SMS Span Detection using Naive Bayes Classifier

Importing the Required Libraries

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
     Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer, TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay, classification_report, roc_curve, roc_auc_score
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raw_data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/MACHINE LEARNING MAY/DAY3_SMS_SPAM_DETECTION/SMSSpamCollection',sep='\t',names=['label','message'])
raw_data.head()
         label
                                                               扁
                                                   message
                    Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...
      0
           ham
      1
           ham
                                     Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
      2
          spam Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
      3
                  U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...
           ham
                   Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...
 Next steps:
               Generate code with raw_data
                                               View recommended plots
df = raw_data.copy()
df['label'] = df['label'].map({'ham':0,'spam':1})
df.head()
         label
                                                               message
      0
              0
                    Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...
                                                               ılı.
                                     Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
      2
              1 Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
      3
                  U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...
      4
                   Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...
 Next steps:
               Generate code with df
                                         View recommended plots
```

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df['message'], df['label'], test_size=0.2, shuffle=True, random_state=0)

Naive-Bayes Classifier with CountVectorizer()

```
X_train_count = count_vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_count = count_vectorizer.transform(X_test)

naive_bayes_count = MultinomialNB(alpha=0.5)
naive_bayes_count.fit(X_train_count,y_train)

y_train_pred_count = naive_bayes_count.predict(X_train_count)
y_test_pred_count = naive_bayes_count.predict(X_test_count)

print(f"Accuracy scores for CountVectorizer on: \nTraining data : {accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_pred_count):.3f}\nTest data : {accuracy_score(y_train)
print(f"CLASSIFICATION REPORT:\n{classification_report(y_test,y_test_pred_count, digits=3)}\n")

cm_count = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_test_pred_count)
disp = Confusion_matrix(y_test,y_test_pred_count)
```

⊡

disp.plot()
plt.grid(False)

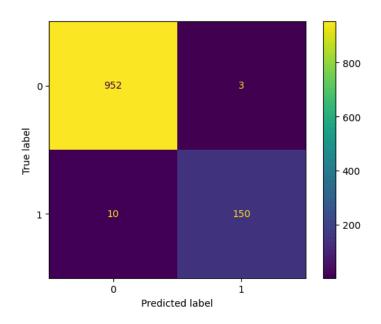
Accuracy scores for CountVectorizer on:

Training data : 0.994 Test data : 0.988

count_vectorizer = CountVectorizer()

CLASSIFICATION REPORT:

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
955	0.993	0.997	0.990	0
160	0.958	0.938	0.980	1
1115	0.988			accuracy
1115	0.976	0.967	0.985	macro avg
1115	0.988	0.988	0.988	weighted avg



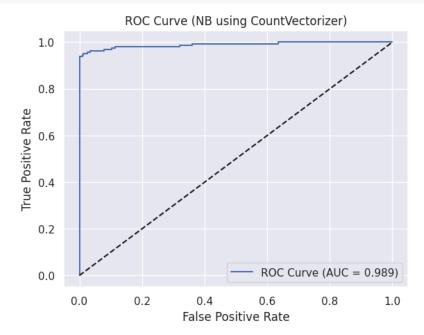
```
cv_scores_count = cross_val_score(naive_bayes_count, X_train_count, y_train, cv=5, scoring='accuracy')
print("Cross-Validation Scores for NB using CountVectorizer : ", [round(x,3) for x in cv_scores_count])
print(f"Average Cross-Validation Score : {cv_scores_count.mean():.3f}")
```

Cross-Validation Scores for NB using CountVectorizer : [0.982, 0.974, 0.982, 0.981, 0.983] Average Cross-Validation Score : 0.980

```
y_pred_prob = naive_bayes_count.predict_proba(X_test_count)[:,1]

fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred_prob)
roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred_prob)
```

```
sns.set()
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f'ROC Curve (AUC = {roc_auc:.3f})')
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--')  # Diagonal line for random guessing
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('ROC Curve (NB using CountVectorizer)')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.show()
```



Naive-Bayes Classifier with TfidfVectorizer

tfidf_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()

```
X_train_tfidf = tfidf_vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_tfidf = tfidf_vectorizer.transform(X_test)

naive_bayes_tfidf = MultinomialNB(alpha=0.5)
naive_bayes_tfidf.fit(X_train_tfidf,y_train)

y_train_pred_tfidf = naive_bayes_tfidf.predict(X_train_tfidf)

y_test_pred_tfidf = naive_bayes_tfidf.predict(X_train_tfidf)

print(f"Accuracy scores for TfidfVectorizer on: \nTraining data : {accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_pred_tfidf):.3f}\nTest data : {accuracy_score(y_train, digits=3)}\n")

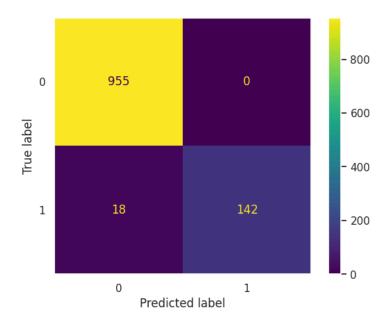
cm_tfidf = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_test_pred_tfidf)
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm_tfidf)
disp.plot()
plt.grid(False)
```

Accuracy scores for TfidfVectorizer on:

Training data : 0.987 Test data : 0.984

CLASSIFICATION REPORT:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0 0.982	1.000	0.991	955
	1 1.000	0.887	0.940	160
accurac	у		0.984	1115
macro av	g 0.991	0.944	0.966	1115
weighted av	g 0.984	0.984	0.983	1115



```
cv_scores_tfidf = cross_val_score(naive_bayes_tfidf, X_train_tfidf, y_train, cv=5, scoring='accuracy')
print("Cross-Validation Scores for NB using TfidfVectorizer : ", [round(x,3) for x in cv_scores_tfidf])
print(f"Average Cross-Validation Score : {cv_scores_tfidf.mean():.3f}")
```

Cross-Validation Scores for NB using TfidfVectorizer : [0.975, 0.972, 0.975, 0.971, 0.978] Average Cross-Validation Score : 0.974

```
y_pred_prob = naive_bayes_tfidf.predict_proba(X_test_tfidf)[:,1]

fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred_prob)
roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred_prob)

plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f'ROC Curve (AUC = {roc_auc:.3f})')
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--')  # Diagonal line for random guessing
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('ROC Curve (NB using TfidfVectorizer)')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.show()
```

