

✓ EMAIL SPAM CLASSIFICATION MODEL USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Live Website - <https://spamclassifier.azurewebsites.net/>

Dataset Source - <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/94/spambase>

```
1 # Importing all the necessary libraries
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import pandas as pd
5 import seaborn as sns
6 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
7 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
8 import torch
9 import torch.nn as nn
10 import torch.optim as optim
11 from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, TensorDataset
12 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

1 # Load the dataset
2 file_path = 'spambase.data'
3
4 # Since the dataset does not include header information, we need to create column names
5 # The dataset description indicates there are 57 attributes followed by a class label
6 attribute_names = 'word_freq_make, word_freq_address, word_freq_all, word_freq_3d, word_freq_our, word_freq_over, word_freq_remove, word_
7
8 # Read the dataset
9 spambase_df = pd.read_csv(file_path, names=attribute_names)
10
11 # Display the head of the dataframe
12 print(spambase_df.head())
13
14 # Display the shape of the dataframe
15 print(spambase_df.shape)
```

	word_freq_make	word_freq_address	word_freq_all	word_freq_3d	\
0	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.0	
1	0.21	0.28	0.50	0.0	
2	0.06	0.00	0.71	0.0	
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	

	word_freq_our	word_freq_over	word_freq_remove	word_freq_internet	\
0	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1	0.14	0.28	0.21	0.07	
2	1.23	0.19	0.19	0.12	
3	0.63	0.00	0.31	0.63	
4	0.63	0.00	0.31	0.63	

	word_freq_order	word_freq_mail	...	char_freq_;	char_freq_(\
0	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	0.000	
1	0.00	0.94	...	0.00	0.132	
2	0.64	0.25	...	0.01	0.143	
3	0.31	0.63	...	0.00	0.137	
4	0.31	0.63	...	0.00	0.135	

	char_freq_[char_freq_!	char_freq_\$	char_freq_#	\
0	0.0	0.778	0.000	0.000	
1	0.0	0.372	0.180	0.048	
2	0.0	0.276	0.184	0.010	
3	0.0	0.137	0.000	0.000	
4	0.0	0.135	0.000	0.000	

	capital_run_length_average	capital_run_length_longest	\
0	3.756	61	
1	5.114	101	
2	9.821	485	
3	3.537	40	
4	3.537	40	

	capital_run_length_total	class_label
0	278	1
1	1028	1
2	2259	1
3	191	1
4	191	1

[5 rows x 58 columns]
(4601, 58)

✓ EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

```
1 # Display a summary of the dataframe
```

```
2 print(spambase_df.describe())
```

std	0.305358	1.290575	0.504143	1.395151
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.420000	0.000000
max	4.540000	14.280000	5.100000	42.810000

	word_freq_our	word_freq_over	word_freq_remove	word_freq_internet	\
count	4601.000000	4601.000000	4601.000000	4601.000000	
mean	0.312223	0.095901	0.114208	0.105295	
std	0.672513	0.273824	0.391441	0.401071	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	0.380000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
max	10.000000	5.880000	7.270000	11.110000	

	word_freq_order	word_freq_mail	...	char_freq_;	char_freq_(\
count	4601.000000	4601.000000	...	4601.000000	4601.000000	
mean	0.090067	0.239413	...	0.038575	0.139030	
std	0.278616	0.644755	...	0.243471	0.270355	
min	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.065000	
75%	0.000000	0.160000	...	0.000000	0.188000	
max	5.260000	18.180000	...	4.385000	9.752000	

	char_freq_['	char_freq_!	char_freq_['	char_freq_#	\
count	4601.000000	4601.000000	4601.000000	4601.000000	
mean	0.016976	0.269071	0.075811	0.044238	
std	0.109394	0.815672	0.245882	0.429342	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	0.000000	0.315000	0.052000	0.000000	
max	4.081000	32.478000	6.003000	19.829000	

	capital_run_length_average	capital_run_length_longest	\
count	4601.000000	4601.000000	
mean	5.191515	52.172789	
std	31.729449	194.891310	
min	1.000000	1.000000	
25%	1.588000	6.000000	
50%	2.276000	15.000000	
75%	3.706000	43.000000	
max	1102.500000	9989.000000	

	capital_run_length_total	class_label
count	4601.000000	4601.000000
mean	283.289285	0.394045
std	606.347851	0.488698
min	1.000000	0.000000
25%	35.000000	0.000000
50%	95.000000	0.000000
75%	266.000000	1.000000
max	15841.000000	1.000000

[8 rows x 58 columns]

```
1 # Check for any missing values
```

```
2 missing_values = spambase_df.isnull().sum()
```

```
3 print('Missing values in each column:\n', missing_values)
```

word_freq_address	0
word_freq_all	0
word_freq_3d	0
word_freq_our	0
word_freq_over	0
word_freq_remove	0

word_freq_mail	0
word_freq_receive	0
word_freq_will	0
word_freq_people	0
word_freq_report	0
word_freq_addresses	0
word_freq_free	0
word_freq_business	0
word_freq_email	0
word_freq_you	0
word_freq_credit	0
word_freq_your	0
word_freq_font	0
word_freq_000	0
word_freq_money	0
word_freq_hp	0
word_freq_hpl	0
word_freq_george	0
word_freq_650	0
word_freq_lab	0
word_freq_labs	0
word_freq_telnet	0
word_freq_857	0
word_freq_data	0
word_freq_415	0
word_freq_85	0
word_freq_technology	0
word_freq_1999	0
word_freq_parts	0
word_freq_pm	0
word_freq_direct	0
word_freq_cs	0
word_freq_meeting	0
word_freq_original	0
word_freq_project	0
word_freq_re	0
word_freq_edu	0
word_freq_table	0
word_freq_conference	0
char_freq_;	0
char_freq_(0
char_freq_[0
char_freq_!	0
char_freq_\$	0
char_freq_#	0
capital_run_length_average	0
capital_run_length_longest	0
capital_run_length_total	0
class_label	0
dtype: int64	

```

1 # Check the balance of the classes
2 spam_class_distribution = spambase_df['class_label'].value_counts()
3 print('Spam class distribution:\n', spam_class_distribution)

```

```

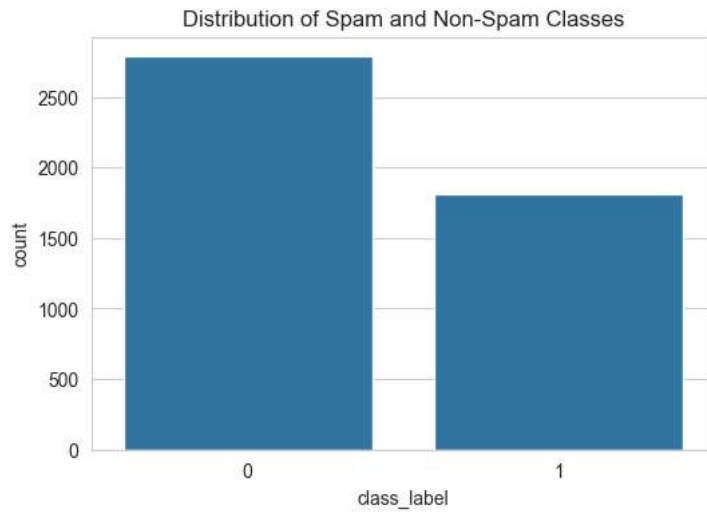
Spam class distribution:
  class_label
0         2788
1         1813
Name: count, dtype: int64

```

```

1 # Set the aesthetic style of the plots
2 sns.set_style('whitegrid')
3
4 # Plotting the distribution of the spam and non-spam classes
5 plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
6 sns.countplot(x='class_label', data=spambase_df)
7 plt.title('Distribution of Spam and Non-Spam Classes')
8 plt.show()

```

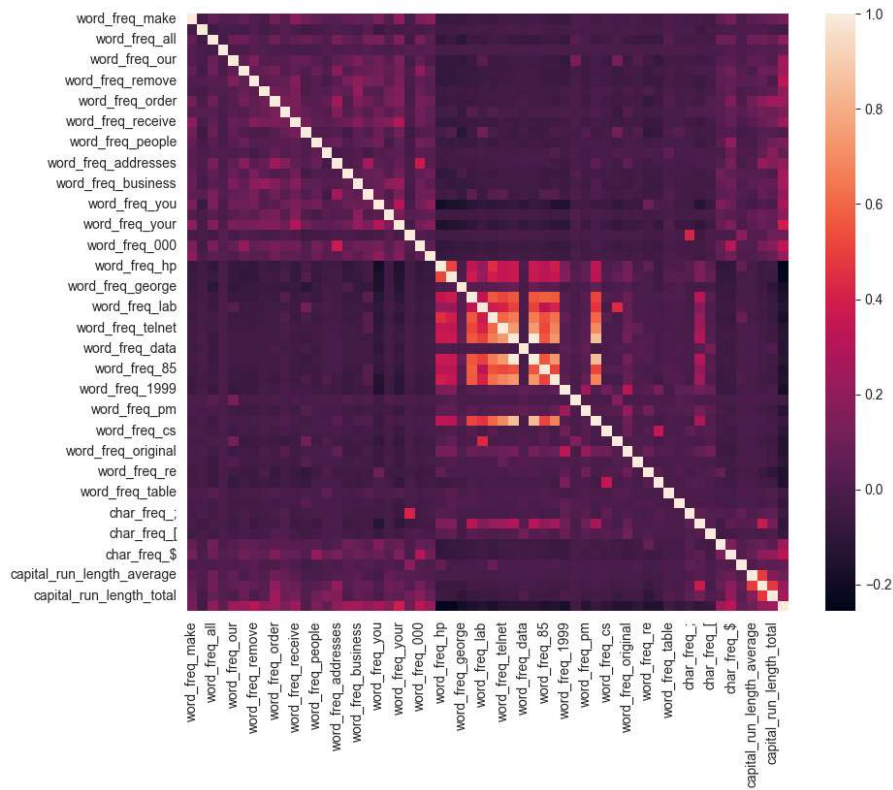


```

1 # Plotting the correlation matrix
2 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
3 corr_matrix = spambase_df.corr()
4 sns.heatmap(corr_matrix)

```

<Axes: >



✎ TRAIN - TEST SPLIT

```

1 # Split the data into features and target variable
2 X = spambase_df.drop('class_label', axis=1)
3 y = spambase_df['class_label']
4
5 # Split the dataset into training and testing sets
6 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42, stratify=y)
7
8 # Output the shape of the train and test sets
9 print('Training set shape:', X_train.shape)
10 print('Testing set shape:', X_test.shape)

    Training set shape: (3220, 57)
    Testing set shape: (1381, 57)

```

✓ NORMALISATION

```

1 # Initialize the StandardScaler
2 scaler = StandardScaler()
3
4 # Fit the scaler on the training data and transform both the training and testing data
5 X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
6 X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

```

✓ BUILDING NEURAL NETWORK

```

1 # Check if GPU is available and set the device accordingly
2 device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')

```

```

1 # Convert the scaled data to torch tensors
2 X_train_tensor = torch.tensor(X_train_scaled.astype(np.float32)).to(device)
3 y_train_tensor = torch.tensor(y_train.values.astype(np.float32)).to(device)
4 X_test_tensor = torch.tensor(X_test_scaled.astype(np.float32)).to(device)
5 y_test_tensor = torch.tensor(y_test.values.astype(np.float32)).to(device)

```

```

1 # Create TensorDatasets for the training and testing data
2 train_data = TensorDataset(X_train_tensor, y_train_tensor)
3 test_data = TensorDataset(X_test_tensor, y_test_tensor)
4
5 # Create DataLoaders for the training and testing data
6 train_loader = DataLoader(train_data, batch_size=64, shuffle=True)
7 test_loader = DataLoader(test_data, batch_size=64, shuffle=False)

```

```

1 # Define the neural network architecture with 3 hidden layers
2 class SpamClassifier1(nn.Module):
3     def __init__(self, activation_fn):
4         super(SpamClassifier1, self).__init__()
5         self.fc1 = nn.Linear(57, 32)
6         self.fc2 = nn.Linear(32, 16)
7         self.fc3 = nn.Linear(16, 1)
8         self.activation_fn = activation_fn()
9
10    def forward(self, x):
11        x = self.activation_fn(self.fc1(x))
12        x = self.activation_fn(self.fc2(x))
13        x = torch.sigmoid(self.fc3(x))
14        return x

```

```

1 # Define the neural network architecture with 4 hidden layers
2 class SpamClassifier2(nn.Module):
3     def __init__(self, activation_fn):
4         super(SpamClassifier2, self).__init__()
5         self.fc1 = nn.Linear(57, 64)
6         self.fc2 = nn.Linear(64, 32)
7         self.fc3 = nn.Linear(32, 16)
8         self.fc4 = nn.Linear(16, 1)
9         self.activation_fn = activation_fn()
10
11    def forward(self, x):
12        x = self.activation_fn(self.fc1(x))
13        x = self.activation_fn(self.fc2(x))

```

```

13         x = self.activation_fn(self.fc2(x))
14         x = self.activation_fn(self.fc3(x))
15         x = torch.sigmoid(self.fc4(x))
16         return x
17

1 # Initialize the neural network
2
3 # Model selection
4 classifier_options = {
5     "1": SpamClassifier1(nn.ReLU),
6     "2": SpamClassifier1(nn.Tanh),
7     "3": SpamClassifier1(nn.Sigmoid),
8     "4": SpamClassifier1(lambda: nn.Identity()),
9     "5": SpamClassifier2(nn.ReLU),
10    "6": SpamClassifier2(nn.Tanh),
11    "7": SpamClassifier2(nn.Sigmoid),
12    "8": SpamClassifier2(lambda: nn.Identity())
13 }
14
15 # Select the model
16 Option = input("Select the model:\n 1 - SpamClassifier_ReLU_3Layer,\n 2 - SpamClassifier_Tanh_3Layer,\n 3 - SpamClassifier_Sigmoid_3Layer\n")
17
18 model = classifier_options[Option].to(device)
19
20 # Define the loss function and optimizer
21 loss_function = nn.MSELoss()
22 optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)

1 # Training the neural network
2 num_epochs = 10
3 model.train()
4 for epoch in range(num_epochs):
5     for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
6         data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
7         optimizer.zero_grad()
8         output = model(data)
9         loss = loss_function(output, target.view(-1, 1))
10        loss.backward()
11        optimizer.step()
12
13    # Print progress
14    print('Epoch ', epoch+1, '/', num_epochs, ': Loss -', loss.item())

Epoch 1 / 10 : Loss - 0.17934352159500122
Epoch 2 / 10 : Loss - 0.07509439438581467
Epoch 3 / 10 : Loss - 0.10006360709667206
Epoch 4 / 10 : Loss - 0.03437989205121994
Epoch 5 / 10 : Loss - 0.11822696030139923
Epoch 6 / 10 : Loss - 0.0790012925863266
Epoch 7 / 10 : Loss - 0.012757109478116035
Epoch 8 / 10 : Loss - 0.004362315870821476
Epoch 9 / 10 : Loss - 0.002448256593197584
Epoch 10 / 10 : Loss - 0.0585327222943306

```

EVALUATION

```

1 # Evaluate the model
2 model.eval()
3 with torch.no_grad():
4     correct = 0
5     total = 0
6     for data, target in test_loader:
7         data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
8         outputs = model(data)
9         predicted = outputs.ge(.5).view(-1)
10        total += target.size(0)
11        correct += (predicted == target).sum().item()
12
13 accuracy = correct / total
14 print('Test Accuracy: ', accuracy)

Test Accuracy: 0.939898624185373

```

```

1 # Get the predicted labels for the test data
2 model.eval()
3 with torch.no_grad():
4     y_pred = []
5     for data, target in test_loader:
6         data = data.to(device)
7         outputs = model(data)
8         predicted = outputs.ge(.5).view(-1)
9         y_pred.extend(predicted.cpu().numpy())
10
11 # Create the confusion matrix
12 cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
13
14 # Plot the confusion matrix
15 plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
16 sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')
17 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
18 plt.xlabel('Predicted')
19 plt.ylabel('Actual')
20 plt.show()
21

```

