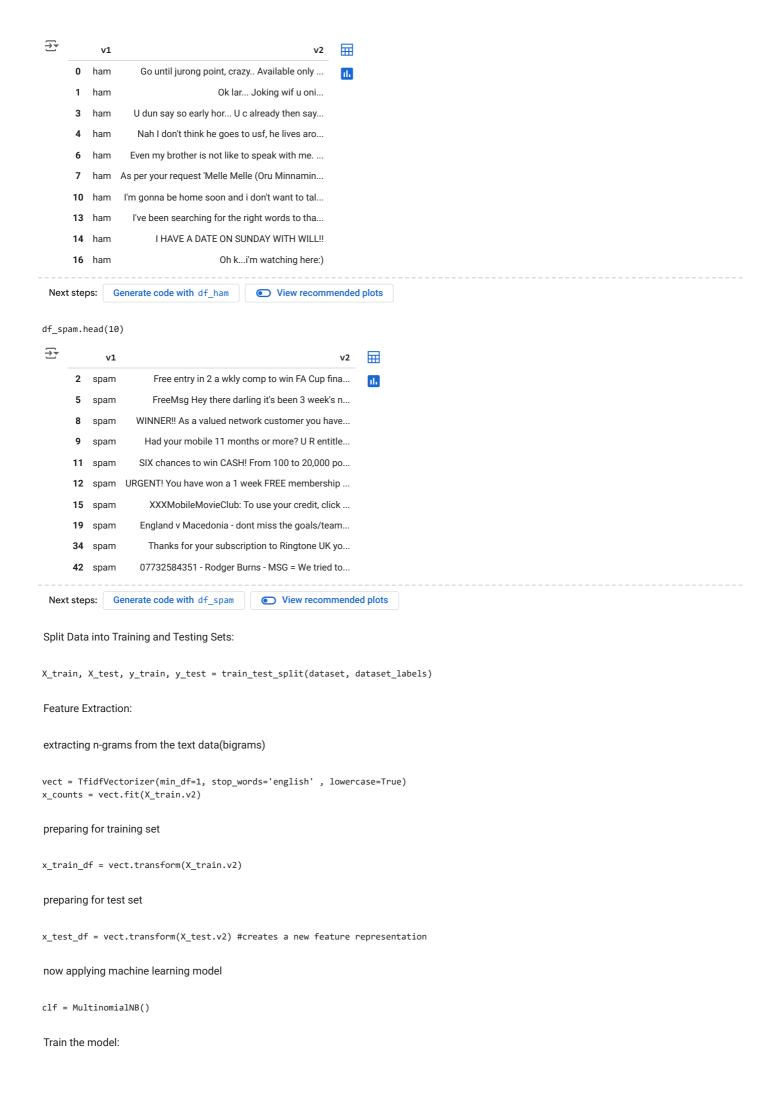
SMS SPAM DETECTION USING NLP

Import Necessary Libraries:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import nltk
from \ sklearn.model\_selection \ import \ train\_test\_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
{\tt from \ sklearn.naive\_bayes \ import \ MultinomialNB}
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
Loading the dataset:
dataset = pd.read_csv("spam.csv", encoding = "latin-1")
Extract the labels i.e, (ham or spam):
dataset_labels = dataset['v1']
Dropping the unnecesary columns:
dataset = dataset.drop(columns = ['Unnamed: 2','Unnamed: 3', 'Unnamed: 4'])
Data exploration:
dataset.head(10)
\rightarrow
            v1
                                                             v2
                                                                   \blacksquare
      0 ham
                       Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only \dots
                                                                   th
                                        Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
      1 ham
      2 spam
                    Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
      3
          ham
                      U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...
          ham
                       Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...
      5 spam
                    FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been 3 week's n...
                     Even my brother is not like to speak with me. ...
          ham
                   As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin...
          ham
      8 spam WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have...
      9 spam
                  Had your mobile 11 months or more? UR entitle...
               Generate code with dataset
                                               View recommended plots
 Next steps:
Spam and ham declarations:
df_ham = dataset[dataset.v1 == "ham"]
df_spam = dataset[dataset.v1 == 'spam']
Displaying Ham and Spam:
df_ham.head(10)
```



```
clf.fit(x_train_df, y_train)
```

```
▼ MultinomialNB MultinomialNB()
```

```
def visualize_predictions(text_data, predicted_labels):
    category_counts = predicted_labels.value_counts()
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
    plt.bar(category_counts.index, category_counts.values)
    plt.xlabel("Categories")
    plt.ylabel("Number of Text Documents")
    plt.title("Predicted Categorization of Text Documents")
    plt.show()
```

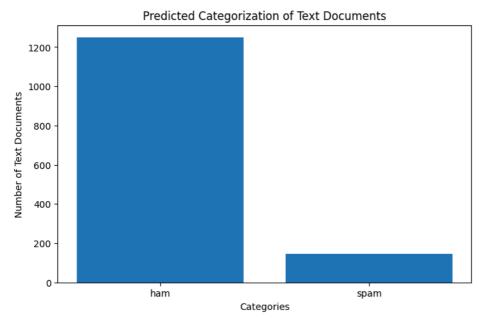
Predicting

```
predict = clf.predict(x_test_df)
predict = pd.Series(predict)
```

visualization

visualize_predictions(X_test.v2, predict)





Performance Evaluation

```
acc = accuracy_score(y_test, predict)
print(acc)
```

→ 0.9676956209619526