Assignment No: 02

Title: Classify the email using the binary classification method. Email Spam detection has two states: a) Normal State – Not Spam, b) Abnormal State – Spam. Use K-Nearest Neighbors and Support Vector Machine for classification. Analyze their performance..

Name: Aniket Rajani

Class:B.E Div:A Batch: A

Roll No:405A008

```
# importing required Libraries
In [2]:
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import seaborn as sns
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
         import warnings
         warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.svm import SVC
         from sklearn import metrics
```

```
df=pd.read_csv('emails.csv')
In [3]:
         df.head()
```

Out[3]:		Email No.	the	to	ect	and	for	of	a	you	hou	•••	connevey	jay	valued	lay	infrastructure	military
	0	Email 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	Email 2	8	13	24	6	6	2	102	1	27		0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	Email 3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	Email 4	0	5	22	0	5	1	51	2	10		0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	Email 5	7	6	17	1	5	2	57	0	9		0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 3002 columns

```
df.columns
In [4]:
Out[4]: Index(['Email No.', 'the', 'to', 'ect', 'and', 'for', 'of', 'a', 'you', 'hou',
                  'connevey', 'jay', 'valued', 'lay', 'infrastructure', 'military',
'allowing', 'ff', 'dry', 'Prediction'],
                 dtype='object', length=3002)
          # Pre processing dataset
In [5]:
          df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[5]: Email No.
                        0
                        0
                        0
         to
                        0
         ect
                        0
         and
         military
                       0
         allowing
                        0
```

```
ff
                        0
                        0
         dry
         Prediction 0
Length: 3002, dtype: int64
         df.dropna(inplace = True)
In [6]:
          df.drop(['Email No.'],axis=1,inplace=True)
In [7]:
          X = df.drop(['Prediction'],axis = 1)
In [8]:
          y = df['Prediction']
In [10]:
          from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
          X = scale(X)
In [11]:
          # split into train and test
          X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.3, random_state = 42)
         # Apply KNN Classifier
In [12]:
          from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
          knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=7)
          knn.fit(X train, y train)
          y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
          print("Prediction",y_pred)
          print("KNN accuracy = ",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
          print("Confusion matrix", metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
         Prediction [0 0 1 ... 1 1 1]
         KNN \ accuracy = 0.8009020618556701
         Confusion matrix [[804 293]
          [ 16 439]]
         # Apply SVM Classifier
In [14]:
          # cost C = 1
          model = SVC(C = 1)
          # fit
          model.fit(X_train, y_train)
          # predict
          y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
          metrics.confusion_matrix(y_true=y_test, y_pred=y_pred)
          print("SVM accuracy = ",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
          print("Confusion matrix", metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
         SVM accuracy = 0.9381443298969072
         Confusion matrix [[1091
          [ 90 365]]
In [ ]:
```