EMAIL SPAM DETECTION PROJECT

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Problem Statement

You were recently hired in start up company and you were asked to build a system to identify spam emails.

It is a Natural Language Processing problem since it is text data.

Data Description

The data is in csv format. It contains attributes: subject, message and label.

Size: 2893 rows and 3 columns in the data.

	A	В	С	D
1	subject	message	label	
2	job posting - apple-iss research center	content - length : 3386 apple-iss research center a us \$ 10 million	0	
3		lang classification grimes , joseph e . and barbara f . grimes ;	0	
4	query: letter frequencies for text identification	i am posting this inquiry for sergei atamas (satamas @ umabnet . ab	0	
5	risk	a colleague and i are researching the differing degrees of risk	0	
6	request book information	earlier this morning i was on the phone with a friend of mine living	0	
7	call for abstracts : optimality in syntactic theory	content - length: 4437 call for papers is the best good enough?	0	
8	m . a . in scandinavian linguistics	m . a . in scandinavian linguistics at the university of tromsoe 1995-	0	
9	call for papers : linguistics session of the m / mla	call for papers linguistics session midwest modern language	0	
10	foreign language in commercials	content - length : 1937 greetings ! i ' m wondering if someone out	0	
11	fulbright announcement : please post / disseminate to lists	fulbright announcement : please post / disseminate to lists subject	0	
12	gala ' 95 : call for papers	groningen assembly on language acquisition 1995 university of	0	
13	bu conf on language development ' 95 - announcement	20th annual boston university conference on language development	0	
14	korean software for macintosh	dear sir / madam , would you please send me any information about	0	
15		syntax the antisymmetry of syntax richard s . kayne linguistic inquiry	0	
16	simultaneous prepositions and postpositions in pashto	i ${}^{\backprime}$ m looking for analyses of nominal constructions (in any language	0	
17	sum : imperatives without you subjects	content - length : 3573 summary of responses to my query on	0	
18	policies	moderators 'message a very happy 1995 to all our subscribers! as	0	
19	* * * correction to hellenistic greek announcement	a couple of days ago i send an fyi on hellenistic greek linguistics	0	
20	question on audio samples	i am looking for audio samples of english speech spoken by non-	0	
21	sexism and language	re lydie e . meunier 's latest , i did not mean to say that i consider	0	
22	teaching english in korea	teaching english in korea the language center of the chonnam	0	
23	free	this is a multi-part message in mime format = _ nextpart _	1	
24	email address for w . dressler	colleagues - we are trying to contact wolfgang dressler of vienna via	0	
25	dhumbadji!, journal for the history of language	good news for all subscribers , the december issue of dhumbadji!	0	
26	question : quantitative information	hello , there is someone who knows where can i look for "	0	

The predictive analysis is done in Jupyter Notebook. The NLP technique applied is TF-IDF to convert the text data to numerical format for Machine learning application.

tf-idf stands for Term frequency-inverse document frequency. It is a numerical statistic that is intended to reflect how important a word is to a document in a collection or corpus. The tf-idf weight is a weight often used in information retrieval and text mining. Variations of the tf-idf weighting scheme are often used by search engines in scoring and ranking a document's relevance given a query.

Snapshots.

Step1: Importing required packages



Step2: Filling the nan values with spaces. Combining the Subject and message column into a single text column for input.



Step3: Cleaning the text

```
# Creating the DF required for the task keeping only the combined column "text" and "label" nlp_df = data.drop(["subject", "message"], axis=1)
In [54]:
              1 nlp df
Out[54]:
                     label
                 0
                        0 job posting - apple-iss research center conten...
                                lang classification grimes , joseph e . and ...
                         0
                 1
                 2
                               query : letter frequencies for text identifica...
                  3
                             risk a colleague and i are researching the dif..
                             request book information earlier this morning .
              2888
                               love your profile - ysuolvpv hello thanks for ...
              2889
                         1 you have been asked to join kiddin the list ow...
              2890
                         0 anglicization of composers ' names judging fro...
              2891
                             re: 6.797, comparative method: n - ary co..
                                re : american - english in australia hello ! i...
             2893 rows × 2 columns
              1 # Removing Unnecessary numbers and converting the text into Lowercase
                  nlp_df["text"] = nlp_df["text"].str.lower()
nlp_df["text"] = nlp_df["text"].str.replace('[0-9]','')
                  #nlp_df["text"] = nlp_df["text"].str.replace('[^\w\s]',
```

```
In [55]:
              1 # Removing Unnecessary numbers and converting the text into lowercase
              nlp_df["text"] = nlp_df["text"].str.lower()
nlp_df["text"] = nlp_df["text"].str.replace('[0-9]','')
              4 #nlp_df["text"] = nlp_df["text"].str.replace('[^\w\s]','')
In [56]:
              1 nlp_df
Out[56]:
                    label
                                                                  text
                           iob posting - apple-iss research center conten...
                       0
                               lang classification grimes , joseph e . and ..
                 2
                       0
                               query: letter frequencies for text identifica...
                 3
                       0
                            risk a colleague and i are researching the dif...
                 4
                       0
                           request book information earlier this morning
             2888
                             love your profile - ysuolvpv hello thanks for ...
             2889
                           you have been asked to join kiddin the list ow..
              2890
                          anglicization of composers ' names judging fro...
             2891
                             re : . , comparative method : n - ary compar...
             2892
                               re : american - english in australia hello ! i...
            2893 rows × 2 columns
              1 y = nlp_df["label"]
In [58]:
                 x = nlp_df["text"]
In [60]:
             1 # Splitting into training and Test dataset
                from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
                X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=88)
```

Converting into TF-IDF

tf-idf stands for Term frequency-inverse document frequency. It is a numerical statistic that is intended to reflect how in collection or corpus. The tf-idf weight is a weight often used in information retrieval and text mining. Variations of the tf search engines in scoring and ranking a document's relevance given a query.

```
In [66]: 1 x_train.shape
Out[66]: (2314, 15000)
In [67]: 1 x_test.shape
Out[67]: (579, 15000)
```

Step4: Converting text data into TF-IDF

Step5: Applying Machine Learning models like Logistic Regression, Random Forest, SVM etc.

Machine Learning Models

Logistic Regression

```
In [68]: 1 logisticRegr = LogisticRegression(solver='liblinear',class_weight='balanced',random_state=5,tol=0.001,max_iter=1000)
2 logisticRegr.fit(x_train, y_train)
Out[68]: LogisticRegression(class_weight='balanced', max_iter=1000, random_state=5, solver='liblinear', tol=0.001)
In [69]: 1 predictions = logisticRegr.predict(x_test)
            cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, predictions)
print(cm)
In [70]:
           [[472 0]
[ 5 102]]
In [71]: 1 accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)
Out[71]: 0.9913644214162349
In [72]: 1 print(classification_report(y_test,predictions))
                           precision
                                         recall f1-score support
                                 0.99
                                            1.00
                                 1.00
                                            0.95
                                                        0.98
                                                                     107
               accuracy
                                                        0.99
                                                                     579
           macro avg
weighted avg
                                 0.99
                                            0.98
                                                        0.99
                                                                     579
                                 0.99
                                            0.99
                                                        0.99
                                                                     579
             Random Forest Model ¶
               1 rand = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100,criterion='entropy',max_features=None,class_weight='balanced')
               2 rand.fit(x_train, y_train)
 Out[73]: RandomForestClassifier(class_weight='balanced', criterion='entropy', max_features=None)
  In [74]: 1 prediction2 = rand.predict(x_test)
               print('\n','CONFUSION MATRIX','\n',confusion_matrix(y_test, prediction2))
print('\n','ACCURACY','\n',accuracy_score(y_test, prediction2))
print('\n','REPORT','\n',classification_report(y_test,prediction2))
  In [75]:
              CONFUSION MATRIX
              [[468 4]
[ 8 99]]
              ACCURACY
              0.9792746113989638
              REPORT
                               precision
                                               recall f1-score support
                                    0.98
                                                0.99
                                                            0.99
                          0
                                                                          472
                                    0.96
                                                                          107
                                                0.93
                                                            0.94
                  accuracy
                                                            0.98
                                                                          579
                                    0.97
             macro avg
weighted avg
                                                0.96
                                                            0.97
                                                                          579
                                                                          579
                                    0.98
                                                0.98
                                                            0.98
```

SVM

```
In [76]:
             1 from sklearn import svm
                SVMM = svm.LinearSVC(class weight='balanced',verbose=0, random state=None,max iter=1000)
In [77]:
             1 SVMM.fit(x_train,y_train)
             predictions3 = SVMM.predict(x_test)
             print('\n','CONFUSION MATRIX','\n',confusion_matrix(y_test, predictions3))
print('\n','ACCURACY','\n',accuracy_score(y_test, predictions3))
print('\n','REPORT','\n',classification_report(y_test,predictions3))
In [78]:
            CONFUSION MATRIX
            [[472 0]
             [ 7 100]]
            ACCURACY
            0.9879101899827288
            REPORT
                              precision recall f1-score support
                                   0.99
                                               1.00
                                                            0.99
                                                                         472
                                   1.00
                                               0.93
                                                           0.97
                                                                         107
                                                                         579
                accuracy
                                                            0.99
               macro avg
                                   0.99
                                               0.97
                                                            0.98
                                                                          579
           weighted avg
                                               0.99
                                                                          579
```

Conclusion

The Logistic Regression is observed as best model for this data to detect spam emails, after converting the text into TF-IDF. This model has accuracy 99% in the test data and also high f1 score, precision and recall. The model is stored as pickle format for deploying later on.

We can use this saved model later on for email spam detection