# **Title: SPAM CHECKER USING TRIE**



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## **Submitted To:**

Ms. Sherry Garg

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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# Introduction to our project

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# Introduction

Spam emails are one of the most irritating things, and it eats up a lot of space, so to deal with that, we have a spam checker.

Spam checker checks for some specific words in a file, which is considered spam when exceeding a certain number of repetitions in a file

The project checks for spam mails. There is a file where you can add the words/sentences which are or can be categorized as spam, the code basically searches for these spam words in the content sent for checking, if the content contains those words, it is considered to be a spam, else given a clean chit

The above task is achieved using trie., it searches Trie is an efficient information retrieval data structure. Using Trie, search complexities can be brought to optimal limit (key length). If we store keys in binary search tree, a well-balanced BST will need time proportional to  $\mathbf{M} * \log \mathbf{N}$ , where M is maximum string length and N is number of keys in tree. Using Trie, we can search the key in  $O(\mathbf{M})$  time.

# **Data Structures**

- Trie
- Vector
- Array
- string

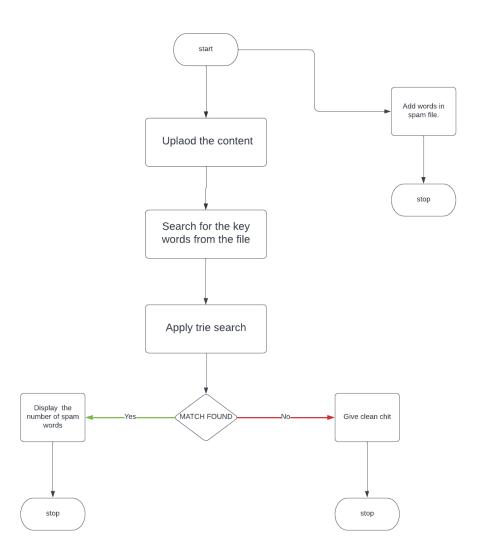
# **Algorithms Used**

Trie Implementation

# **Flow Chart**

#### Flowchart

drishtant maurya | May 24, 2022



# **Software Used**

#### 1. Visual Studio Code:

Visual Studio Code is a free source-code editor made by Microsoft for Windows, Linux and macOS.



#### 2. GitBash:

Git Bash is a source control management system for Windows. It allows users to type Git commands that make source code management easier through versioning and commit history.



#### 3. MinGW:

It formerly mingw32, is free and open-source software development environment to create Microsoft Windows application



#### 4. GitHub:

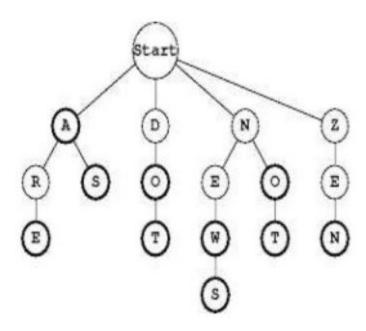
It makes it easy to contribute to your group work projects, It helps in documentation; it tracks changes in your code across versions



#### **ALOGORITHM USED FOR SPAM CHECKER:**

Trie is an efficient information retrieval data structure. Using Trie, search complexities can be brought to optimal limit (key length). If we store keys in binary search tree, a well-balanced BST will need time proportional to  $\mathbf{M} * \mathbf{log} \mathbf{N}$ , where M is maximum string length and N is number of keys in tree. Using Trie, we can search the key in  $O(\mathbf{M})$  time.

## **PSEUDO CODE:**



## **SAMPLE CODE:**

```
bool search (string key)
{
    TrieNode *pCrawl = root;

    for (int i = 0; i < key.length(); i++)
    {
        int index = key[i] - 'a';
        if (!pCrawl->children[index])
            return false;

        pCrawl = pCrawl->children[index];
    }

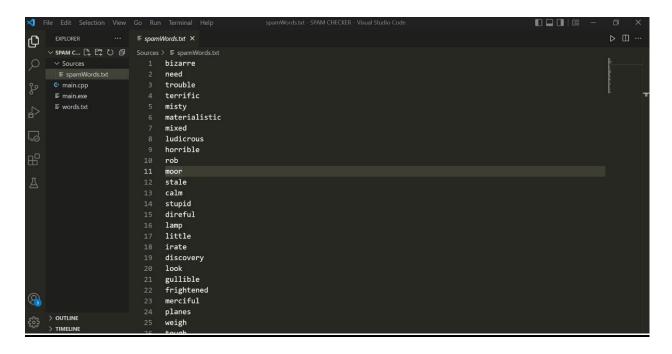
    return (pCrawl != NULL && pCrawl->isEndOfWord);
}

Spam;
```

## **INPUT FILE:**



## **SPAM DATABASE:**



## **OUTPUT:**

