

UIT2601-Pattern Recognition and machine Learning

Experiment 2

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Aim: Spam Email Detection Using Naïve Bayes Classifier

CODE:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix,
classification_report

df = pd.read_csv(r"spambase.data", header=None)

print(df.head(10))
print(df.shape)
print(df.isnull().sum())
print(df.duplicated().sum())

x = df.iloc[:, :-1]
y = df.iloc[:, -1]

print(y.value_counts())
```

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(  
    x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42  
)
```

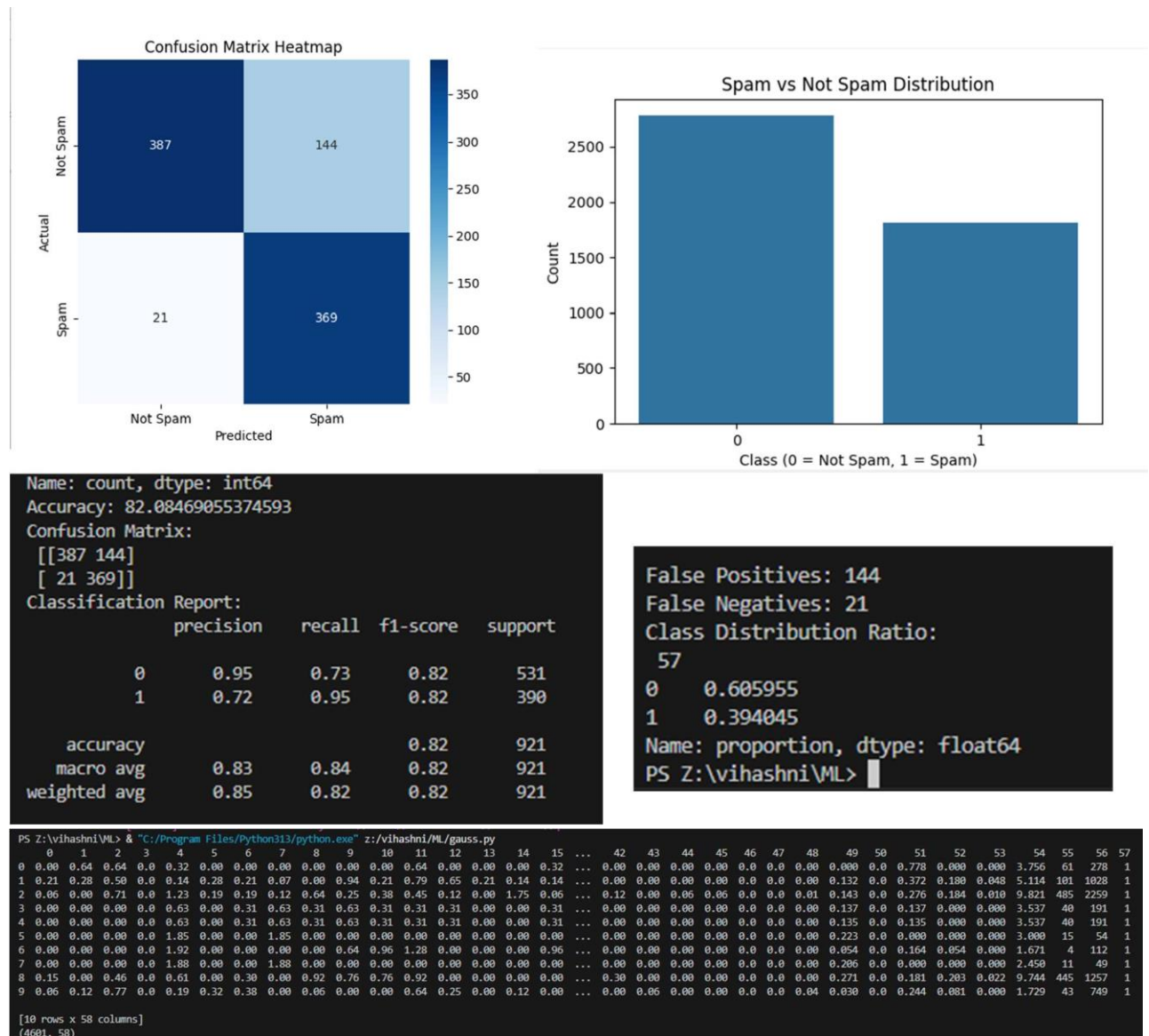
```
model = GaussianNB()  
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, y_pred) * 100  
cm = confusion_matrix(Y_test, y_pred)  
report = classification_report(Y_test, y_pred)
```

```
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)  
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", cm)  
print("Classification Report:\n", report)
```

OUTPUT:



Class imbalance impact:

- If one class dominates (usually Not Spam), the model may show high accuracy but poor recall for Spam.
- Precision and Recall become more important than Accuracy in such cases.
- A low Recall for Spam means many spam emails are missed.
- A low Precision means many normal emails are wrongly marked as spam.