

SPAM EMAIL DETECTION

ML Project - Phase 1

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Introduction:

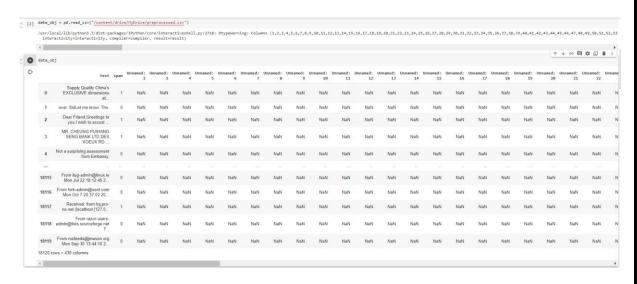
In the Spam Email Detection Project, we are provided with an unprocessed dataset having only 2 features. One of the features is the spam email contents, namely text, and the other feature, specifying whether the particular email is classified as spam or ham. Therefore, for implementing the ML algorithm, we have to pre-process the given dataset. That is, we need to remove the stopwords and punctuation from the raw data.

Data Pre-processing

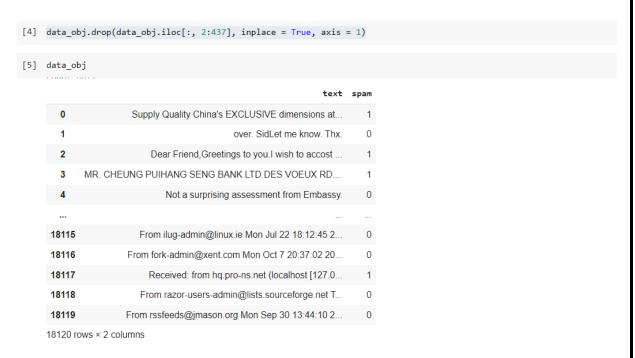
Import all necessary packages

```
[1] import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn as sns
    %matplotlib inline
    import string
    from nltk.corpus import stopwords
    import os
     from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS, ImageColorGenerator
    from PIL import Image
    from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
     from sklearn.model selection import train test split
     from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
     from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
     from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
     from sklearn import metrics
     from sklearn import model_selection
     from sklearn import svm
     from nltk import word_tokenize
     from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
     from matplotlib import pyplot
     from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
    import nltk
    nltk.download('punkt')
    nltk.download('stopwords')
     from google.colab import drive
    drive.mount("/content/drive")
```

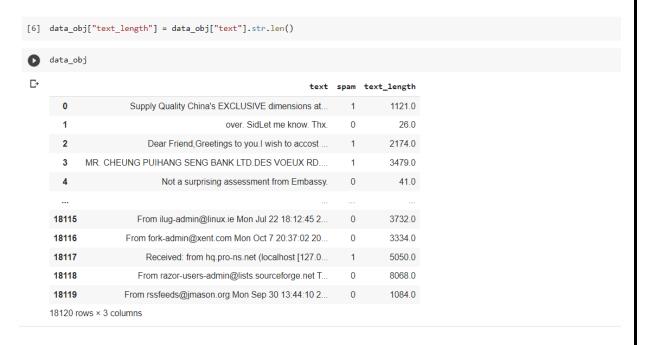
Pre-requisites: Load the dataset and display the contents



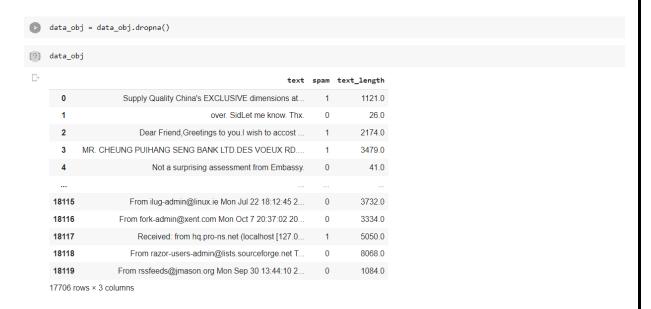
Remove the unwanted rows and display the dataset



• Add the text length column in each record



• Search for columns with null values, and delete them



The **dropna()** returns the dataframe with columns having null values removed. The returned dataframe is stored into data_obj.

Re-check if any columns with null values are left after deletion

```
[12] count_null = data_obj["text_length"].isnull().sum()
    count_null
0
```

Convert datatype of text_length to numeric and display the dataset



Word Tokenization

- Convert all characters in text into LowerCase.
- * Remove Special Characters
- Remove all stopwords in English Language using NLTK
- ❖ Remove Hyperlinks
- * Remove words with similar meaning

Tokenization of the data is the splitting of text into smaller chunks, which are called tokens.

• Import NLTK Library

Text Pre-Processing

```
[13] import nltk

nltk.download("punkt")

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
```

nltk or Natural Language Toolkit is a suite of libraries and programs in Natural Language Processing (NLP) for English in Python.

• List the stop words, which may be removed from the dirty text

```
print(stopwords.words("english"))

[- ['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ourselves', 'you', "you're", "you've", "you'll", "you'd", 'yourselves', 'he', 'him', 'his', 'himself', 'she', "she's", 'her', 'hers', 'herself', 'it', "it's", 'its', '
```

• Convert the text to lowercase and remove the stopwords

```
[15] from nltk import stem
    from nltk.corpus import stopwords
    stemmer = stem.SnowballStemmer("english")
    swords = set(stopwords.words("english"))

def convert_txt(mssg):
    mssg = mssg.lower()
    mssg = [word for word in mssg.split() if word not in swords]
    mssg = " '.join([stemmer.stem(word) for word in mssg])
    return mssg

[17]

data_obj["clean_text"] = data_obj["text"].apply(convert_txt)

//usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
    A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
    Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
```

In the convert_txt(), the text is being converted into lowercase. Then, it checks if the particular word is present in swords (set of stopwords in English). If the word is present in the set, it is removed. Now, the text is subjected to stemming.

Stemming is the process of producing morphological variants of a root word. It removed redundancy as most of the time the word stem and their derived words mean the same.

• Display the processed dataset

	text	spam	text_length	clean_text
0	Supply Quality China's EXCLUSIVE dimensions at	1	1121.0	suppli qualiti china exclus dimens unbeat pric
1	over. SidLet me know. Thx.	0	26.0	over. sidlet know. thx.
2	Dear Friend, Greetings to you. I wish to accost	1	2174.0	dear friend,greet you.i wish accost request wo
3	MR. CHEUNG PUIHANG SENG BANK LTD.DES VOEUX RD	1	3479.0	mr. cheung puihang seng bank ltd.des voeux rd
4	Not a surprising assessment from Embassy.	0	41.0	surpris assess embassy.
18115	From ilug-admin@linux.ie Mon Jul 22 18:12:45 2	0	3732.0	ilug-admin@linux.i mon jul 22 18:12:45 2002 re
18116	From fork-admin@xent.com Mon Oct 7 20:37:02 20	0	3334.0	fork-admin@xent.com mon oct 7 20:37:02 2002 re
18117	Received: from hq.pro-ns.net (localhost [127.0	1	5050.0	received: hq.pro-ns.net (localhost [127.0.0.1]
18118	From razor-users-admin@lists.sourceforge.net T	0	8068.0	razor-users-admin@lists.sourceforge.net thu se
18119	From rssfeeds@jmason.org Mon Sep 30 13:44:10 2	0	1084.0	rssfeeds@jmason.org mon sep 30 13:44:10 2002 r

Data Summarization

Using various methods in Pandas framework, a descriptive analysis is possible to describe the basic features of the dataset and obtain a brief summary of the data.

• Using info(), we get a quick overview of the dataset.

• Using Pandas describe(), we can view the statistical data such as percentile, mean, std etc. of a data frame.

```
[21] data_obj.describe()
            text_length
     count 17706.000000
           2143.420253
     mean
           2785.012856
      std
              1.000000
      min
      25%
           124.000000
            1609.000000
      50%
           3188.000000
      75%
      max 31636.000000
```

• Dataobj_dtypes displays the datatypes in the DataFrame.

```
[23] data_obj.dtypes

text object
spam object
text_length float64
clean_text object
dtype: object
```

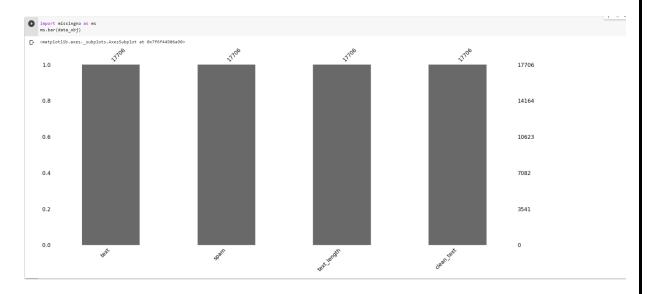
• Calculate the number of rows and columns in the csv file

```
print("Rows",data_obj.shape[0])
print("Columns",data_obj.columns)

Rows 17706
Columns Index(['text', 'spam', 'text_length', 'clean_text'], dtype='object')
```

Data Visualization

• Using Bar Graph, we are able to see where the missing values are located in each column and the correlation between missing values of different columns.



• Using matplotlib, we can represent comparisons between discrete categories. In the graph below, x-axis represents the length of the email text and the y-axis represents the frequency corresponding to those categories.



	Data Interpretation:
•	Dataset before processing: <u>Drive Link</u>
•	Dataset after processing : <u>Drive Link</u>
<u></u>	······································