Building a Smarter Al-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.

Outline of problem statement, design thinking process, and the phases of development:

Problem Statement:

Building a Smarter Al-Powered Spam Classifier

The problem statement is to create an AI-powered spam classifier that can identify spam messages in a dataset. The goal is to design a system that not only performs initial spam classification but also continuously learns from new data to improve its accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score over time.

Design Thinking Process:

The design thinking process involves the following phases:

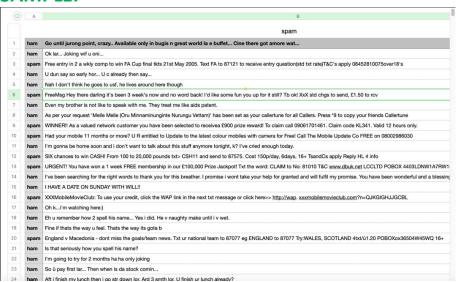
- 1. **Data Collection:** Acquiring a dataset containing "label" (spam or ham) and "message" (text messages) columns, which serves as the foundation for training and improving the model.
- 2. **Data Preprocessing:** Cleaning the text data by removing special characters, converting text to lowercase, tokenizing, removing stopwords, and performing stemming to prepare the data for analysis.
- 3. **Feature Extraction:** Using TF-IDF to convert tokenized words into numerical features, allowing the model to work with the data more effectively.
- 4. **Model Selection:** Choosing the Multinomial Naive Bayes algorithm as the initial machine learning model and training it on the TF-IDF-transformed data.
- 5. **Evaluation:** Assessing the model's performance with metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
- 6. **Iterative Improvement:** Incorporating a mechanism to update the model with new data, enabling it to learn and improve its performance continuously.
- 7. **Deployment:** Preparing the model for deployment, developing a user interface, and hosting it on a server or cloud platform to provide real-time spam classification.

Description of the dataset used, data preprocessing steps, and feature extraction Techniques:

Dataset Description:

The document mentions the use of the "spam.csv" dataset from Kaggle's SMS Spam Collection Dataset, which contains two columns: "label" and "message." The "label" column indicates whether a message is spam or not, and the "message" column contains the text of the messages.

SAMPLE:



Data Preprocessing:

Data preprocessing involves several steps, including removing special characters and punctuation, converting text to lowercase, tokenization, removing stopwords, and stemming using the Porter Stemmer. These steps ensure that the text data is in a suitable format for feature extraction and model training.

Feature Extraction:

Feature extraction is performed using TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) to represent the text data as numerical features. The maximum number of features is set to 2500, meaning that the top 2500 most important words are selected as features for the model.

Explaination of the choice of machine learning algorithm, model training, and evaluation metrics:

Machine Learning Algorithm:

Naïve Bayes Algorithm:

Naive Bayes is a popular and simple machine learning algorithm often used in text classification, spam detection, and various other applications. Here are some key points

Model Training:

The model is trained on the training dataset, and its performance is evaluated using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score

Model Selection:

The document selects the Multinomial Naive Bayes algorithm for initial model training. The model is trained on the TF-IDF-transformed training data.

Performance Evaluation Metrics:

The document mentions several performance metrics for evaluating the model:

- **Accuracy**: Measures the proportion of correctly classified messages.
- **Precision**: Measures the proportion of true spam messages among the messages classified as spam.
- **Recall:** Measures the proportion of true spam messages correctly classified as spam.
- **F1-score**: A harmonic mean of precision and recall, balancing both metrics.

SAMPLE:

BEFORE EVALUATION:



AFTER EVALUATION:



Approaches used during the development:

Innovative Approaches:

The document introduces the concept of iterative improvement, where the model learns from new examples and potentially improves over time. This approach allows the model to adapt to changing spam patterns and maintain its accuracy and effectiveness.

Overall, the document provides a structured and detailed plan for building and improving an Al-powered spam classifier, from data collection to continuous learning and deployment.

Sample:

```
'spam', 'message': 'congratulations free cash click the link'}
     label
                                                       message
            Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...
       ham
                                Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
            Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
            U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...
3
            Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...
       ham
5569
       ham
            Pity, * was in mood for that. So...any other s...
            The guy did some bitching but I acted like i'd...
5570
       ham
                                    Rofl. Its true to its name
5571
       ham
5572
                                             hello how are you
                                                                                    At First Iteration
5573
                     congratulations free cash click the link
                                                                                    t Second Iteration
[5574 rows x 2 columns]
```

PROJECT DEMO IMAGES:

HOME PAGE:



ON SPAM ALERT:



ON NON-SPAM ALERT:



SPAM AND NON-SPAM HISTORY:

