Spam Mail Detection

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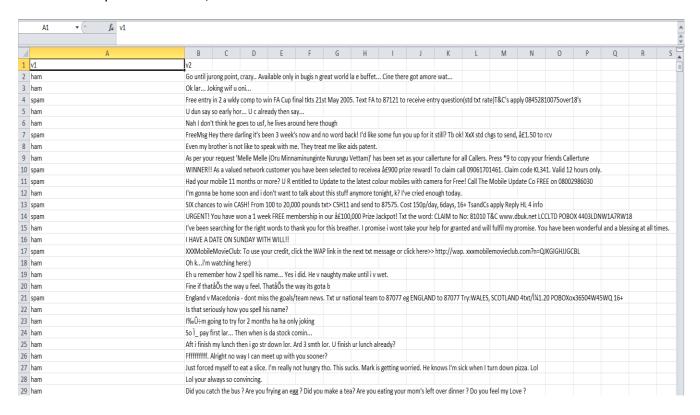
VU21CSEN0100398

1. Introduction

This project involves building a spam email detection system using the Naive Bayes classifier. The goal is to classify emails as spam or non-spam (ham) based on their content.

2. Dataset

The dataset spam.csv is used, which contains two main columns:



- v1: The label indicating if the message is spam ('spam') or ham ('ham').
- v2: The message content.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Preprocessing

```
Load the dataset and convert message content to lowercase:
```

python

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

```
df['v2'] = df['v2'].str.lower()
```

Define features x (message content) and target y (spam or ham):

python

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x = df['v2']

y = df['v1']

3.2 Text Vectorization

Transform text data into numerical features using TfidfVectorizer:

python

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```
tfi = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english')
```

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=40)

x_train = tfi.fit_transform(x_train)

x_test = tfi.transform(x_test)

3.3 Model Training

Train a MultinomialNB model:

python

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clr = MultinomialNB()

clr.fit(x_train, y_train)

3.4 Model Evaluation

```
Predict on test data and evaluate accuracy:
```

```
python
```

```
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```

```
y pred = clr.predict(x test)
print("Accuracy:", accuracy score(y test, y pred))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

IMPLEMENTATION

```
[51]: import pandas as pd
       \textbf{from} \  \, \text{sklearn.feature\_extraction.text} \  \, \textbf{import} \  \, \text{TfidfVectorizer}
       from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
       from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
       from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,classification_report
       df = pd.read_csv('spam.csv',encoding='latin-1')
       df['v2']=df['v2'].str.lower()
       x=df['v2']
       y=df['v1']
       tfi = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english')
       x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=40)
       x_train = tfi.fit_transform(x_train)
       x_test = tfi.transform(x_test)
       clr = MultinomialNB()
       clr.fit(x_train,y_train)
       y_pred = clr.predict(x_test)
       print("Accuracy :",accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
       print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

Accuracy : 0	.97219730941	70404		
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
ham	0.97	1.00	0.98	967
spam	1.00	0.79	0.88	148
accuracy			0.97	1115
macro avg	0.98	0.90	0.93	1115
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	1115

```
[11]: import pandas as pd
      from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
      from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,classification_report
 [9]: df = pd.read_csv('spam.csv',encoding='latin-1')
      df['v2']=df['v2'].str.lower()
      x = df['v2']
      y = df['v1']
      tfi = TfidfVectorizer(stop words='english')
      x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=40)
      x_train = tfi.fit_transform(x_train)
      x_test = tfi.transform(x_test)
      clr = LogisticRegression()
      clr.fit(x_train,y_train)
 [9]:
          LogisticRegression
      LogisticRegression()
 [ ]: ##method 3
[27]: import pandas as pd
       from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
       from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
       from sklearn.svm import SVC
       from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,classification_report
[26]: df=pd.read_csv('spam.csv',encoding = 'latin-1')
       df['v2']=df['v2'].str.lower()
       x = df['v2']
       y= df['v1']
       x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=40)
       tfi = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english')
       x_train = tfi.fit_transform(x_train)
       x_test = tfi.transform(x_test)
       clr = SVC(kernel='linear')
       clr.fit(x_train,y_train)
[26]:
               SVC
      SVC(kernel='linear')
```

4. Results

Accuracy: The accuracy of the model on the test set is displayed.

Classification Report: Provides precision, recall, and F1-score for each class (spam and ham).

```
l="MINNER!! As a valued network customer you have been selected to receive a $£900 prize reward! To claim call 09061701461. Claim code KL341. Valid 12 hou l=1.lower()

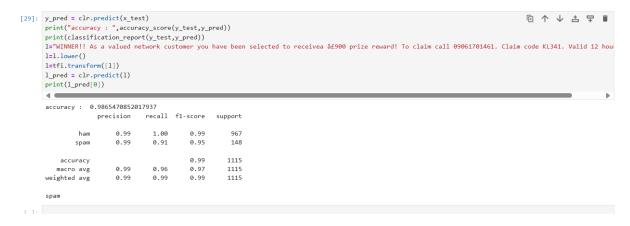
l= tfi.transform([1])

y_pred = clr.predict(1)

print(y_pred[0])

spam
```

```
[13]: y_pred = clr.predict(x_test)
        print("accuracy:",accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
print("accuracy:",accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
l="WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have been selected to receivea å£900 prize reward! To claim call 09061701461. Claim code KL341. Valid 12 how
        l=1.lower()
        l= tfi.transform([1])
        y_pred = clr.predict(1)
        print(y_pred[0])
         accuracy : 0.9650224215246637
                          precision recall f1-score support
                                 0.96 1.00
0.99 0.74
                                                      0.85
                  spam
                                0.99
                                                                        148
                                                           0.97
                                                                      1115
             accuracy
                                                           0.91
```



5. Prediction Example

Classify a sample message:

python

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I = "WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have been selected to receive a å£900 prize reward! To claim call 09061701461. Claim code KL341. Valid 12 hours only."

```
I = I.lower()
I = tfi.transform([I])
y_pred = clr.predict(I)
print(y_pred[0])
```

This sample message is classified as spam by the model.

6. Conclusion

The Naive Bayes classifier effectively distinguishes between spam and non-spam emails. The model's performance is evaluated using accuracy and a detailed classification report, demonstrating its capability in spam detection.

Sources

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researchgate.net - Spam Detection in Twitter Using Multinomial Naive Bayes Classifier