Assignment-4

SMS SPAM Classification

Assignment Date	26 Oct 2022
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

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.

1. Download the dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/code/kredy10/simple-lstm-for-text-classification/data

2. Importe Required libararies

In [9]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import keras
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from keras.models import Model
from keras.layers import LSTM, Activation, Dense, Dropout, Input, Embedding
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras.preprocessing import sequence
from keras.utils import to_categorical, pad_sequences
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
%matplotlib inline
```

3. Read dataset and pre-processing

In [2]:

```
df = pd.read_csv('spam.csv',delimiter=',',encoding='latin-1')
df.head()
```

Out[2]:

	v1	v2	Unnamed: 2	Unnamed: 3	Unnamed: 4
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	ham	Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	ham	U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...	NaN	NaN	NaN

In [3]:

```
df.drop(['Unnamed: 2', 'Unnamed: 3', 'Unnamed: 4'],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

In [4]:

```
df.shape
```

Out[4]:

```
(5572, 2)
```

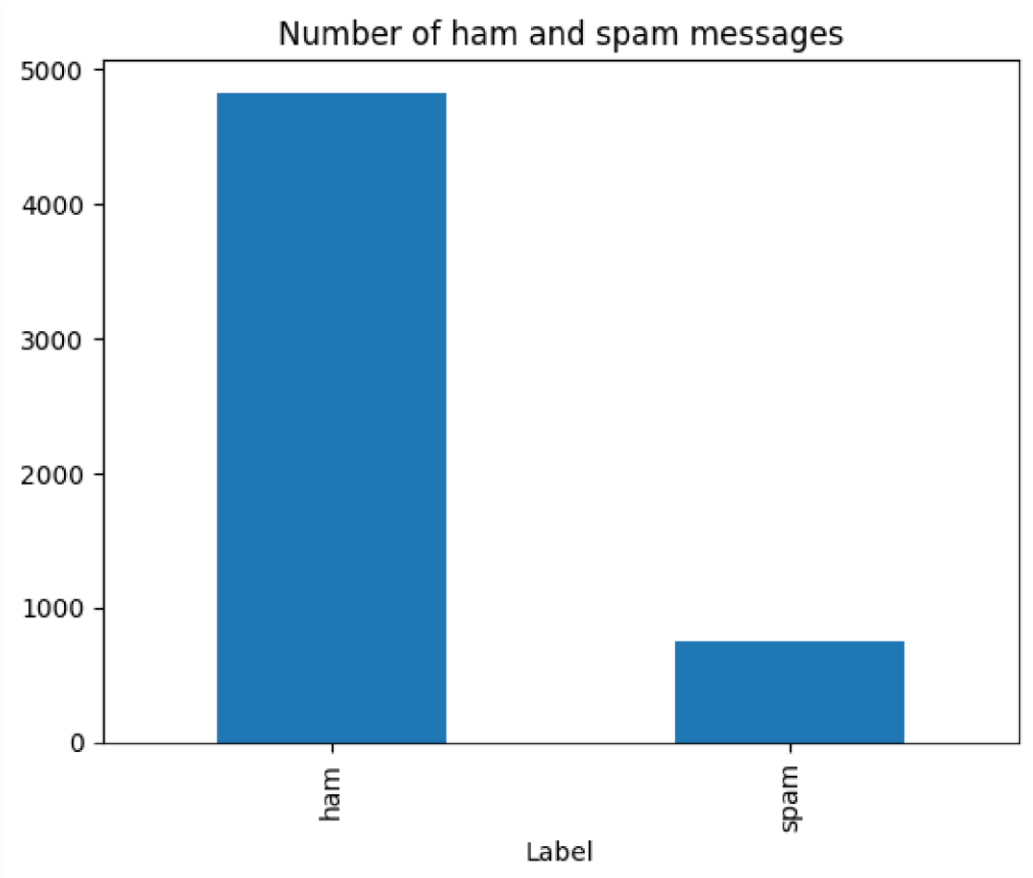
In [5]:

```
#plot the ham and spam messages to understand the distribution
df['v1'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.xlabel('Label')
```

```
plt.title('Number of ham and spam messages')
```

Out[5]:

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Number of ham and spam messages')
```



In [6]:

```
X = df.v2
Y = df.v1
#label encoding for Y
le = LabelEncoder()
Y = le.fit_transform(Y)
Y = Y.reshape(-1,1)
```

Train-test split

In [7]:

```
#split into train and test sets
X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.20)
```

Tokenizer

In [10]:

```
max_words = 1000
max_len = 150
tok = Tokenizer(num_words=max_words)
tok.fit_on_texts(X_train)
sequences = tok.texts_to_sequences(X_train)
sequences_matrix = keras.utils.pad_sequences(sequences,maxlen=max_len)
```

4. Add Layers(LSTM, Dense-(Hidden Layers), Output)

In [11]:

```
inputs = Input(name='inputs',shape=[max_len])
layer = Embedding(max_words,50,input_length=max_len)(inputs)
```

```
layer = LSTM(64)(layer)
layer = Dense(256,name='FC1')(layer)
layer = Activation('relu')(layer)
layer = Dropout(0.5)(layer)
layer = Dense(1,name='out_layer')(layer)
layer = Activation('sigmoid')(layer)
```

5. Create Model

In [12]:

```
model = Model(inputs=inputs,outputs=layer)
```

6. Compile the Model

In [13]:

```
model.summary()
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',optimizer=RMSprop(),metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
Model: "model"
_________________________________________________________________
 Layer (type)                Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
 inputs (InputLayer)         [(None, 150)]             0

 embedding (Embedding)       (None, 150, 50)           50000

 lstm (LSTM)                 (None, 64)                29440

 FC1 (Dense)                 (None, 256)               16640

 activation (Activation)     (None, 256)               0

 dropout (Dropout)           (None, 256)               0

 out_layer (Dense)           (None, 1)                 257

 activation_1 (Activation)   (None, 1)                 0

=================================================================
Total params: 96,337
Trainable params: 96,337
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```

7. Fit the Model

In [15]:

```
model.fit(sequences_matrix,Y_train,batch_size=128,epochs=10,validation_split=0.2,callback
s=[EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss',min_delta=0.0001)])
```

```
Epoch 1/10
28/28 [==============================] - 4s 148ms/step - loss: 0.0415 - accuracy: 0.9879
- val_loss: 0.0635 - val_accuracy: 0.9809
Epoch 2/10
28/28 [==============================] - 4s 144ms/step - loss: 0.0254 - accuracy: 0.9927
- val_loss: 0.0641 - val_accuracy: 0.9843
```

Out[15]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x1f9330efa90>
```

8. Save the Model

In [16]:

```
model.save('spam_lstm_model.h5')
```

9 Test the Model

In [18]:

```
#processing test data
test_sequences = tok.texts_to_sequences(X_test)
test_sequences_matrix = keras.utils.pad_sequences(test_sequences,maxlen=max_len)
```

In [19]:

```
#evaluation of our model
accr = model.evaluate(test_sequences_matrix,Y_test)
print('Test set\n  Loss: {:0.3f}\n  Accuracy: {:0.3f}'.format(accr[0],accr[1]))
```

```
35/35 [==============================] - 1s 16ms/step - loss: 0.0910 - accuracy: 0.9785
Test set
  Loss: 0.091
  Accuracy: 0.978
```

In [ ]:

```

```