @Abi_Giles_Haigh

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