

Assignment-4

AssignmentDate	31 th October 2022
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MaximumMarks	2Marks

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:-

SMS SPAM Classification

Import required library

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

2. Read dataset and do pre-processing

Read dataset and do pre-processing

```
✓ [3] df = pd.read_csv(r'/content/spam.csv',encoding='latin-1')  
0s df.head(10)
```

	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
5	spam	FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been 3 week's n...	NaN	NaN	NaN
6	ham	Even my brother is not like to speak with me. ...	NaN	NaN	NaN
7	ham	As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin...	NaN	NaN	NaN
8	spam	WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have...	NaN	NaN	NaN
9	spam	Had your mobile 11 months or more? U R entitle...	NaN	NaN	NaN

```
✓ [4] df.drop(['Unnamed: 2', 'Unnamed: 3', 'Unnamed: 4'],axis=1,inplace=True)  
0s df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 5572 entries, 0 to 5571  
Data columns (total 2 columns):  
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ---  
0    v1      5572 non-null    object  
1    v2      5572 non-null    object  
dtypes: object(2)  
memory usage: 87.2+ KB
```

Process the labels.

```
✓ [5] X = df.v2  
0s Y = df.v1  
le = LabelEncoder()  
Y = le.fit_transform(Y)  
Y = Y.reshape(-1,1)
```

Split into training and test data.

```
✓ [6] X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.20)  
0s
```

```
✓ [7] max_words = 1000  
0s max_len = 150  
tok = Tokenizer(num_words=max_words)  
tok.fit_on_texts(X_train)  
sequences = tok.texts_to_sequences(X_train)  
sequences_matrix = sequence.pad_sequences(sequences,maxlen=max_len)
```

4. Create Model

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

Create Model and add Layers

```
def RNN():
    inputs = Input(name='inputs', shape=[max_len])
    layer = Embedding(max_words, 50, input_length=max_len)(inputs)
    layer = LSTM(128)(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('tanh')(layer)
    model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=layer)
    return model
```

6. Fit the Model

7. Save The Model

8. Test the Model

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

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
inputs (InputLayer)	[(None, 150)]	0
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 150, 50)	500000
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 128)	91648
FC1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	33024
activation (Activation)	(None, 256)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
out_layer (Dense)	(None, 1)	257
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0
=====		
Total params: 174,929		
Trainable params: 174,929		
Non-trainable params: 0		

Fit the model

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

Epoch 1/10
28/28 [=====] - 14s 402ms/step - loss: 0.2933 - accuracy: 0.8948 - mse: 0.0800 - mae: 0.1550 - val_loss: 0.1701 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 2/10
28/28 [=====] - 10s 357ms/step - loss: 5.5787 - accuracy: 0.6264 - mse: 0.3755 - mae: 0.4155 - val_loss: 13.0781 - val_accuracy:
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f1cf9e98d0>

[11] test_sequences = tok.texts_to_sequences(X_test)
     test_sequences_matrix = sequence.pad_sequences(test_sequences,maxlen=max_len)

[12] accr = model.evaluate(test_sequences_matrix,Y_test)

35/35 [=====] - 2s 51ms/step - loss: 13.4439 - accuracy: 0.1184 - mse: 0.8816 - mae: 0.8816

[13] print('Test set\n Loss: {:.3f}\n Accuracy: {:.3f}'.format(accr[0],accr[1]))

Test set
Loss: 13.444
Accuracy: 0.118
```

Save the Model

```
[14] model.save(r"C:\Users\ADMIN\Downloads\model_1STM.h5")
```

Test the Model

```
[15] from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
     m2 = load_model(r"C:\Users\ADMIN\Downloads\model_1STM.h5")
```

```
m2.evaluate(test_sequences_matrix,Y_test)
```

```
35/35 [=====] - 2s 51ms/step - loss: 13.4439 - accuracy: 0.1184 - mse: 0.8816 - mae: 0.8816
[13.443947792053223,
 0.11838565021753311,
 0.8816143274307251,
 0.8816143274307251]
```