Assignment -4

Python Programming

Assignment Date	21 October 2022
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

Problem Statement :- SMS SPAM Classification

Problem Statement: Over recent years, as the popularity of mobile phone devices has increased, Short Message Service (SMS) has grown into a multi-billion dollar industry. At the same time, reduction in the cost of messaging services has resulted in growth in unsolicited commercial advertisements (spams) being sent to mobile phones. Due to Spam SMS, Mobile service providers suffer from some sort of financial problems as well as it reduces calling time for users. Unfortunately, if the user accesses such Spam SMS they may face the problem of virus or malware. When SMS arrives at mobile it will disturb mobile user privacy and concentration. It may lead to frustration for the user. So Spam SMS is one of the major issues in the wireless communication world and it grows day by day

- Download the Dataset:- Dataset
- Import required library
- Read dataset and do pre-processing
- Create Model
- Add Layers (LSTM, Dense-(Hidden Layers), Output)
- Compile the Model
- Fit the Model
- Save The Model
- Test The Mode

Solution:

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

%matplotlib inline

import re

import nltk

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import one hot

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding

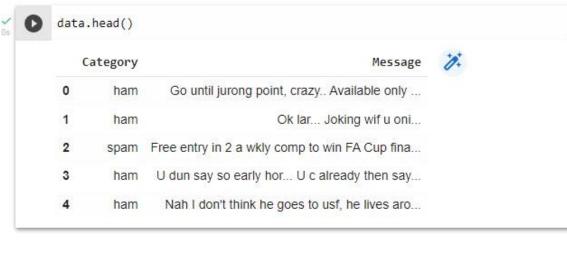
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,confusion_matrix data=pd.read_csv("spam.csv",encoding="latin") data.head()



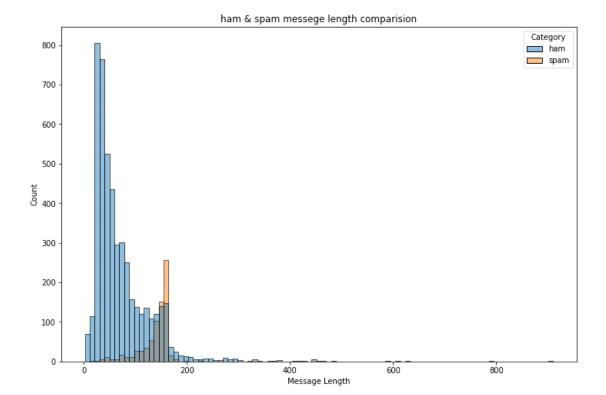
data.columns

```
Index(['v1', 'v2', 'Unnamed: 2', 'Unnamed: 3', 'Unnamed: 4'], dtype='object')

data=data.drop(columns=["Unnamed: 2","Unnamed: 3","Unnamed: 4"])
data=data.rename(
{
    "v1":"Category",
    "v2":"Message"
},
    axis=1
)
data.head()
```



data.isnull().sum() / [10] data.isnull().sum() Category Message dtype: int64 data.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 5572 entries, 0 to 5571 Data columns (total 2 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype Category 5572 non-null object Message 5572 non-null object 1 dtypes: object(2) memory usage: 87.2+ KB data["Message Length"]=data["Message"].apply(len) fig=plt.figure(figsize=(12,8)) sns.histplot(x=data["Message Length"], hue=data["Category"] plt.title("ham & spam messege length comparision") plt.show()



ham_desc=data[data["Category"]=="ham"]["Message Length"].describe()
spam_desc=data[data["Category"]=="spam"]["Message Length"].describe()

```
print("Ham Messege Length Description:\n",ham_desc)
print("*****************************")
print("Spam Message Length Description:\n",spam_desc)
 Ham Messege Length Description:
  count
            4825.000000
 mean
             71.023627
             58.016023
  std
              2.000000
 min
 25%
             33.000000
  50%
             52.000000
  75%
             92.000000
            910.000000
 max
 Name: Message Length, dtype: float64
 Spam Message Length Description:
            747.000000
  count
           138.866131
 mean
  std
            29.183082
  min
            13.000000
  25%
           132.500000
  50%
           149.000000
  75%
           157.000000
           224.000000
  max
 Name: Message Length, dtype: float64
```

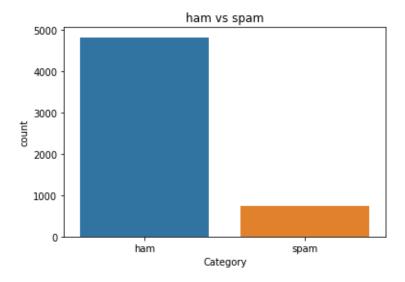
data.describe(include="all")

	Category	Message	Message Length
count	5572	5572	5572.000000
unique	2	5169	NaN
top	ham	Sorry, I'll call later	NaN
freq	4825	30	NaN
mean	NaN	NaN	80.118808
std	NaN	NaN	59.690841
min	NaN	NaN	2.000000
25%	NaN	NaN	36.000000
50%	NaN	NaN	61.000000
75%	NaN	NaN	121.000000
max	NaN	NaN	910.000000

```
ham     4825
spam     747
Name: Category, dtype: int64data["Category"].value_counts()

sns.countplot(
    data=data,
    x="Category"
)
plt.title("ham vs spam")
plt.show()
```





ham_count=data["Category"].value_counts()[0]
spam_count=data["Category"].value_counts()[1]

total_count=data.shape[0]

```
Ham contains:86.59% of total data. Spam contains:13.41% of total data.print("Ham contains:{:.2f}% of total data.".format(ham_count/total_count*100)) print("Spam contains:{:.2f}% of total data.".format(spam_count/total_count*100))
```

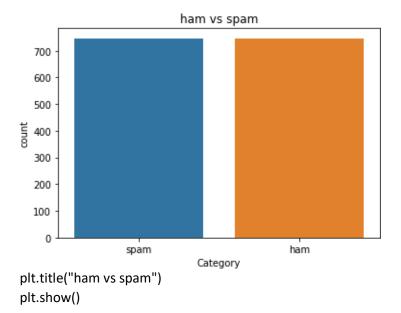
#compute the length of majority & minority class
minority_len=len(data[data["Category"]=="spam"])
majority_len=len(data[data["Category"]=="ham"])

#store the indices of majority and minority class minority_indices=data[data["Category"]=="spam"].index majority_indices=data[data["Category"]=="ham"].index

#generate new majority indices from the total majority_indices
#with size equal to minority class length so we obtain equivalent number of indices length
random_majority_indices=np.random.choice(
 majority_indices,
 size=minority_len,
 replace=False
)

#concatenate the two indices to obtain indices of new dataframe undersampled indices=np.concatenate([minority indices,random majority indices])

```
#create df using new indices
df=data.loc[undersampled_indices]
#shuffle the sample
df=df.sample(frac=1)
#reset the index as its all mixed
df=df.reset_index()
#drop the older index
df=df.drop(
  columns=["index"],
(1494, \, 3)The resulting dataframes have **1494** rows and
**4** columnsdf.shape
         747
spam
ham
         747
Name: Category, dtype: int64df["Category"].value_counts()
sns.countplot(
  data=df,
  x="Category"
)
```



Display the head of new **df**

df.head()

```
df.head()
   Category
                                                       Message Message Length
0
                Congratulations ur awarded either å£500 of CD ...
                                                                               152
        spam
1
                 Congratulations - Thanks to a good friend U ha...
                                                                               158
        spam
2
         ham
                          You sure your neighbors didnt pick it up
                                                                                40
3
               Urgent UR awarded a complimentary trip to Euro...
                                                                               161
         ham
                    In xam hall boy asked girl Tell me the startin...
                                                                               185
```

Created new column **Label** and encode **ham** as **0** and **spam** as **1**

df.head()

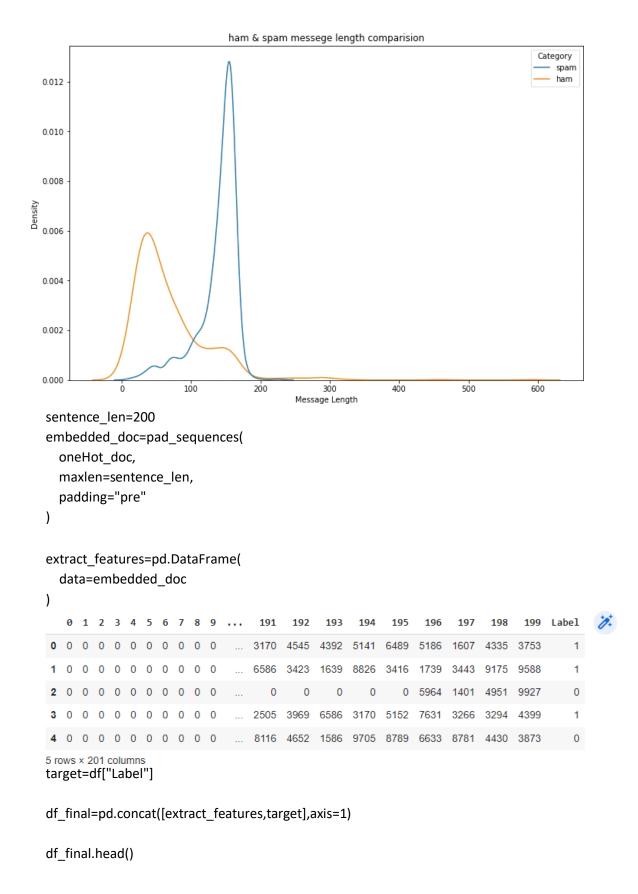
df.head()

C	ategory	Message	Message Length	Label
0	spam	Congratulations ur awarded either å£500 of CD	152	1
1	spam	Congratulations - Thanks to a good friend U ha	158	1
2	ham	You sure your neighbors didnt pick it up	40	0
3	spam	Urgent UR awarded a complimentary trip to Euro	161	1
4	ham	In xam hall boy asked girl Tell me the startin	185	0

Import libraries to perform word **tokenization**

```
stemmer=PorterStemmer()
#declare empty list to store tokenized message
corpus=[]
#iterate through the df["Message"]
for message in df["Message"]:
  #replace every special characters, numbers etc.. with whitespace of message
  #It will help retain only letter/alphabets
  message=re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]"," ",message)
  #convert every letters to its lowercase
  message=message.lower()
  #split the word into individual word list
  message=message.split()
  #perform stemming using PorterStemmer for all non-english-stopwords
  message=[stemmer.stem(words)
      for words in message
      if words not in set(stopwords.words("english"))
  #join the word lists with the whitespace
  message=" ".join(message)
```

```
#append the message in corpus list
 corpus.append(message)
vocab_size=10000
oneHot_doc=[one_hot(words,n=vocab_size)
     for words in corpus
df["Message Length"].describe()
 count 1494.000000
 mean
          104.014726
          56.243274
 std
 min
            2.000000
 25%
           49.000000
 50%
          118.000000
 75%
          153.000000
 max 588.000000
 Name: Message Length, dtype: float64
fig=plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
sns.kdeplot(
 x=df["Message Length"],
 hue=df["Category"]
)
plt.title("ham & spam messege length comparision")
plt.show()
```

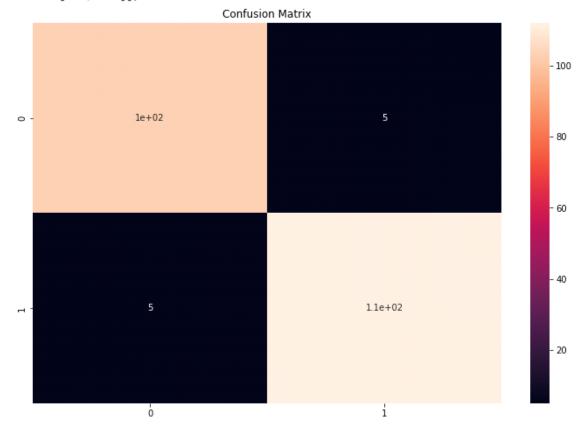


```
X=df_final.drop("Label",axis=1)
y=df_final["Label"]
X_trainval,X_test,y_trainval,y_test=train_test_split(
  Χ,
  у,
  random_state=42,
  test_size=0.15
X_train,X_val,y_train,y_val=train_test_split(
  X_trainval,
  y_trainval,
  random_state=42,
  test_size=0.15
)
model=Sequential()
feature_num=100
model.add(
  Embedding(
    input_dim=vocab_size,
    output_dim=feature_num,
    input_length=sentence_len
  )
)
model.add(
  LSTM(
  units=128
  )
)
model.add(
  Dense(
    units=1,
    activation="sigmoid"
  )
)
```

```
model.compile(
  optimizer=Adam(
  learning_rate=0.001
  ),
  loss="binary_crossentropy",
  metrics=["accuracy"]
 )
 model.fit(
  X_train
  y_train,
  validation_data=(
    X_val,
    y_val
  ),
  epochs=10
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
34/34 [====
         Epoch 3/10
34/34 [====
          Epoch 4/10
34/34 [====
       Epoch 5/10
34/34 [====
      Epoch 6/10
34/34 [====
           ========] - 12s 341ms/step - loss: 0.0085 - accuracy: 0.9981 - val loss: 0.0863 - val accuracy
Epoch 7/10
34/34 [====
           =========] - 12s 340ms/step - loss: 0.0123 - accuracy: 0.9963 - val_loss: 0.0528 - val_accuracy
Epoch 8/10
       34/34 [====
Epoch 9/10
34/34 [====
       :===========] - 14s 412ms/step - loss: 0.0159 - accuracy: 0.9981 - val_loss: 0.0561 - val_accuracy
Epoch 10/10
         <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f5d53dc9b90>
 y_pred=model.predict(X_test)
 y_pred=(y_pred>0.5)
  Test Score:95.56%
 score=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
 print("Test Score:{:.2f}%".format(score*100))
```

```
cm=confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
fig=plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
sns.heatmap(
   cm,
   annot=True,
)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
cm
```

```
array([[103, 5],
[ 5, 112]])
```



#The function take model and message as parameter def classify_message(model,message):

#We will treat message as a paragraphs containing multiple sentences(lines)
#we will extract individual lines
for sentences in message:
 sentences=nltk.sent_tokenize(message)

#Iterate over individual sentences for sentence in sentences:

```
#replace all special characters
      words=re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]"," ",sentence)
      #perform word tokenization of all non-english-stopwords
      if words not in set(stopwords.words('english')):
        word=nltk.word_tokenize(words)
        word="".join(word)
 #perform one hot on tokenized word
 oneHot=[one_hot(word,n=vocab_size)]
 #create an embedded documnet using pad_sequences
  #this can be fed to our model
 text=pad_sequences(oneHot,maxlen=sentence_len,padding="pre")
  #predict the text using model
  predict=model.predict(text)
 #if predict value is greater than 0.5 its a spam
 if predict>0.5:
    print("It is a spam")
 #else the message is not a spam
  else:
    print("It is not a spam")
message1="I am having a bad day and I would like to have a break today"
message2="This is to inform you had won a lottery and the subscription will end in a week so call
us."
1/1 [======] - 0s 27ms/step
It is not a spam
                                                         classify_message(model,message1)
1/1 [======] - 0s 26ms/step
It is a spam
                                                        classify_message(model,message2)
```