

```
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("./emails.csv")
```

```
df.head()
```

	Email No.	the	to	ect	and	for	of	a	you	hou	...	connevey
0	Email 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	...	0
1	Email 2	8	13	24	6	6	2	102	1	27	...	0
2	Email 3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	...	0
3	Email 4	0	5	22	0	5	1	51	2	10	...	0
4	Email 5	7	6	17	1	5	2	57	0	9	...	0

	valued	lay	infrastructure	military	allowing	ff	dry
0	0	0		0	0	0	0
1	0	0		0	0	0	1
2	0	0		0	0	0	0
3	0	0		0	0	0	0
4	0	0		0	0	0	1

```
[5 rows x 3002 columns]
```

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Email No.	0
the	0
to	0
ect	0
and	0
..	
military	0
allowing	0
ff	0
dry	0

Prediction 0
Length: 3002, dtype: int64

X = df.iloc[:,1:3001]
X

	the	to	ect	and	for	of	a	you	hou	in	...	enhancements
\												
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	...	0
1	8	13	24	6	6	2	102	1	27	18	...	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	...	0
3	0	5	22	0	5	1	51	2	10	1	...	0
4	7	6	17	1	5	2	57	0	9	3	...	0
...
5167	2	2	2	3	0	0	32	0	0	5	...	0
5168	35	27	11	2	6	5	151	4	3	23	...	0
5169	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	0	0	1	...	0
5170	2	7	1	0	2	1	28	2	0	8	...	0
5171	22	24	5	1	6	5	148	8	2	23	...	0

	connevey	jay	valued	lay	infrastructure	military	allowing
ff	dry						
0		0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0						
1		0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0						
2		0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0						
3		0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0						
4		0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0						
...	
...	...						
5167		0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0						
5168		0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0						
5169		0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0						

```

5170      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
1      0
5171      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0

[5172 rows x 3000 columns]
Y = df.iloc[:, -1].values
Y
array([0, 0, 0, ..., 1, 1, 0], dtype=int64)

train_x, test_x, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.25)

svc = SVC(C=1.0, kernel='rbf', gamma='auto')
# C here is the regularization parameter. Here, L2 penalty is
# used(default). It is the inverse of the strength of regularization.
# As C increases, model overfits.
# Kernel here is the radial basis function kernel.
# gamma (only used for rbf kernel) : As gamma increases, model
# overfits.
svc.fit(train_x, train_y)
y_pred2 = svc.predict(test_x)
print("Accuracy Score for SVC : ", accuracy_score(y_pred2, test_y))

Accuracy Score for SVC :  0.8979118329466357

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size =
0.2, random_state=42)

knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=7)

knn.fit(X_train, y_train)

KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=7)

print(knn.predict(X_test))

[0 0 1 ... 0 1 0]

print(knn.score(X_test, y_test))

0.8685990338164251

```