

CASE 5

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PART 1

What do we think

Definition:



- One of the largest **frustrations** for Internet users.
- For businesses, this frustration adds up to **dollars lost** and spent trying to prevent it

Spam
/spam/ noun

Spam is an unsolicited email message, instant message, or text message – usually sent to the recipient for commercial purposes

Dangerous email



WPI Mail Admin



Aihaitijiang, Abudula

今天, 10:15



全部答复 | ▾



Final Notice, upgrade your WPI.EDU email to office 2017 server for better performance and more storage space, [CLICK HERE](#) and update. Failure to follow this instruction will lead to permanent deactivation of your mail box in the next 24 hours.

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The Effects



1. Spam contributes to a **loss of productivity** and profit.
2. Spam poses legal **risks**
3. Spam contains various **malware** threats
4. Spam can also hurt the **reputation** of your business

Business Problem



**To Filter Junk/Spam Emails more efficiently
using Machine Learning.**

We are going to use **sklearn package** to do email classification:
ham (non-junk mail) and spam (junk mail)

Potential Clients



PART 2

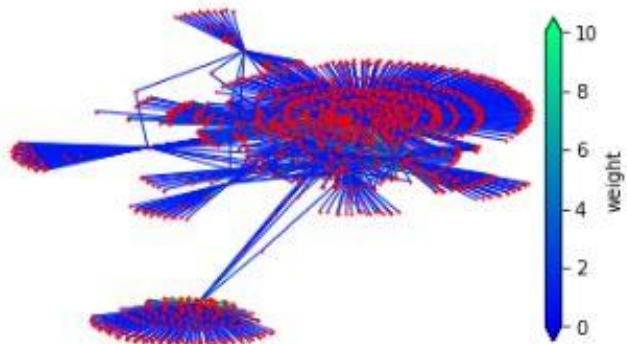
Data Collection

Data Exploration

Exploring the Email Dataset

Plot Email Communication Graph/Network

- Each node is an email account
- Take totally 10812 emails
- Color represents the weight of each edge
- The weight of an edge between two accounts depends on how many emails have been sent between them.



Data Collection



- **Loading raw email data into a workable format**
- **The Enron Email Dataset**
- **Used Inbox and Deleted folder of all the users**

PART 3

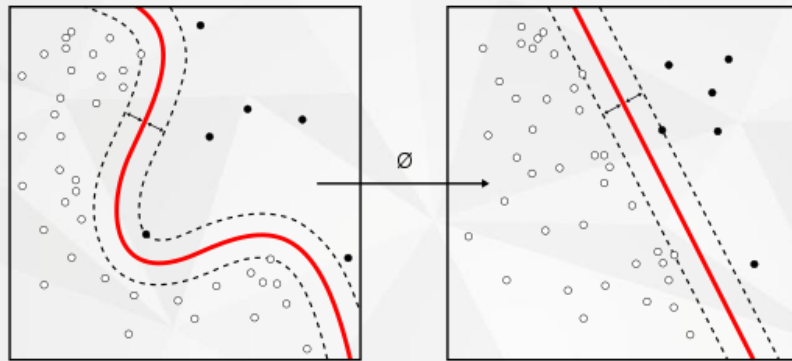
Methods

CountVectorizer



- It learns the vocabulary of the corpus and **extracts** word count features.
- This method is an **efficient** way to do both steps, and for us it does the job.
- CountVectorizer provides **fit** and **transform** methods to do them separately.
- Additionally, you can provide a vocabulary in the **constructor**.

Naïve Bayes



- We're going to use a naïve Bayes classifier to learn from the features.
- A naïve Bayes classifier applies the **Bayes theorem** with naïve independence assumptions.
- Each feature is independent from every other one and each one contributes to the probability that an example belongs to a particular class.

PART 4

Data Processing

of users we considered: 149
of mails in ham set: 44542
of mails in spam set: 50941

	class	text
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\steffes-j\deleted_items\583	spam	I was thinking about what to get Dad for Chris...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\steffes-j\deleted_items\40	spam	\n\nDear Customer,\n\nThe electric utility i...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\shackleton-s\deleted_items\299	spam	\n\n[IMAGE] Forums Discuss these points in the...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\heard-m\inbox\64	ham	Sara,\n\nGSI Give up agreement. We would want...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\kaminski-v\deleted_items\2122	spam	\n\n From the Desk of George W. Pratt, III, Di...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\nemec-g\inbox\64	ham	Gerald,\n\n\n\nThis CA is to cover a proposed ...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\skilling-j\inbox\1386	ham	\n\n\n\n_____...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\benson-r\inbox\292	ham	\n\n\n\n -----Original Message-----\n\nFrom: \...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\heard-m\inbox\master_netting\109	ham	Marie,\n\n\n\nThanks for your response. Pleas...
C:/Users/sun_f_000/Documents/mailedir\meyers-a\deleted_items\914	spam	\n\n\n\nStart Date: 1/5/02; HourAhead hour: 18...

- Store the text data in a pandas data frame with class label “spam” or “ham”
- Shuffle the rows of the data frame so that the dataset become random
- 44542 ham emails and 50941 spam emails are selected under 149 users

- Reduce the mass of unstructured data into some uniform set of attributes that an algorithm can learn from by **vectorizing** all mail text to a sparse matrix with the same row number as the data frame and large column number
- (In numerical analysis, a sparse matrix is a matrix in which most of the elements are zero)
- In our **sparse matrix**, each element is an integer from 0 to 10, representing the feature of a word in the text
- The sparse matrix is our predictors matrix.

- Train the dataset and try the following example

```
# here's one example of classification test after the training  
examples = ['Free Viagra call today!', "Tomorrow's meeting canceled."]  
example_counts = count_vectorizer.transform(examples)  
predictions = classifier.predict(example_counts)  
predictions  
  
array(['spam', 'ham'],  
      dtype='<U4')
```

- In this example, with our vectorizer classifier, the two sentences are accurately classified by computer

Classification Results

- Apply 6-fold cross validation
- The overall accuracy regarding to all users' mails is 0.633
- If we turn to the dataset of some single users, accuracies are larger, this will be explained in our data limitation slide

All users' classification result

```
Total emails classified: 95483
Score: 0.551185756035
Confusion matrix:
[[38868  5674]
 [29399 21542]]
Accuracy: 0.632678068347
```

Single users' classification result

```
Total emails classified: 427
Score: 0.873316711025
Confusion matrix:
[[ 12  54]
 [ 39 322]]
Accuracy: 0.782201405152
```

```
Total emails classified: 1253
Score: 0.319930746275
Confusion matrix:
[[1114  29]
 [  84  26]]
Accuracy: 0.909816440543
```

PART 5

Limitation

Limitation

1. Highly personalized

- People have different habits, some people just **delete** the advertisement emails and people's attitude toward junk mails are different.
- People could delete some emails by **mistake**.
- Some people even **don't delete** junk mails.

2. Overfitting

- After transferring the text into sparse matrix, the number of predictors is very large, even larger than the training size which will lead to **overfitting**.

PART 6

Conclusion

Conclusion

- We analyzed the email data and use **machine learning** to filter junk mails.
- Our analysis can help email users to have a **cleaner** and **safer** using environment.
- We can also use our methods to do more specific classification of all emails in the future to increase working **efficiency**.



Thank you!