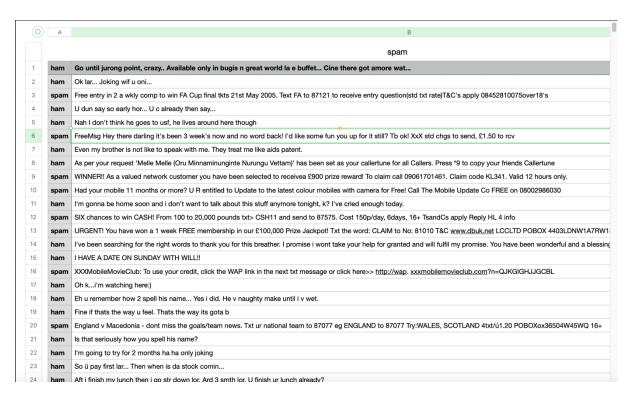
Building a Smarter AI-Powered Spam Classifier: Designing a Web Application to Classify Spam Messages Using TF-IDF, Multinomial Naive Bayes, and Other NLTK Libraries with Iterative Improvement to Enhance Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-score.

1. Data Collection:

-Download the "spam.csv" dataset from Kaggle's SMS Spam Collection Dataset (https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/sms-spam-collection-dataset).



2.Data Preprocessing:

-Load the dataset from "./src/data/spam.csv."

data = pd.read csv(r"./src/data/spam.csv",sep="\t",names=["label", "message"])

3. Feature Extraction:

- Apply TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) to convert the tokenized words into numerical features.

- Set the maximum number of features to 2500, meaning you'll create a TF-IDF matrix with 2500 columns representing the most important words in your dataset.

```
self.porterStemmer = PorterStemmer()
corpus = []
for i in range(0, len(self.data)):
    review = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', self.data['message'][i]).lower().split()
    review = [self.porterStemmer.stem(word) for word in review if not word in stopwords.words('english')]
    review = ' '.join(review)
    corpus.append(review)

self.TfidfVectorization = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=2500)
```

4. Model Selection:

- Choose the Multinomial Naive Bayes algorithm as your initial machine learning model. Import the necessary libraries from scikit-learn.
 - Split your preprocessed data into a training set and a test set for model evaluation.
 - Train the Multinomial Naive Bayes model on the TF-IDF-transformed training data.

```
X = self.TfidfVectorization.fit_transform(corpus).toarray()

y=pd.get_dummies(self.data['label']).iloc[:,1].values

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

self.spam_detect_model = MultinomialNB().fit(X_train, y_train)

y_predict=self.spam_detect_model.predict(X_test)
```

5. Evaluation:

- Use the trained model to make predictions on the test dataset.
 - Calculate various performance metrics, including:
 - Accuracy: The proportion of correctly classified messages.
- Precision: The proportion of true spam messages among the messages classified as spam.
 - Recall: The proportion of true spam messages correctly classified as spam.
 - F1-score: A harmonic mean of precision and recall, which balances both metrics.
 - Assess the model's performance using these metrics to determine its initial effectiveness.

```
self.currectAccuracyScore = accuracy_score(y_predict, y_test)
self.currentPrecisionScore = precision_score(y_predict, y_test)
self.currentRelayScore = recall_score(y_predict, y_test)
self.currentf1Score = f1_score(y_predict, y_test)
```

6. Iterative Improvement:

- When a new message is predicted using your initial model, update your dataset by appending the prediction result ("spam" or "ham") along with the message.
- Periodically, or when enough new data is collected, refresh the model by repeating steps 2 to 5 using the updated dataset.

```
self.data.loc[len(self.data)]={"label":prediction,"message":new_message}
self.refreshModel()
```

7. Deployment:

- Once you have achieved satisfactory performance, you can deploy your web application.
- Develop a user interface for users to input messages and receive spam classification results.
 - Host the web application on a server or cloud platform.
- Ensure the model is retrained periodically with new data to maintain its accuracy and effectiveness.

