

# Text Classification using Logistic Regression

Last Updated : 04 Apr, 2025

Text classification is a fundamental task in Natural Language Processing (NLP) that involves assigning predefined categories or labels to textual data. It has a wide range of applications, including spam detection, sentiment analysis, topic categorization, and language identification.

## Logistic Regression Working for Text Classification

[Logistic Regression](#) is a statistical method used for [binary classification](#) problems and it can also be extended to handle multi-class classification. When applied to text classification, the goal is to predict the category or class of a given text document based on its features. Below are the steps for text classification in logistic regression.

### 1. Text Representation:

- Before applying logistic regression text data should be converted as numerical features known as [text vectorization](#).
- Common techniques for text vectorization include [Bag of Words \(BoW\)](#), [Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency \(TF-IDF\)](#), or more advanced methods like word embeddings ([Word2Vec](#), [GloVe](#)) or deep learning-based embeddings.

### 2. Feature Extraction:

- Once data is represented numerically, these representations can be used as features for model.
- Features could be the counts of words in BoW, the weighted values in TF-IDF, or the numerical vectors in embeddings.

### 3. Logistic Regression Model:

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Got It !

- Logistic Regression models the relationship between the features and the probability of belonging to a particular class using the logistic function.
- The logistic function (also called the sigmoid function) maps any real-valued number into the range  $[0, 1]$ , which is suitable for representing probabilities.
- The logistic regression model calculates a weighted sum of the input features and applies the logistic function to obtain the probability of belonging to the positive class.

## Logistic Regression Text Classification with Scikit-Learn

We'll use the popular [SMS Collection Dataset](#), consists of a collection of SMS (Short Message Service) messages, which are labeled as either "ham" (non-spam) or "spam" based on their content. The implementation is designed to classify text messages into two categories: spam (unwanted messages) and ham (legitimate messages) using a logistic regression model. The process is broken down into several key steps:

### Step 1. Import Libraries

The first step involves importing necessary libraries.

- [Pandas](#) is used for data manipulation.
- [CountVectorizer](#) for converting text data into a numeric format.
- Various functions from `sklearn.model_selection` and `sklearn.linear_model` for creating and training the model.
- functions from `sklearn.metrics` to evaluate the model's performance.

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
```



### Step 2. Load and Prepare the Data

- Load the dataset from a CSV file and rename columns for clarity.

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- **Map labels from text to numeric values (0 for ham, 1 for spam),** making it suitable for model training.

```
data = pd.read_csv('/content/spam.csv', encoding='latin-1')
data.rename(columns={'v1': 'label', 'v2': 'text'}, inplace=True)
data['label'] = data['label'].map({'ham': 0, 'spam': 1})
```

### Step 3. Text Vectorization

Convert text data into a numeric format using [CountVectorizer](#), which transforms the text into a sparse matrix of token counts.

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
X = vectorizer.fit_transform(data['text'])
y = data['label']
```

### Step 4. Split Data into Training and Testing Sets

Divide the dataset into training and testing sets to evaluate the model's performance on unseen data.

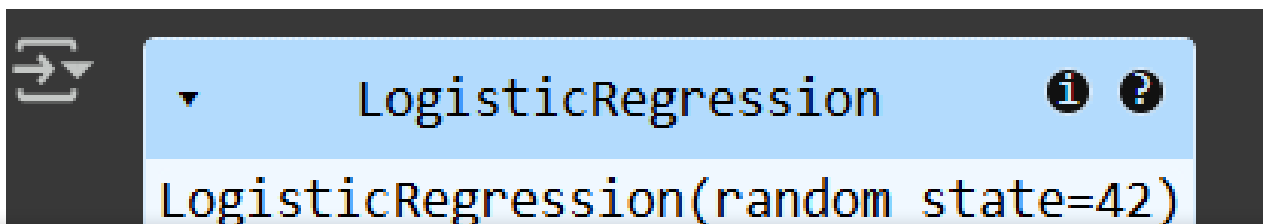
```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.25,
random_state=42)
```

### Step 5. Train the Logistic Regression Model

Create and train the logistic regression model using the training set.

```
model = LogisticRegression(random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

**Output:**



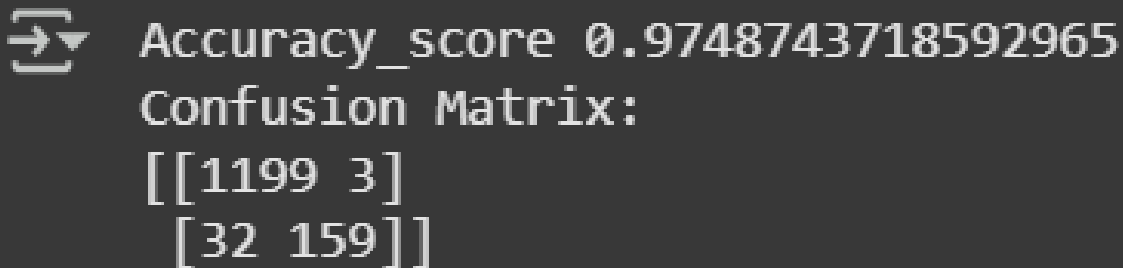
## Step 6. Model Evaluation

Use the trained model to make predictions on the test set and evaluate the model's accuracy and confusion matrix to understand its performance better.

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
print("Accuracy_score", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(f"[[{cm[0,0]} {cm[0,1]}]")
print(f" [{cm[1,0]} {cm[1,1]}]")
```

Output:



```
➡ Accuracy_score 0.9748743718592965
Confusion Matrix:
[[1199 3]
 [32 159]]
```

The model is 97.4% correct on unseen data. The **Confusion Matrix** stated:

- 1199 messages correctly classified as 'ham'.
- 159 messages correctly classified as 'spam'.
- 32 'ham' messages wrongly labeled as 'spam'
- and 3 'spam' wrongly labeled as 'ham'.

## Step 7. Manual Testing Function to Classify Text Messages

To simplify the use of this model for predicting the category of new messages we create a function that takes a text input and classifies it as spam or ham.

```
def classify_message(model, vectorizer, message):
    message_vect = vectorizer.transform([message])
    prediction = model.predict(message_vect)
    return "spam" if prediction[0] == 0 else "ham"
```

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**Output:**

*spam*

This function first vectorizes the input text using the previously fitted CountVectorizer then predicts the category using the trained logistic regression model, and finally returns the prediction as a human-readable label.

This experiment demonstrates that logistic regression is a powerful tool for classifying text even with a simple approach. Using the SMS Spam Collection dataset we achieved an impressive accuracy of 97.6%. This shows that the model successfully learned to distinguish between spam and legitimate text messages based on word patterns.

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