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MACHINE LEARNING LAB PROGRAM

Submission -5

Github link: <u>LAB Program -5</u>

EXPERIMENT-5

AIM:

Study and implement the Multinomial Naive Bayes on spam ham dataset

ALGORITHM:

- 1. In the first step, feature engineering, we focus on extracting features of text. We need numerical features as input for our classifier.
- 2. In the non-naive Bayes way, we look at sentences in entirety, thus once the sentence does not show up in the training set, we will get a zero probability, making it difficult for further calculations.
- 3. In the final step, we are good to go: simply calculating the probabilities and compare which has a higher probability

PROGRAM CODE SNIPPET:

LOADING DATA SET:

import pandas as pd							
df = pd. df	f = pd.read_csv("spam_ham_dataset.csv") f						
Ur	named: 0	label	text	label_num			
0	605	ham	Subject: enron methanol ; meter # : 988291\r\n	0			
1	2349	ham	Subject: hpl nom for january 9 , 2001\r\n(see	0			
2	3624	ham	Subject: neon retreat\r\nho ho ho , we ' re ar	0			
3	4685	spam	Subject: photoshop , windows , office . cheap \dots	1			
4	2030	ham	Subject: re : indian springs\r\nthis deal is t	0			
5166	1518	ham	Subject: put the 10 on the ft\r\nthe transport	0			
5167	404	ham	Subject: 3 / 4 / 2000 and following noms\r\nhp	0			
5168	2933	ham	Subject: calpine daily gas nomination\r\n>\r\n	0			
5169	1409	ham	Subject: industrial worksheets for august 2000	0			
5170	4807	spam	Subject: important online banking alert\r\ndea	1			

5171 rows × 4 columns

PREPROCESSING:

In [3]: df.head()

Out[3]:

	Unnamed: 0	label	text	label_num
0	605	ham	Subject: enron methanol ; meter # : 988291\r\n	0
1	2349	ham	Subject: hpl nom for january 9 , 2001\r\n(see	0
2	3624	ham	Subject: neon retreat\r\nho ho ho , we ' re ar	0
3	4685	spam	Subject: photoshop , windows , office . cheap	1
4	2030	ham	Subject: re: indian springs\r\nthis deal is t	0

In [4]: df.tail()

Out[4]:

	Unnamed: 0	label	text	label_num
5166	1518	ham	Subject: put the 10 on the ft\r\nthe transport	0
5167	404	ham	Subject: 3 / 4 / 2000 and following noms\r\nhp	0
5168	2933	ham	Subject: calpine daily gas nomination\r\n>\r\n	0
5169	1409	ham	Subject: industrial worksheets for august 2000	0
5170	4807	spam	Subject: important online banking alert\r\ndea	1

In [5]: df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5171 entries, 0 to 5170
Data columns (total 4 columns):
```

```
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype

0 Unnamed: 0 5171 non-null int64

1 label 5171 non-null object
2 text 5171 non-null object
3 label_num 5171 non-null int64
```

dtypes: int64(2), object(2)
memory usage: 161.7+ KB

In [6]: df.shape

Out[6]: (5171, 4)

In [7]: df.columns.values

Out[7]: array(['Unnamed: 0', 'label', 'text', 'label_num'], dtype=object)

In [8]: df.corr()

Out[8]:

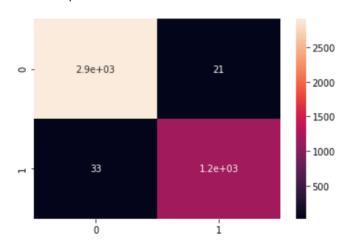
	Unnamed: 0	label_num
Unnamed: 0	1.000000	0.785847
label_num	0.785847	1.000000

VISUALIZATION:

```
In [10]: df['label_num'].value_counts()
Out[10]: 0
              3672
              1499
         Name: label_num, dtype: int64
In [11]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
In [12]: sns.countplot(df['label_num'])
         C:\Users\is_dhillon\miniconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a key word arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an expli cit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
           warnings.warn(
Out[12]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='label_num', ylabel='count'>
            3000
            2500
           일 2000
            1500
            1000
                                   label_num
In [13]: from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
In [14]: vector = CountVectorizer()
            spam_ham = vector.fit_transform(df['text'])
            spam_ham.toarray
Out[14]: <bound method cs matrix.toarray of <5171x50447 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.int64'>'
                      with 456145 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>>
In [15]: x =spam_ham
            y= df['label_num'].values
Out[15]: array([0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 1], dtype=int64)
In [16]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
            xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
In [17]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
            nb = MultinomialNB()
            nb.fit(xtrain,ytrain)
Out[17]: MultinomialNB()
```

In [22]: sns.heatmap(cmtrain, annot=True)

Out[22]: <AxesSubplot:>



In [23]: sns.heatmap(cmtest, annot=True)

Out[23]: <AxesSubplot:>



In [24]: accuracy_score(ytest, ypredtest)

Out[24]: 0.978743961352657

In [25]: classification_report(ypredtest,ytest)

Out[25]: ' precision recall f1-score support\n\n 0 0.99 0.99 0.99 742\n 1
0.96 0.96 0.96 293\n\n accuracy 0.98 1035\n macro avg 0.97 0.97
0.97 1035\nweighted avg 0.98 0.98 0.98 1035\n'