

Project on Fundamentals of Machine Learning

Problem statement: To predict whether an incoming E-Mail message is spam or not and alert the user.

Theory:

CountVectorizer

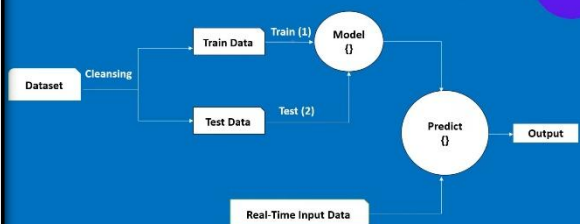
CountVectorizer is a method to convert text to numerical data.

1. He likes cakes
2. I like biscuits
3. she likes chocolates and He likes biscuits

	He	likes	cakes	I	like	biscuits	she	chocolates	and
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

KOTHAED

Building a Machine Learning Model



KOTHAED

Source Code:

```

Spam_Detection.py X
1  import pandas as pd
2  import numpy as np
3  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4  import streamlit as st
5  import seaborn as sns
6  from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split as tts
7  from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
8  from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
9  from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
10 from wordcloud import WordCloud
11
12 # printing dataset
13 data = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\DeLL\OneDrive\Desktop\VIPS\2nd Year\4th Sem\FML\FML MINI PROJECT\FML MINI PROJECT\spam.csv")
14 print(f'Sample Data in the dataset:\n{data.head(1)}\n')
15 print(f'Total number of rows = {data.shape[0]}')
16 print(f'Total number of columns = {data.shape[1]}\n')
17
18 # data imputation
19 data.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
20 # when we are performing the operations directly on our dataset
21 # and not assigning to a new variable, then inplace=True is used
22 print("After removing duplicates -\n")
23 print(f'Total number of rows = {data.shape[0]}')
24 print(f'Total number of columns = {data.shape[1]}\n')
25 if data.isnull().sum().sum() == 0 :
26     # it gives sum of total null values in dataframe (1st sum(): col's; 2nd sum(): in whole data frame)
27     print("There are no null values in the dataset.\n")
28
29 # redefining ham and spam
30 data['Category'] = data['Category'].replace(['ham', 'spam'], ['Not Spam', 'Spam'])
31 print(f'Sample Data in the dataset:\n{data.head()}\n')
32
33 msg = data['Message'] # input (independent variable) given
34 cat = data['Category'] # output (dependent variable) to be predicted
35
36 # train_test_split
37 (X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test) = tts(msg, cat, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 4)
38 print(f'Training Set (X_train): \n {X_train.head(1)} \n')
39 print(f'Testing Set (X_test): \n {X_test.head(1)} \n')
40 print(f'Training Set (y_train): \n {y_train} \n')
41 print(f'Testing Set (y_test): \n {y_test} \n')
42
43 # CountVectorizer converts text data into numerical data
44 cv = CountVectorizer(stop_words='english') # cv is an object here
45 # stop_words are like a, an, the, in etc.. We are eliminating these words
46 #as they doesn't give much importance while classifying emails as spam
47
48 # converting input training data to numerical format
49 X_train_num = cv.fit_transform(X_train)
50
51 # feature scaling not required as we are not having any numerical data that needs to be in range
52 # CountVectorizer is used instead of One-Hot Encoding
53
54 # Training the Naive Bayes model on training set (MultinomialNB() due to discrete data - spam (1) or not spam (0))
55 model = MultinomialNB()
56 model.fit(X_train_num, y_train)
57
58 # printing performance metrics
59 X_test_transformed = cv.transform(X_test) # transforms your text data into numeric vectors
60 print(f'Accuracy score is: {model.score(X_test_transformed, y_test)*100} %\n') # model.score takes input features (X) and true labels (y), not predictions (like y_pred)
61
62 # Generating classification report
63 y_pred = model.predict(X_test_transformed)
64 report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred, target_names=['Not Spam', 'Spam'])
65 print("Classification Report is - \n",report)
66
67 # Confusion Matrix
68 st.markdown("<h1 style='font-size:28px;'>Heatmap -</h1>", unsafe_allow_html=True)
69 conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
70 fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(4,3))
71 sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Greens', xticklabels=['Not Spam', 'Spam'], yticklabels=['Not Spam', 'Spam'])
72 plt.ylabel('True label')
73 plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
74 st.pyplot(fig)
75
76 # Word Cloud
77 all_messages = " ".join(data['Message'])
78 wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=400, background_color='white').generate(all_messages)
79 # A WordCloud is a visual representation of text data where
80 # Words that appear more frequently in the data are shown in larger font sizes.
81 # It's a quick and intuitive way to understand the most common or important words in a dataset.
82
83 # Displaying the word cloud
84 st.markdown("<h1 style='font-size:28px;'>Word Cloud -</h1>", unsafe_allow_html=True)

```

```

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84 st.markdown("<h1 style='font-size:28px;'>Word Cloud -</h1>", unsafe_allow_html=True)
85 st.image(wordcloud.to_array(), use_container_width=True)
86
87 # predicting Spam or Not Spam
88 def predict (message) :
89     input = cv.transform([message]).toarray()
90     result = model.predict(input)
91     return result
92
93 # Streamlit is an open-source Python framework that lets you build interactive web apps for machine learning and data science
94 # projects – super quickly and easily, without needing to know HTML, CSS, or JavaScript.
95 st.header('Spam Email Detection')
96 input_msg = st.text_input('Enter Message')
97 if st.button('Check') :
98     if input_msg.strip() != "":
99         output = predict(input_msg)
100         st.success(f"Prediction: {output[0]}")
101     else:
102         st.warning("Please enter a message.")
103

```

Outputs: -

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\DeLL\OneDrive\Desktop\VIPS\2nd Year\4th Sem\FML\FML MINI PROJECT\FML MINI PROJECT> streamlit run Spam_Detection.py

You can now view your Streamlit app in your browser.

Local URL: http://localhost:8501

Network URL: http://192.168.1.4:8501

Sample Data in the dataset:

Category	Message
0	ham Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...

Total number of rows = 5572

Total number of columns = 2

After removing duplicates -

Total number of rows = 5157

Total number of columns = 2

There are no null values in the dataset.

Sample Data in the dataset:

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

Training Set (X_train):

3718 I'm gonna rip out my uterus.

Name: Message, dtype: object

Testing Set (X_test):

335 Valentines Day Special! Win over £1000 in our ...

Name: Message, dtype: object

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

DEBUG CONSOLE

TERMINAL

PORTS

Training Set (y_train):

```

3718    Not Spam
2470    Not Spam
2814    Not Spam
540     Not Spam
1446    Not Spam

```

...

```

3909    Not Spam
724     Not Spam
2604    Not Spam
176     Not Spam
1181    Not Spam

```

Name: Category, Length: 4125, dtype: object

Testing Set (y_test):

```

335     Spam
1434    Not Spam
2367     Spam
4632    Not Spam
4686    Not Spam

```

...

```

284     Not Spam
3245    Not Spam
3640    Not Spam
3283    Not Spam
1654    Not Spam

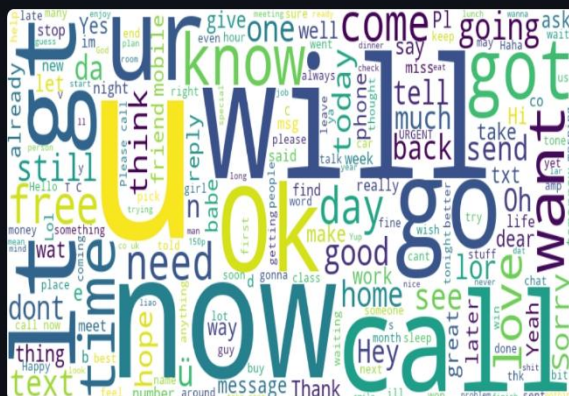
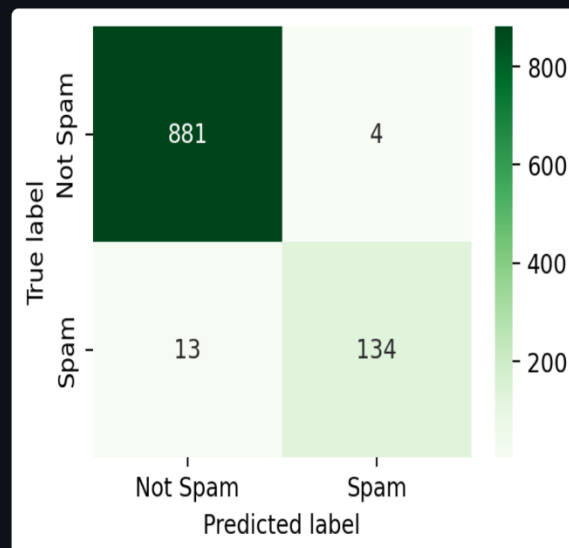
```

Name: Category, Length: 1032, dtype: object

Accuracy score is: 98.35271317829456 %

Classification Report is -

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Not Spam	0.99	1.00	0.99	885
Spam	0.97	0.91	0.94	147
accuracy			0.98	1032
macro avg	0.98	0.95	0.97	1032
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	1032



Enter Message

Congratulations! You won a Lottery prize of 1 lakh

Prediction: Spam

Spam Email Detection ↗

Enter Message

The meeting with Travis is postponed.

Check

Prediction: Not Spam

Learning Outcome: