In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC, LinearSVC
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn import preprocessing
```

Loading the Dataset

First we load the dataset and find out the number of columns, rows, NULL values, etc.

In [2]:
```
df = pd.read_csv('emails.csv')
```

In [3]:
```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5172 entries, 0 to 5171
Columns: 3002 entries, Email No. to Prediction
dtypes: int64(3001), object(1)
memory usage: 118.5+ MB
```

In [4]:
```
df.head()
```

Out[4]:

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

5 rows × 3002 columns

In [5]:
```
df.dtypes
```

Out[5]:
```
Email No.     object
the            int64
to             int64
ect            int64
and            int64
               ...
military       int64
allowing       int64
ff             int64
dry            int64
Prediction     int64
Length: 3002, dtype: object
```

Cleaning

In [6]:
```
df.drop(columns=['Email No.'], inplace=True)
```

In [7]:
```
df.isna().sum()
```

Out[7]:
```
the           0
to            0
ect           0
and           0
for           0
             ..
military      0
allowing      0
ff            0
dry           0
Prediction    0
Length: 3001, dtype: int64
```

In [8]:
```
df.describe()
```

Out[8]:

	the	to	ect	and	for	of	a
count	5172.000000	5172.000000	5172.000000	5172.000000	5172.000000	5172.000000	5172.000000
mean	6.640565	6.188128	5.143852	3.075599	3.124710	2.627030	55.517401
std	11.745009	9.534576	14.101142	6.045970	4.680522	6.229845	87.574172
min	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	12.000000
50%	3.000000	3.000000	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000	1.000000	28.000000
75%	8.000000	7.000000	4.000000	3.000000	4.000000	2.000000	62.250000
max	210.000000	132.000000	344.000000	89.000000	47.000000	77.000000	1898.000000

8 rows × 3001 columns

Separating the features and the labels

In [9]:
```
X=df.iloc[:, :df.shape[1]-1]        #Independent Variables
y=df.iloc[:, -1]                    #Dependent Variable
X.shape, y.shape
```

Out[9]:
```
((5172, 3000), (5172,))
```

Splitting the Dataset

Training and Test Set

In [10]:
```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.15, random_state
```

Machine Learning models

The following 5 models are used:

1. K-Nearest Neighbors
2. Linear SVM
3. Polynomial SVM
4. RBF SVM
5. Sigmoid SVM

In [11]:
```
models = {
    "K-Nearest Neighbors": KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=2),
    "Linear SVM":LinearSVC(random_state=8, max_iter=900000),
    "Polynomical SVM":SVC(kernel="poly", degree=2, random_state=8),
    "RBF SVM":SVC(kernel="rbf", random_state=8),
    "Sigmoid SVM":SVC(kernel="sigmoid", random_state=8)
}
```

Fit and predict on each model

Each model is trained using the train set and predictions are made based on the test set. Accuracy scores are calculated for each model.

In [12]:
```
for model_name, model in models.items():
    y_pred=model.fit(X_train, y_train).predict(X_test)
    print(f"Accuracy for {model_name} model \t: {metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred
```

```
Accuracy for K-Nearest Neighbors model  : 0.8878865979381443
Accuracy for Linear SVM model   : 0.9755154639175257
Accuracy for Polynomical SVM model      : 0.7615979381443299
Accuracy for RBF SVM model      : 0.8182989690721649
Accuracy for Sigmoid SVM model  : 0.6237113402061856
```