Title: **Spam Classification of SMSs using Machine Learning Techniques**

Abstract: As technology rises, more people communicate through different Short Message Services (SMS), and as such the quantity of undesired messages with malicious or advertising proposes rises with time. This research is focused on analyzing applied machine-learning techniques to know if an SMS message is Spam (malicious) or Ham (non-malicious). Two data sets from different sources were used, and Natural Language Processing(NLP) techniques were applied to process the text and train the various models. Among the models and the NLP techniques used, the ones that stood out were the random forest classifier with the TF-IDF technique and the LSTM neural network, both methods produced exceptional accuracy to determine if the message was spam or ham. The next step will be to implement our findings in a determined app or website where all the public can access it.

Title: **Spam Classification of SMSs using Machine Learning Techniques**

Abstract: With the increasing prevalence of technology, more people are using Short Message Services (SMS) to communicate. Unfortunately, this has led to a rise in the number of unwanted messages containing malicious or advertising content. In response, our research is focused on evaluating the effectiveness of machine-learning techniques in identifying whether an SMS message is Spam (malicious) or Ham (non-malicious). We utilized two distinct datasets and applied Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques to process the text and train various models. Notably, the random forest classifier utilizing the TF-IDF technique and the LSTM neural network emerged as standout performers, demonstrating exceptional accuracy in classifying messages as spam or ham. Our next objective is to incorporate our findings into an application or website accessible to the public.