

TELEGRAM SPAM OR HAM DETECTION USING NLP

ABOUT DATASET

The Telegram Spam or Ham dataset is designed to classify messages as either spam or ham (non-spam). This dataset typically includes messages from the Telegram messaging platform, labeled accordingly to help train and evaluate machine learning models for spam detection. This dataset is valuable for those interested in natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning applications related to spam detection. It provides a practical way to apply various text classification techniques and evaluate their effectiveness in a real-world scenario. It contains text messages labeled as 'spam' or 'ham', facilitating the training and evaluation of machine learning models for spam detection. This dataset is ideal for experimenting with natural language processing techniques and building models to automatically identify spam messages.

AIM: To identify whether a given Telegram message is spam or ham.

```
In [66]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from wordcloud import WordCloud
```

```
In [67]: df=pd.read_csv('dataset.csv')
```

```
In [68]: df
```

```
Out[68]:
```

	text_type	text
0	spam	naturally irresistible your corporate identity...
1	spam	the stock trading gunslinger fanny is merrill ...
2	spam	unbelievable new homes made easy im wanting to...
3	spam	4 color printing special request additional in...
4	spam	do not have money get software cds from here s...
...
20343	ham	/ban
20344	ham	/ban
20345	ham	/ban
20346	ham	Kaisi hii
20347	ham	Shock q

20348 rows × 2 columns

PREPROCESSING

In [69]: `df.head()`

Out[69]:

	text_type	text
0	spam	naturally irresistible your corporate identity...
1	spam	the stock trading gunslinger fanny is merrill ...
2	spam	unbelievable new homes made easy im wanting to...
3	spam	4 color printing special request additional in...
4	spam	do not have money get software cds from here s...

In [70]: `df.tail()`

Out[70]:

	text_type	text
20343	ham	/ban
20344	ham	/ban
20345	ham	/ban
20346	ham	Kaisi hii
20347	ham	Shock q

In [71]: `df.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 20348 entries, 0 to 20347
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   text_type    20348 non-null  object
1   text         20348 non-null  object
dtypes: object(2)
memory usage: 318.1+ KB
```

In [72]: `df.shape`

Out[72]: (20348, 2)

In [73]: `df.dtypes`

Out[73]:

```
text_type    object
text         object
dtype: object
```

In [74]: `df.nunique()`

Out[74]:

```
text_type    2
text        20334
dtype: int64
```

```
In [75]: df.isna().sum()
```

```
Out[75]: text_type    0
text                0
dtype: int64
```

LABEL ENCODING

```
In [76]: le_data=LabelEncoder()
model=le_data.fit_transform(df['text_type'])
df['text_type']=model
```

```
In [77]: model
```

```
Out[77]: array([1, 1, 1, ..., 0, 0, 0])
```

```
In [78]: df.dtypes
```

```
Out[78]: text_type    int32
text              object
dtype: object
```

```
In [79]: df
```

```
Out[79]:
```

	text_type	text
0	1	naturally irresistible your corporate identity...
1	1	the stock trading gunslinger fanny is merrill ...
2	1	unbelievable new homes made easy im wanting to...
3	1	4 color printing special request additional in...
4	1	do not have money get software cds from here s...
...
20343	0	/ban
20344	0	/ban
20345	0	/ban
20346	0	Kaisi hii
20347	0	Shock q

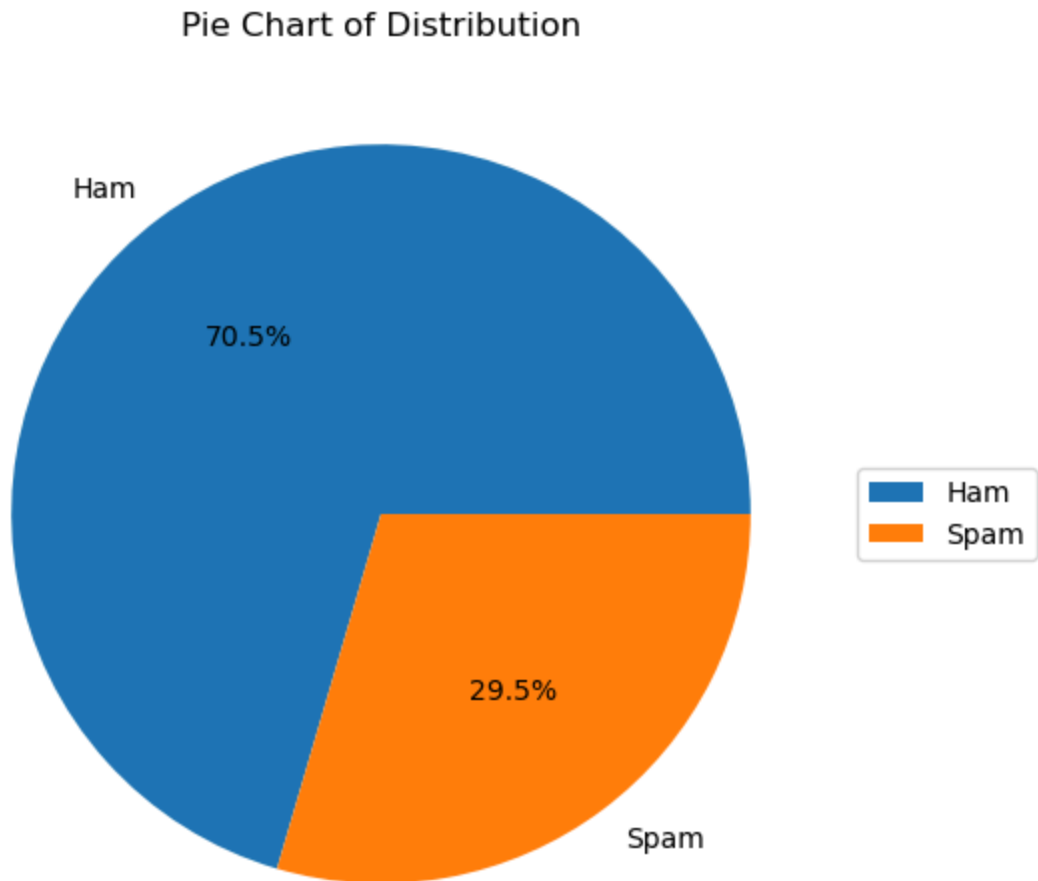
20348 rows × 2 columns

A text_type of 1 indicates that the message is a Spam, whereas a text_type of 0 signifies that the message is not spam (Ham)

```
In [80]: df['text_type'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[80]: text_type  
0      14337  
1       6011  
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [111]: # Calculate the value counts of the 'category' column  
category_counts = df['text_type'].value_counts()  
# Pie chart  
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))  
labels=['Ham', 'Spam']  
plt.pie(category_counts, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%')  
plt.title('Pie Chart of Distribution')  
# # Add Legend  
plt.legend(loc='center left', bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0.5))  
plt.show()
```



REMOVING STOPWORDS,SPECIAL CHARACTERS

```
In [89]: import re
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('stopwords')
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to
[nltk_data] C:\Users\HP\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
[nltk_data] C:\Users\HP\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

```
In [105]: stop_words=stopwords.words('english')
def clean_text(text):
    cleantext=" ".join(word for word in text.split() if word not in stop_words)
    return cleantext
df['text']=df['text'].apply(clean_text)
def remove_numbers(text):
    return re.sub(r'\d+', '',text)
df['text']=df['text'].apply(remove_numbers)
print(df.head())
```

```
text_type text \
0 1 naturally irresistible corporate identity ...
1 1 stock trading gunslinger fanny merrill mu...
2 1 unbelievable new homes made easy im want...
3 1 color printing special request additional ...
4 1 money get software cds software compatabi...
```

```
tokenized_column \
0 [naturally, irresistible, corporate, identity,...
1 [stock, trading, gunslinger, fanny, merrill, m...
2 [unbelievable, new, homes, made, easy, im, wan...
3 [color, printing, special, request, additional...
4 [money, get, software, cds, software, compatib...
```

```
stemmed_text \
0 natur irresist corpor ident lt realli hard rec...
1 stock trade gunsling fanni merril muzo colza a...
2 unbeliev new home made easi im want show homeo...
3 color print special request addit inform click...
4 money get softwar cd softwar compat great grow...
```

```
lemmatized_text
0 naturally irresistible corporate identity lt r...
1 stock trading gunslinger fanny merrill muzo co...
2 unbelievable new home made easy im wanting sho...
3 color printing special request additional info...
4 money get software cd software compatibility g...
```

TOKENISATION ,STEMMING AND LEMMATIZATION

```
In [107]: from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer, WordNetLemmatizer
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
import nltk
```

```
In [109]: stemmer=PorterStemmer()
lemmatizer=WordNetLemmatizer()
```

```
In [110]: def lower_case_and_tokenize(text):
text=text.lower()
tokens=word_tokenize(text)
return tokens
def stem_text(text):
tokens=word_tokenize(text)
return ' '.join([stemmer.stem(token) for token in tokens])
def lemmatize_text(text):
tokens=word_tokenize(text)
return ' '.join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(token) for token in tokens])
df['tokenized_column']=df['text'].apply(lower_case_and_tokenize)
df['stemmed_text']=df['text'].apply(stem_text)
df['lemmatized_text']=df['text'].apply(lemmatize_text)
print(df.head())
```

```
text_type      text \
0      1  naturally irresistible corporate identity ...
1      1  stock trading gunslinger fanny merrill mu...
2      1  unbelievable new homes made easy im want...
3      1  color printing special request additional ...
4      1  money get software cds software compatibi...
```

```
tokenized_column \
0 [naturally, irresistible, corporate, identity,...
1 [stock, trading, gunslinger, fanny, merrill, m...
2 [unbelievable, new, homes, made, easy, im, wan...
3 [color, printing, special, request, additional...
4 [money, get, software, cds, software, compatib...
```

```
stemmed_text \
0 natur irresist corpor ident lt realli hard rec...
1 stock trade gunsling fanni merril muzo colza a...
2 unbeliev new home made easi im want show homeo...
3 color print special request addit inform click...
4 money get softwar cd softwar compat great grow...
```

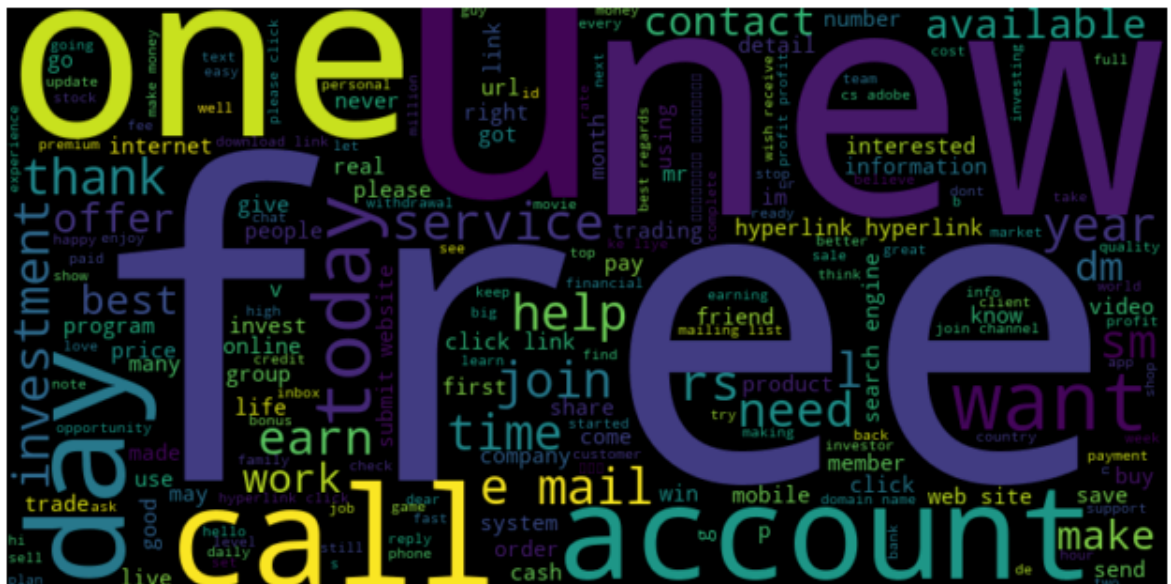
```
lemmatized_text
0 naturally irresistible corporate identity lt r...
1 stock trading gunslinger fanny merrill muzo co...
2 unbelievable new home made easy im wanting sho...
3 color printing special request additional info...
4 money get software cd software compatibility g...
```

CREATING A WORD CLOUD

```
In [42]: consolidated=' '.join(word for word in df['text'][df['text_type']==0].astype(str))
wordCloud=WordCloud(width=800,height=400,random_state=21)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.imshow(wordCloud.generate(consolidated),interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



```
In [39]: consolidated=' '.join(word for word in df['text'][df['text_type']==1].astype(str))
wordCloud=WordCloud(width=800,height=400,random_state=21)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.imshow(wordCloud.generate(consolidated),interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



VECTORIZATION

```
In [40]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
```

```
In [41]: tf=TfidfVectorizer()  
X=tf.fit_transform(df['text'])
```



```
In [42]: print(X)
```

```
(0, 13753)    0.09839569157349609
(0, 50166)    0.06701231080701202
(0, 17624)    0.0877682484116645
(0, 20698)    0.11571594165116575
(0, 38738)    0.09721748634965262
(0, 45564)    0.10311136257142375
(0, 13846)    0.1067162535970773
(0, 25049)    0.10582574242835895
(0, 16627)    0.1275729902363153
(0, 40244)    0.11702238337883315
(0, 16933)    0.0819418692765788
(0, 45052)    0.12215516621608143
(0, 29779)    0.11479927401251358
(0, 35277)    0.07818558338270445
(0, 30340)    0.07667389856048695
(0, 23128)    0.09602066536165323
(0, 14346)    0.12822595979688872
(0, 9146)     0.1080488517946785
(0, 12580)    0.10156481269479387
(0, 29559)    0.06735278462962481
(0, 17853)    0.09930817141444329
(0, 30812)    0.09255774919660822
(0, 34251)    0.12125502323356341
(0, 24298)    0.1289055884339165
(0, 6061)     0.1199899650461909
:
(20340, 38385)    0.18631575677814602
(20340, 3779)    0.20098490798510654
(20340, 40750)    0.1871813255088002
(20340, 4071)    0.1942773426327866
(20340, 4381)    0.18807837628292803
(20340, 44963)    0.36196471831788335
(20340, 15593)    0.1831285972468348
(20340, 50184)    0.16964745305754977
(20340, 48979)    0.14837969471652807
(20340, 14114)    0.1687968109099309
(20340, 37811)    0.15067587963526774
(20340, 44940)    0.2673581229321878
(20340, 6263)    0.1687968109099309
(20340, 50173)    0.12819510685221785
(20340, 2433)    0.1081746515441681
(20340, 31566)    0.0927817077092429
(20341, 24503)    0.7023494240988789
(20341, 28523)    0.7118323443536217
(20342, 8557)    1.0
(20343, 8557)    1.0
(20344, 8557)    1.0
(20345, 8557)    1.0
(20346, 27426)    0.7281528531108766
(20346, 23848)    0.6854147813597911
(20347, 43736)    1.0
```

```
In [43]: y=df['text_type'].values  
y
```

```
Out[43]: array([1, 1, 1, ..., 0, 0, 0])
```

```
In [44]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=1)  
X_train
```

```
Out[44]: <14243x60269 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'  
         with 396507 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>
```

MODEL CREATION

```
In [36]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
sv=SVC()
lr=LogisticRegression()
rf=RandomForestClassifier()
ab= AdaBoostClassifier()
models=[sv,lr,rf,ab]
for model in models:
    print(model)
    model.fit(X_train,y_train)
    y_pred=model.predict(X_test)
    print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

SVC()					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.93	0.98	0.95	4274	
1	0.96	0.82	0.88	1831	
accuracy			0.93	6105	
macro avg	0.94	0.90	0.92	6105	
weighted avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	6105	
LogisticRegression()					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.91	0.98	0.94	4274	
1	0.94	0.76	0.84	1831	
accuracy			0.92	6105	
macro avg	0.92	0.87	0.89	6105	
weighted avg	0.92	0.92	0.91	6105	
RandomForestClassifier()					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.92	0.99	0.96	4274	
1	0.98	0.80	0.88	1831	
accuracy			0.94	6105	
macro avg	0.95	0.90	0.92	6105	
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.93	6105	
AdaBoostClassifier()					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.88	0.95	0.92	4274	
1	0.86	0.71	0.78	1831	
accuracy			0.88	6105	
macro avg	0.87	0.83	0.85	6105	
weighted avg	0.88	0.88	0.87	6105	

Now I am trying this with a comment which should be classified as Ham

```
In [38]: y_new=model.predict(tf.transform(["If he started searching,he will get job in f
if y_new==1:
    print("Spam")
if y_new==0:
    print("Ham")
```

Ham

BEST MODEL:

The Random Forest Classifier emerged as the best model, achieving a remarkable accuracy score of 96%.