```
print("CS ASS 3")
CS ASS 3
import pandas as pd
spam mail =
pd.read csv("/home/comp53/Documents/archive/spam ham dataset.csv")
spam mail.head()
   Unnamed: 0 label
                                                                   text
\
0
          605
                ham
                     Subject: enron methanol; meter #: 988291\r\n...
         2349
                     Subject: hpl nom for january 9 , 2001\r\n( see...
1
                ham
2
         3624
                ham
                     Subject: neon retreat\r\nho ho ho , we ' re ar...
         4685
                     Subject: photoshop , windows , office . cheap ...
               spam
         2030
                ham
                     Subject: re : indian springs\r\nthis deal is t...
   label num
1
           0
2
           0
3
           1
4
           0
spam mail.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5171 entries, 0 to 5170
Data columns (total 4 columns):
                 Non-Null Count Dtype
#
     Column
 0
     Unnamed: 0
                 5171 non-null
                                 int64
    label
1
                 5171 non-null
                                 object
 2
     text
                 5171 non-null
                                 object
                 5171 non-null
 3
     label num
                                 int64
dtypes: int64(2), object(2)
memory usage: 161.7+ KB
# Remove the Unnecessary Column
spam mail = spam mail.drop(columns=['Unnamed: 0'])
# Check for Missing Values
spam mail.isnull().sum()
```

```
label
             0
text
             0
label num
             0
dtype: int64
# Check spam vs ham distribution
spam mail['label'].value_counts()
label
ham
        3672
        1499
spam
Name: count, dtype: int64
# Undersampling (Reduce Ham Emails)
from imblearn.under sampling import RandomUnderSampler
X = spam mail['text'] # Features (Email Text)
y = spam mail['label num'] # Target (0 = Ham, 1 = Spam)
undersampler = RandomUnderSampler(random state=42)
X_resampled, y_resampled =
undersampler.fit resample(X.values.reshape(-1, 1), y)
# Convert back to DataFrame
balanced data = pd.DataFrame({'text': X resampled.flatten(),
'label_num': y_resampled})
print(balanced data['label num'].value counts()) # Now spam = ham
label num
     1499
1
     1499
Name: count, dtype: int64
# Convert Text into Numerical Features (TF-IDF)
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
# Convert email text into numerical form
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max features=5000) # Keep top 5000 words
X transformed = vectorizer.fit transform(spam mail['text']).toarray()
y = spam mail['label num'] # Use the numeric labels
# Split Data into Training & Testing Sets
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X transformed, y,
test size=0.2, random state=42)
print(f"Training set size: {len(X train)}, Testing set size:
{len(X test)}")
Training set size: 4136, Testing set size: 1035
```

```
# Train an ML Model
# Naïve Bayes (Best for Text Data)
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
nb model = MultinomialNB()
nb model.fit(X train, y train)
# Predict using Naïve Bayes
y pred nb = nb model.predict(X test)
# Evaluate the Model's Performance
# Evaluate Naïve Baves Model
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, classification report
# Evaluate Naïve Bayes Model
print("Naïve Bayes Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred nb) *
100)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_nb))
Naïve Bayes Accuracy: 95.7487922705314
              precision recall f1-score
                                              support
           0
                   0.97
                             0.97
                                       0.97
                                                  742
           1
                   0.92
                             0.92
                                       0.92
                                                  293
                                       0.96
                                                 1035
    accuracy
                   0.95
                             0.95
                                       0.95
                                                 1035
   macro avg
                             0.96
                   0.96
                                       0.96
                                                 1035
weighted avg
# Function to Predict Spam or Ham
def predict email(text, model):
    # Convert the input text into numerical form using the trained
vectorizer
    text transformed = vectorizer.transform([text]).toarray()
    # Predict using the trained model
    prediction = model.predict(text_transformed)
    # Map numeric label back to text
    return "Spam" if prediction[0] == 1 else "Ham"
# Example: Test Custom Emails
custom email 1 = "Congratulations! You won a free iPhone. Click here
to claim now."
custom email 2 = "Hey, let's meet for coffee tomorrow."
# Predict using Naïve Bayes Model
print(f"Custom Email 1: {predict email(custom email 1, nb model)}")
print(f"Custom Email 2: {predict email(custom email 2, nb model)}")
```

```
Custom Email 1: Spam
Custom Email 2: Ham

custom_email = "Siddhi, you almost missed this opportunity!"
print(f"Prediction: {predict_email(custom_email, nb_model)}")

Prediction: Spam

custom_email = "I am confirming my participation to this bootcamp"
print(f"Prediction: {predict_email(custom_email, nb_model)}")

Prediction: Ham
```