Spam - Ham classification through TF-IDF Vectorizer In [58]: from IPython.display import Image Image("/content/smp.png") Out[58]: SMS SPAM CLASSIFICATION **Natural Language Processing: For Beginners Problem Statement:** The SMS Spam Collection is a set of SMS tagged messages that have been collected for SMS Spam research. It contains one set of SMS messages in English of 5,574 messages, tagged according being ham (legitimate) or spam. You can find it on Kaggle at the following link: https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/sms-spam-collection-dataset **Loading Libraries** In [41]: import re import string import numpy as np import pandas as pd from nltk import pos\_tag from nltk.corpus import wordnet from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer from nltk.corpus import stopwords from nltk import pos\_tag, word\_tokenize from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score, confusion\_matrix nltk.download('punkt') nltk.download('stopwords') nltk.download('wordnet') import re [nltk\_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk\_data... Package punkt is already up-to-date! [nltk\_data] [nltk\_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk\_data... [nltk\_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date! [nltk\_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk\_data... Package wordnet is already up-to-date! [nltk\_data] Read the dataset data = pd.read\_csv('/content/SMSSpamCollection.csv', sep='\t', names=['label', 'message']) In [46]: data.head() Out[46]: label ham Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ... Ok lar... Joking wif u oni... 1 ham 2 spam Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina... U dun say so early hor... U c already then say... ham Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro... In [10]: #for counting ham and spam data.label.value\_counts() 4825 Out[10]: ham 747 Name: label, dtype: int64 data.groupby('label').describe() Out[11]: message count unique top freq label 4516 Sorry, I'll call later 30 ham 4825 spam 747 653 Please call our customer service representativ... #plotting graph for distribution In [12]: sns.countplot(x = "label", data = data)data.loc[:, 'label'].value\_counts() plt.title('Distribution of Spam and Ham') Out[12]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution of Spam and Ham') Distribution of Spam and Ham 5000 4000

3000

label

spam

2000

1000

를 <sub>0.02</sub>

0.01

0.00

1000

800

600

400

200

In [18]:

In [14]: # plotting graph by length. ham =data[data['label'] == 'ham']['message'].str.len() sns.distplot(ham, label='Ham') spam = data[data['label'] == 'spam']['message'].str.len() sns.distplot(spam, label='Spam') plt.title('Distribution by Length') plt.legend() /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future versi on. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms). warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning) /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future versi on. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms). warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning) Out[14]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f3dcaaec390> Distribution by Length Ham Spam 0.04 0.03

ham

count1 = Counter(" ".join(data[data['label'] == 'ham']['message']).split()).most\_common(30) data1 = pd.DataFrame.from\_dict(count1) data1 = data1.rename(columns={0: "words of ham", 1 : "count"}) count2 = Counter(" ".join(data[data['label']=='spam']["message"]).split()).most\_common(30) data2 = pd.DataFrame.from\_dict(count2) data2 = data2.rename(columns={0: "words of spam", 1 : "count\_"}) Graph for top 30 words of ham data1.plot.bar(legend = False, color = 'purple', figsize = (15,5)) y\_pos = np.arange(len(data1["words of ham"])) plt.xticks(y\_pos, data1["words of ham"]) plt.title('Top 30 words of ham') plt.xlabel('words') plt.ylabel('number') plt.show() 1600 1400 1200

400

message

#for counting frequently occurence of spam and ham.

600

800

Top 30 words of ham

words

Top 30 words of spam

plt.title('Top 30 words of spam')

plt.xlabel('words') plt.ylabel('number')

plt.show()

600

500

400

number 300

200

100

In [42]:

Graph for top 30 words of spam

y\_pos = np.arange(len(data2["words of spam"])) plt.xticks(y\_pos, data2["words of spam"])

stopwords = set(stopwords.words('english'))

nltk\_pos = [tag[1] for tag in pos\_tag(word\_tokenize(msg))] msg = [tag[0] for tag in pos\_tag(word\_tokenize(msg))]

msg = [word for word in msg.split() if word not in stopwords]

data['message'] = data['message'].apply(review\_messages)

def alternative\_review\_messages(msg):

msg = msg.lower()

# removing stopwords

return msg

data2.plot.bar(legend = False, color = 'green', figsize = (20,5))

Clean the data, dropping the stop words and pass through lemmatization lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

msg = " ".join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(word, wnpos[i]) for i, word in enumerate(msg)])

wnpos = ['a'] if tag[0] == 'J' else tag[0].lower() if tag[0] in ['N', 'R', 'V'] else 'n' for tag in nltk\_pos]

Vectorizing the Text # train test split In [48]: X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(, test\_size = 0.1, random\_state = 1) # training the vectorizer from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer() X\_train = vectorizer.fit\_transform(X\_train) Building and Testing the Classifier from sklearn.naive\_bayes import MultinomialNB spam\_detect\_model = MultinomialNB().fit(X\_train, y\_train) X\_test = vectorizer.transform(X\_test) y\_pred=spam\_detect\_model.predict(X\_test) In [67]:

recall f1-score support

[[489 0] [ 17 52]]

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score,confusion\_matrix,classification\_report print(confusion\_matrix(y\_test,y\_pred)) print("Accuracy Score {}%".format(round((accuracy\_score(y\_test,y\_pred)\*100),2))) print("Classification report: {}".format(classification\_report(y\_test,y\_pred)))

precision

0.98

400

- 300

- 200

- 100

-0

Accuracy Score 96.95% Classification report: ham 0.97 1.00 spam

1.00 0.75 accuracy 0.98 0.88 macro avg weighted avg 0.97 0.97 sns.heatmap(confusion\_matrix(y\_test,y\_pred), annot=True, cmap='Blues')

Test Against New Messages

return prediction[0]

msg = vectorizer.transform([msg])

prediction = spam\_detect\_model.predict(msg)

pred("Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina")

0.86 0.97 0.92 0.97

558 558 558

489

69

Out[63]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3dc37fb090>

4.9e+02 17 52

def pred(msg):

In [63]:

In [53]:

Out[55]: 'spam'