```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, roc_curve, roc_auc_score
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from collections import Counter

#libraries for data visualization
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline

df= pd.read_csv("/content/spam.csv",encoding='ISO-8859-1')
df
```

	v1	v2	Unnamed:	Unnamed:	Unnamed:	
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	NaN	NaN	NaN	11.
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	NaN	NaN	NaN	
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	NaN	NaN	NaN	
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5567	spam	This is the 2nd time we have tried 2 contact u	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5568	ham	Will i _ b going to esplanade fr home?	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5569	ham	Pity, * was in mood for that. Soany	NaN	NaN	NaN	

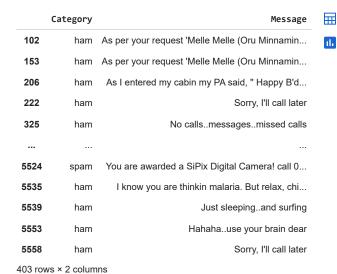
df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    RangeIndex: 5572 entries, 0 to 5571
    Data columns (total 5 columns):
     # Column
                    Non-Null Count Dtype
     ---
     0
        v1
                     5572 non-null object
        v2
                     5572 non-null object
     1
     2 Unnamed: 2 50 non-null
                                    object
         Unnamed: 3 12 non-null
                                    object
     4 Unnamed: 4 6 non-null
                                    object
    dtypes: object(5)
    memory usage: 217.8+ KB
# Downloading the stopwords dataset
nltk.download('stopwords')
     [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
# Drop unnecessary columns from the DataFrame
columns_to_drop = ["Unnamed: 2", "Unnamed: 3", "Unnamed: 4"]
df.drop(columns=columns_to_drop, inplace=True)
```

df



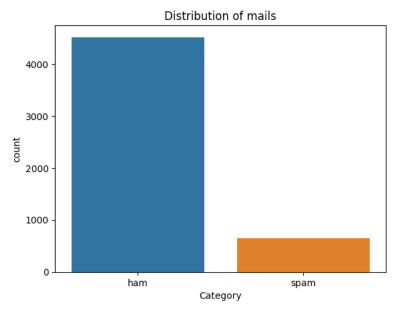
df[df.duplicated()]



#Drop duplicated values
df=df.drop_duplicates()

df

```
Message
                                                                丽
            Category
                ham
                         Go until iurong point. crazv.. Available only
df.info()
     <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     Int64Index: 5169 entries, 0 to 5571
     Data columns (total 2 columns):
      # Column
                    Non-Null Count Dtype
                    -----
      O Category 5169 non-null object
      1 Message 5169 non-null object
     dtypes: object(2)
     memory usage: 121.1+ KB
                        Dit. * ...a in mond for that Co and other a
df.describe()
                                                               扁
              Category
                                                     Message
                  5169
      count
                                                        5169
                                                                th
      unique
                    2
                                                        5169
                  ham Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...
       top
       freq
                  4516
df.shape
     (5169, 2)
df['Category'].value_counts()
             4516
     ham
     spam
              653
     Name: Category, dtype: int64
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Category')
plt.xlabel('Category')
plt.ylabel('count')
plt.title('Distribution of mails')
plt.show()
```



```
# Convert the "Category" column values to numerical representation (0 for "spam" and 1 for "ham")

df.loc[df["Category"] == "spam", "Category"] = 0

df.loc[df["Category"] == "ham", "Category"] = 1

df.head()
```

```
<ipython-input-20-542b71d40cac>:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
     A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
     See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-vie
       df.loc[df["Category"] == "spam", "Category"] = 0
     <ipython-input-20-542b71d40cac>:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:
     A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
     See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-vie
       df.loc[df["Category"] == "ham", "Category"] = 1
                                                               ⊞
         Category
                                                     Message
      0
                      Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...
                                                               16
      1
                1
                                      Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
      2
                0 Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
      3
                1
                    U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...
      4
                      Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...
# Separate the feature (X) and target (Y) data
X = df["Message"]
Y = df["Category"]
Χ
     0
             Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...
                                  Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
     1
             Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
     2
     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...
     5567
             This is the 2nd time we have tried 2 contact u...
     5568
                          Will i_ b going to esplanade fr home?
     5569
              Pity, * was in mood for that. So...any other s...
             The guy did some bitching but I acted like i'd...
     5570
     5571
                                     Rofl. Its true to its name
     Name: Message, Length: 5169, dtype: object
Υ
     0
             1
     1
             1
     2
             0
     3
             1
             1
     5567
             0
     5568
             1
     5569
             1
     5570
             1
     5571
     Name: Category, Length: 5169, dtype: object
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 42)
print(X.shape)
print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
     (5169,)
     (4135,)
     (1034,)
# Create a TF-IDF vectorizer to convert text messages into numerical features
feature_extraction = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=1, stop_words="english", lowercase=True)
```

```
# Convert the training and testing text messages into numerical features using TF-IDF
X_train_features = feature_extraction.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_features = feature_extraction.transform(X_test)
# Convert the target values into 0 and 1
Y_train = Y_train.astype(int)
Y_test = Y_test.astype(int)
print(X_train)
     2228
                                Those were my exact intentions
     5529
                                     What about this one then.
     2149
                            Waaaat?? Lololo ok next time then!
     5058
             Free video camera phones with Half Price line ...
            Tick, tick, tick .... Where are you ? I could ...
     5051
     4740
             Many more happy returns of the day. I wish you...
     474
             Nice line said by a broken heart- \operatorname{Plz} don't \operatorname{cu}\ldots
     3266
                             Ok then i come n pick u at engin?
     4016
             Eek that's a lot of time especially since Amer...
     879
             U have a Secret Admirer who is looking 2 make ...
     Name: Message, Length: 4135, dtype: object
print(X_train_features)
       (0, 3545)
                     0.7455593142248959
       (0, 2588)
                     0.6664392762829205
       (2, 6589)
                     0.3136674984299076
       (2, 4696)
                     0.29654379102529516
       (2, 4002)
                     0.6378379419700079
       (2, 6999)
                     0.6378379419700079
       (3, 564)
                     0.2785767488573773
       (3, 1534)
                     0.23384958966251285
       (3, 52)
                     0.26549489341098675
       (3, 4344)
                     0.22076773421612225
       (3, 6770)
                     0.2300494583671639
       (3, 251)
                     0.19582167067522926
       (3, 4299)
                     0.18532229917229942
       (3, 4630)
                     0.26549489341098675
       (3, 1997)
                     0.26549489341098675
       (3, 516)
                     0.19460402332334106
       (3, 4419)
                     0.2562131692599451
       (3, 271)
                     0.23384958966251285
       (3, 5450)
                     0.2300494583671639
       (3, 3941)
                     0.18912243046764834
       (3, 5171)
                     0.20953002785296104
                     0.19120469004402674
       (3, 3168)
       (3, 4954)
                     0.23384958966251285
       (3, 1553)
                     0.20428654549041733
       (3, 6938)
                     0.19708708091575408
       (4132, 1825) 0.3605065932469792
       (4132, 4696) 0.3418197199207224
       (4133, 5893) 0.376872105216547
       (4133, 4973) 0.36369662422743665
       (4133, 2451) 0.376872105216547
       (4133, 901) 0.36369662422743665
       (4133, 4029) 0.27296922168195425
       (4133, 4303) 0.2797666732547047
       (4133, 3930) 0.19090886726821316
       (4133, 2550) 0.326557029270423
       (4133, 4007) 0.2670514851432264
       (4133, 6192) 0.21536918062740018
       (4133, 6589) 0.19446518344396782
       (4134, 45)
                     0.36133141627364085
       (4134, 6198) 0.34436343393010593
       (4134, 216)
                     0.34436343393010593
       (4134, 6543) 0.29397934692144273
       (4134, 5512) 0.31535647652238075
       (4134, 799)
                     0.31535647652238075
       (4134, 5715) 0.3033175014581906
       (4134, 6069) 0.2508916342134232
       (4134, 4013) 0.26098383065689107
       (4134, 1895) 0.2301166472830892
       (4134, 4139) 0.20748487401135496
       (4134, 6867) 0.16697204675649222
```

```
# Create a logistic regression model and train it on the training data
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train_features, Y_train)
     ▼ LogisticRegression
     LogisticRegression()
# Make predictions on the training data and calculate the accuracy
prediction_on_training_data = model.predict(X_train_features)
accuracy_on_training_data = accuracy_score(Y_train, prediction_on_training_data)
print("Accuracy on training data:",accuracy_on_training_data)
# Make predictions on the test data and calculate the accuracy
prediction_on_test_data = model.predict(X_test_features)
accuracy_on_test_data = accuracy_score(Y_test,prediction_on_test_data)
print("Accuracy on test data:",accuracy_on_test_data)
     Accuracy on test data: 0.9642166344294004
# Test the model with some custom email messages
input_mail = ["Congratulations! You've won a free vacation to an exotic island. Just click on the link below to claim your prize."]
input_data_features = feature_extraction.transform(input_mail)
prediction = model.predict(input_data_features)
if (prediction)[0] == 1:
   print("Ham Mail")
else:
    print("Spam Mail")
     Spam Mail
input_mail = ["This is a friendly reminder about our meeting scheduled for tomorrow at 10:00 AM in the conference room. Please make sure to p
input_data_features = feature_extraction.transform(input_mail)
prediction = model.predict(input_data_features)
if (prediction)[0] == 1:
   print("Ham Mail")
else:
    print("Spam Mail")
     Ham Mail
# Data visualization - Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(Y_test, prediction_on_test_data)
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap='Blues', cbar=False)
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('True')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```

Confusion Matrix

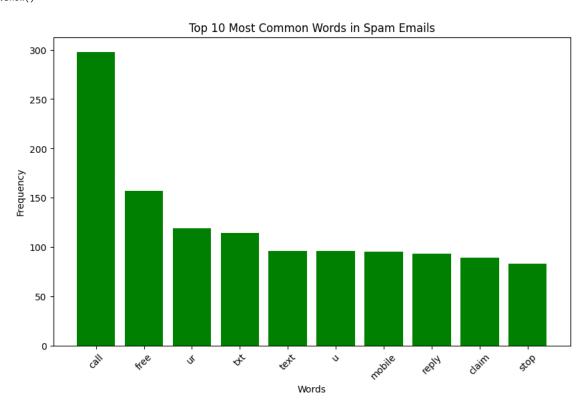
```
o - 110 35
```

Data visualization - Top 10 Most Common Words in Spam Emails

stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
spam_words = " ".join(df[df['Category'] == 0]['Message']).split()
ham_words = " ".join(df[df['Category'] == 1]['Message']).split()

spam_word_freq = Counter([word.lower() for word in spam_words if word.lower() not in stop_words and word.isalpha()])

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(*zip(*spam_word_freq.most_common(10)), color='g')
plt.xlabel('Words')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Top 10 Most Common Words in Spam Emails')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()



```
# Data visualization - Top 10 Most Common Words in Ham Emails
ham_word_freq = Counter([word.lower() for word in ham_words if word.lower() not in stop_words and word.isalpha()])
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(*zip(*ham_word_freq.most_common(10)), color='maroon')
plt.xlabel('Words')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Top 10 Most Common Words in Ham Emails')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

Top 10 Most Common Words in Ham Emails

