

INTISARI

Optimalisasi Deteksi Anomali Transaksi Keuangan Menggunakan *Copula-Based Outlier Detection* (COPOD) sebagai Metode Distribusi-Agnostik

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Perkembangan sistem keuangan digital meningkatkan kompleksitas transaksi elektronik dan risiko *financial fraud*. Data transaksi keuangan yang berskala besar, berdimensi tinggi, dan sangat tidak seimbang menyulitkan penerapan metode deteksi anomali konvensional. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengoptimalkan deteksi anomali transaksi keuangan menggunakan *Copula-Based Outlier Detection* (COPOD), yaitu metode *unsupervised*, *distribution-free*, dan *parameter-free*. Data yang digunakan merupakan *Credit Card Transactions* Dataset dari GTS.ai yang terdiri dari lebih dari 1,29 juta transaksi dengan proporsi *fraud* sekitar 0,6%. Evaluasi dilakukan melalui dua skenario analisis, yaitu pendekatan transaksi global dan pendekatan agregasi berbasis nasabah yang merepresentasikan pola perilaku transaksi individu. Kinerja COPOD dibandingkan dengan *Histogram-Based Outlier Score* (HBOS), *Gaussian Mixture Model* (GMM), dan *Elliptic Envelope*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa COPOD secara konsisten menghasilkan kinerja terbaik pada kedua skenario. Pada pendekatan transaksi global, COPOD mencapai nilai ROC-AUC sebesar 0,9041 dengan *recall* sebesar 0,7867. Pada pendekatan agregasi berbasis nasabah, COPOD kembali unggul dengan nilai ROC-AUC sebesar 0,9069 dan *recall* sebesar 0,5053, disertai efisiensi waktu komputasi. Analisis kontribusi fitur menunjukkan bahwa nominal transaksi berperan dominan pada pendekatan global, sedangkan pola spasial-temporal, khususnya kecepatan perpindahan lokasi transaksi, lebih berpengaruh pada pendekatan agregasi. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, COPOD terbukti sebagai metode deteksi anomali yang stabil, efisien, dan interpretatif untuk data transaksi keuangan berskala besar.

ABSTRACT

Optimizing Anomaly Detection in Financial Transactions Using Copula-Based Outlier Detection (COPOD) as Distribution-Agnostic Method

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The rapid advancement of digital financial systems has increased the complexity of electronic transactions and the associated risk of financial fraud. Financial transaction data are typically large-scale, high-dimensional, and highly imbalanced, posing significant challenges for conventional anomaly detection methods that rely on distributional assumptions or extensive parameter tuning. This study aims to optimize anomaly detection in financial transactions using Copula-Based Outlier Detection (COPOD), an unsupervised, distribution-free, and parameter-free method. The analysis is conducted on the Credit Card Transactions dataset from GTS.ai, comprising more than 1.29 million transactions with a fraud proportion of approximately 0.6%. Model performance is evaluated under two analytical scenarios, a global transaction-level approach and a customer-based aggregation approach that captures individual transactional behavior patterns. COPOD is benchmarked against Histogram-Based Outlier Score (HBOS), Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM), and Elliptic Envelope. The results demonstrate that COPOD consistently outperforms the comparative methods across both scenarios. In the global transaction setting, COPOD achieves a ROC-AUC of 0.9041 with a recall of 0.7867. Under the customer-based aggregation approach, COPOD again attains superior performance with a ROC-AUC of 0.9069 with a recall of 0.5053, while maintaining high computational efficiency. Feature contribution analysis reveals that transaction amount dominates anomaly detection in the global approach, whereas spatial-temporal patterns, particularly transaction location velocity, play a more significant role in the aggregated analysis. These findings confirm that COPOD is a stable, efficient, and interpretable anomaly detection method for large-scale financial transaction data.