

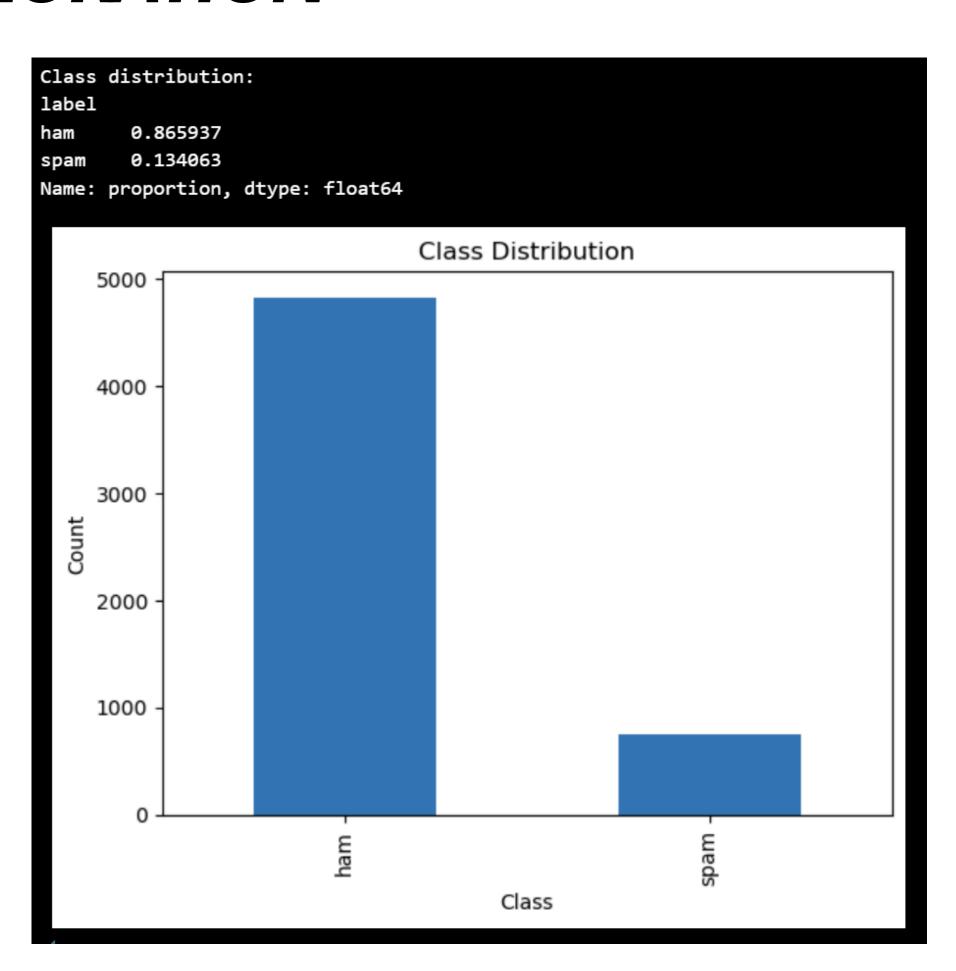
## PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Objective: Develop a model to classify SMS messages as spam or ham
- Dataset: SMS Spam Collection Dataset
- Approach: Data preprocessing, model training, and evaluation



## DATA EXPLORATION

- /uciml/sms-spam-collection-dataset
- 5,572 text samples
- 87% ham 13% spam



## TEXT PREPROCESSING

#### STEPS:

Lowercase conversion

- stop word removal
- special character removal
- lemmatization

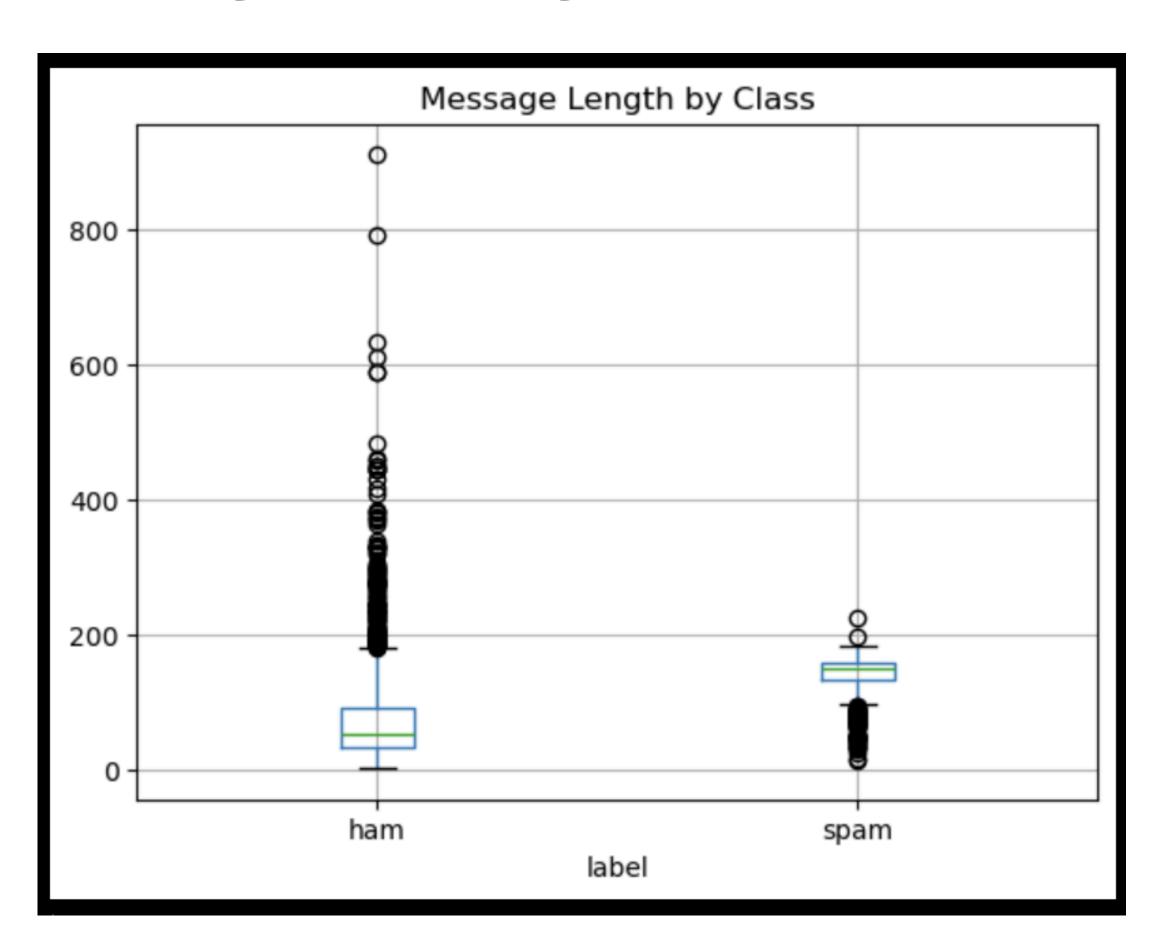
tokenization

| Sample cleaned data: |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
|                      | text   | cleaned_text                                  |  |  |  |  |
| 0                    | Go until jurong point, crazy Available only    | go jurong point crazy available bugis n great |  |  |  |  |
| 1                    | Ok lar Joking wif u oni                        | ok lar joking wif u oni                       |  |  |  |  |
| 2                    | Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina | free entry wkly comp win fa cup final tkts st |  |  |  |  |
| 3                    | U dun say so early hor U c already then say    | u dun say early hor u c already say           |  |  |  |  |
| 4                    | Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro | nah dont think go usf life around though      |  |  |  |  |

## FEATURE ENGINEERING

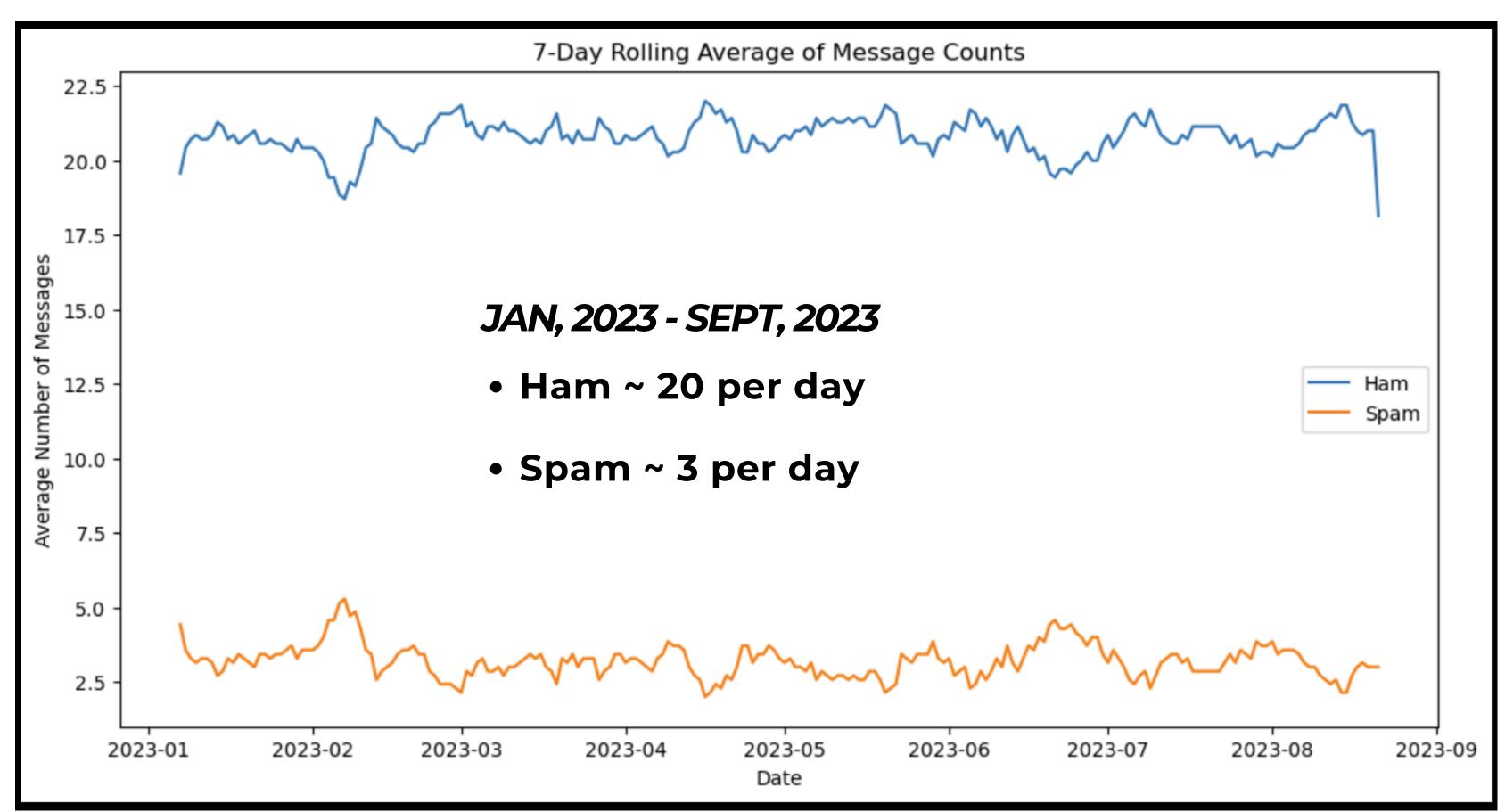
#### **MESSAGE LENGTH ANALYSIS:**

- Ham a larger distribution
   of short messages with
   extremely long outliers
- Spam Message length on average is roughly double
   Ham. Extremely short outliers.



## TIME SERIES ANALYSIS





## MODEL TRAINING PROCESS

- Vectorization: TF-IDF
- Models tested: Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Random Forest, SVM
- Training/Test split: 75/25

## MODEL COMPARISON

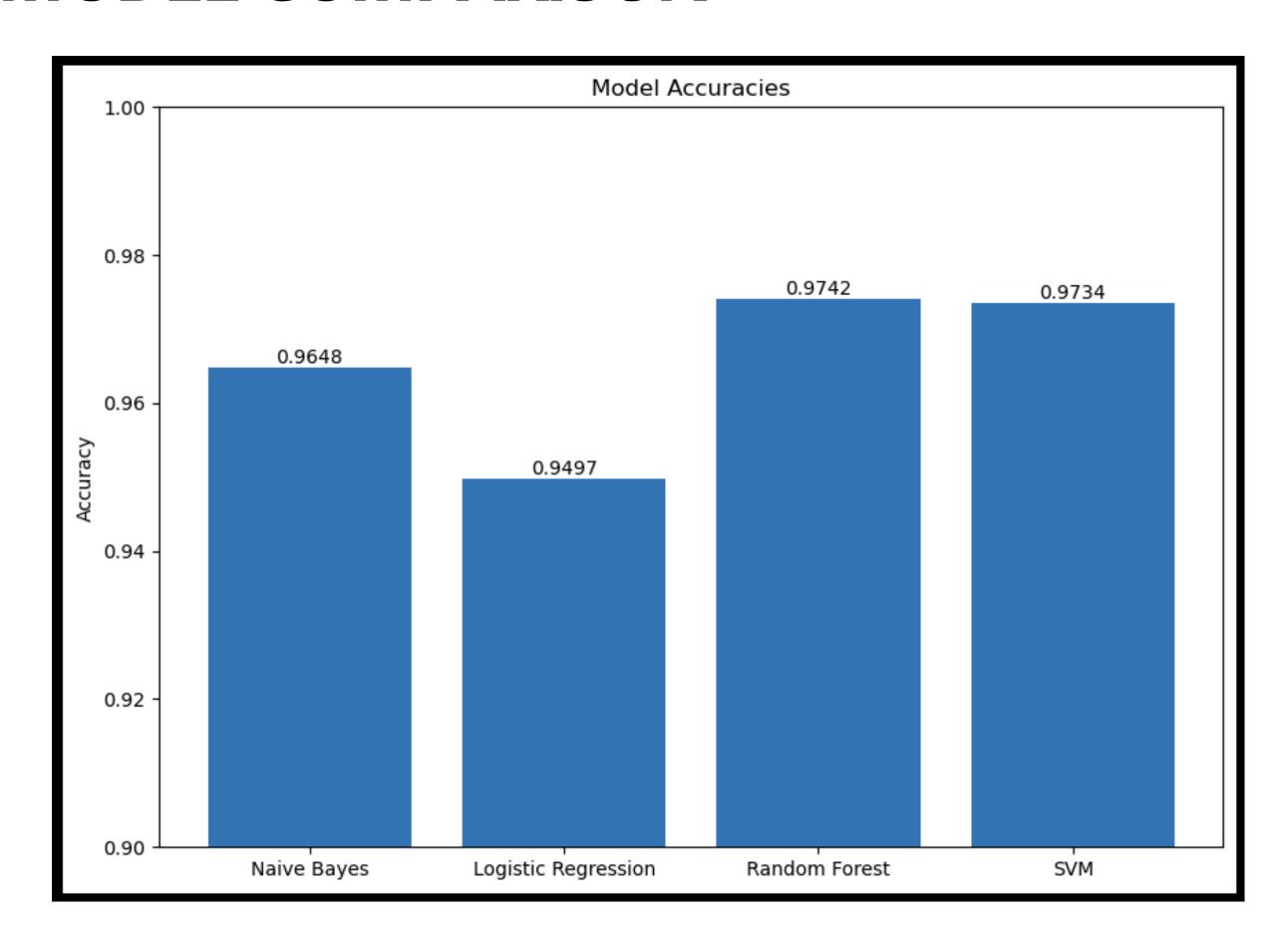
#### PERFORMANCE IN %

• Naive Bayes: 96.48%

• Logistic Regression: 94.97%

• Random Forest: 97.42%

• SVM: 97.34%

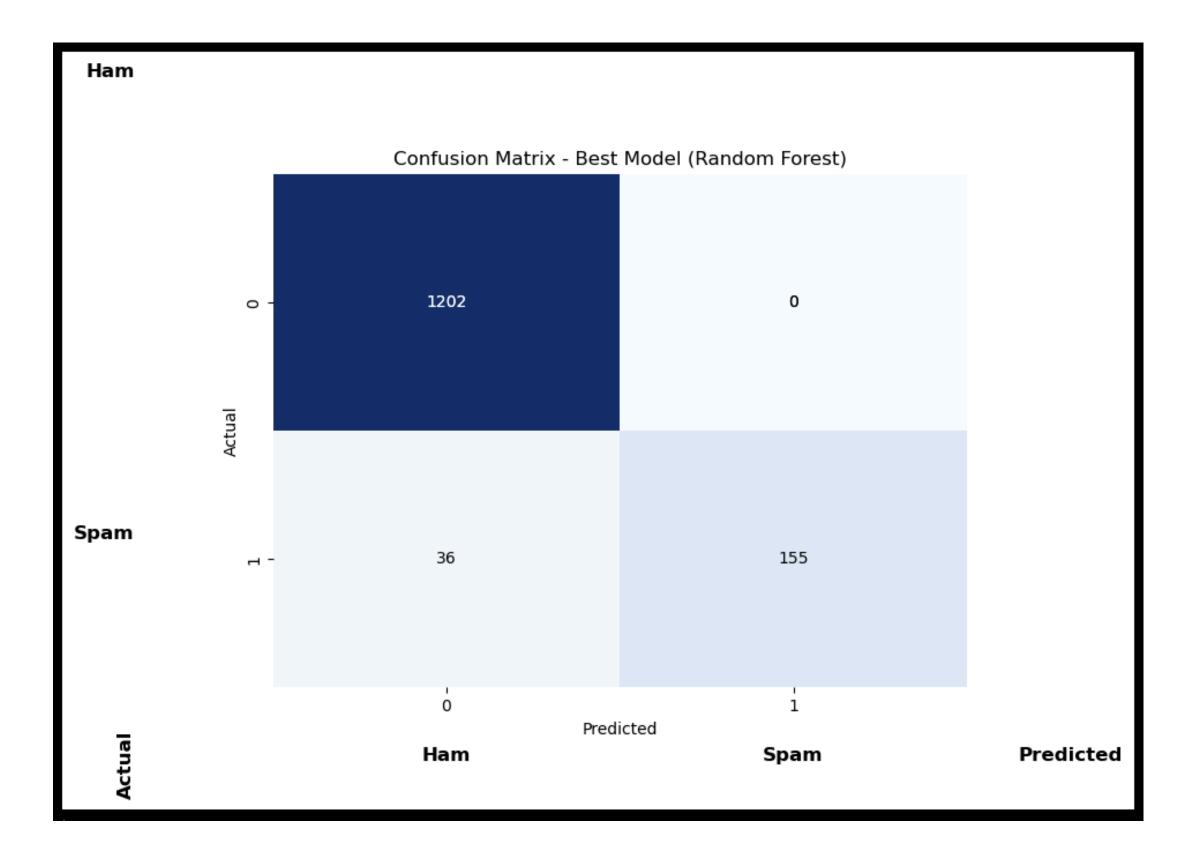


## BEST PERFORMANCE



#### **RANDOM FOREST**

- True Positives = 1202
- False Negatives = 0
- False Positives = 36
- True Negatives = 155



## **DETAILED METRICS**

| Final Evaluation on Test Set:<br>Classification Report: |              |              |                      |                      |  |  |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
|   | precision    | recall       | f1-score             | support              |  |  |
| ham<br>spam   | 0.97<br>1.00 | 1.00<br>0.81 | 0.99<br>0.90         | 1202<br>191          |  |  |
| accuracy<br>macro avg<br>weighted avg                   | 0.99<br>0.97 | 0.91<br>0.97 | 0.97<br>0.94<br>0.97 | 1393<br>1393<br>1393 |  |  |



## KEY FINDINGS

- 1. High Model Accuracy: The best-performing model achieved an accuracy of 97.42% on the test set. This significantly exceeds the project requirement of 75%. All models tested had accuracies above 94%
- 2. Excellent Ham Detection: The final evaluation shows perfect recall (1.00) for ham messages, meaning the model correctly identified 100% of legitimate messages.
- 3. Strong Spam Precision: The model achieved perfect precision (1.00) for spam messages. This means that when the model classified a message as spam, it was correct 100% of the time.

## **MODEL TUNING**

#### HYPER PERAMETER TUNING BEST MODEL - RANDOM FOREST

```
Hyperparameter Tuning Results:
Best parameters: {'max_depth': None, 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 10, 'n_estimators': 300}
Best cross-validation score: 0.9744
Original model score: 0.9742
Improvement over original model: 0.0002
```

- A whopping 00.02% (Better than nothing)
- The model already performed extremely well.
- Little room for improvement

## **FUTURE IMPROVEMENT**

#### **ADDITIONAL TUNING**

- Feature Importance Analysis
- Cross-validation
- Threshold adjustment optimize the model's precision recall trade-off

#### DEEP LEARNING APPROACHES

• Experiment with neural networks, particularly recurrent neural networks (RNNs) or transformers, which can capture sequential information in text.

## PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

- SPAM MESSAGE ANALYSIS (DMS, FB, IG, ETC, NOT JUST SMS)
- IMAGE NOT TEXT ANALYSIS
- DEEP LEARNING LLM
  - 1. Image Upload to Web Interface
  - 2. Image to OCR API to extract text
  - 3. Return
  - 4. Text to LLM for Analysis
  - 5. Return Safe Output and Print Analysis

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