

Week 3 Project

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Introduction

Naive Bayes classification methods leverage Bayes Law, a mathematical relationship indicating that one can find the probability of a given event occurring if another event occurred, based on the probability of that other event occurring given the event and the probability of each occurring in general. This project was to create a simple spam detector, identifying whether or not an item is spam based upon its feature vector.

On my machine, the predictor had its best accuracy when classifying everything as not spam. This indicates that the features either were not well defined or large enough in number to give good predictions based upon the feature vector. I attempted to clean up the data using the raw text and the packages “tm” and “dplyr” to create the vectors into words.

This was mostly done because of an error requiring the names to be substituted, as they included punctuations.

```
## Loading required package: MASS
## Loading required package: lattice
## Loading required package: ggplot2
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following object is masked from 'package:MASS':
##
##      select
## The following objects are masked from 'package:data.table':
##
##      between, first, last
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##      filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
## Loading required package: NLP
##
## Attaching package: 'NLP'
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##      annotate
##
## Attaching package: 'naivebayes'
## The following object is masked from 'package:data.table':
##
##      tables
```

```
## Classes 'data.table' and 'data.frame': 5572 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ v1: chr "ham" "ham" "spam" "ham" ...
## $ v2: chr "Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only in bugis n great world la e buffet... Cin
## $ V3: chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ V4: chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ V5: chr "" "" "" "" ...
## - attr(*, ".internal.selfref")=<externalptr>
```

Data Cleaning

First, I removed the empty columns from the raw csv file. Then, I added column names, and converted the classifier to a factor. Following this, I used the Corpus function (from TM) and the pipe operator to convert all words to lowercase, remove numbers, remove stop words, remove punctuation, and strip whitespaces. At the conclusion, I created a DocumentTermMatrix object from this text. Note that this code, and some of the following code comes from the following source: <https://rpubs.com/jesuscastagnetto/caret-naive-bayes-spam-ham-sms>

Data Partitioning

Following this work, I partitioned the data into test and train sets, using the corpus objects and document term matrix options in addition to the raw values. Then, using guidance, created a pander library table to show the distribution of classifiers

```
train.indices <- createDataPartition(full$type, p = 0.8, list=FALSE)
raw_train <- full[train.indices,]
raw_test <- full[-train.indices,]
corpus_train <- full_corpus_clean[train.indices]
corpus_test <- full_corpus_clean[-train.indices]
dtm_train <- full_dtm[train.indices,]
dtm_test <- full_dtm[-train.indices,]

frqtab <- function(x, caption) {
  round(100*prop.table(table(x)), 1)
}

ft_orig <- frqtab(full$type)
ft_train <- frqtab(raw_train$type)
ft_test <- frqtab(raw_test$type)
ft_df <- as.data.frame(cbind(ft_orig, ft_train, ft_test))
colnames(ft_df) <- c("Original", "Training set", "Test set")
pander(ft_df, style="rmarkdown",
  caption=paste0("Comparison of SMS type frequencies among datasets"))
```

Table 1: Comparison of SMS type frequencies among datasets
##Model Fitting To continue the project, I used a recommended text dictionary to find all the elements in the training set which occurred five times. This narrows the list of words to more common words, and make it such that the data set is not too empty. Here, the defined apply function is returning a list of values of counts by applying a function to the columns of the Document Term Matrix object. An issue with the caret function is that non basic characters come up as zero vectors, which fails the model. To fix this, I found which item was the issue, and then removed it from the training test set.

	Original	Training set	Test set
ham	86.6	86.6	86.6
spam	13.4	13.4	13.4

Using R markdown was difficult in this area, because, of buffer overflows due to the excessive amount of warnings written.

```
## callsÃ¥
##      1289

##          nah          std          melle
##          1107          1108          1109
##      searching      stock          egg
##          1110          1111          1112
##          tea      hopefully      kept
##          1113          1114          1115
##          weak      liked          ice
##          1116          1117          1118
##          red      song      plane
##          1119          1120          1121
##      simply      wishes      eatin
##          1122          1123          1124
##          bak      dvd      sunshine
##          1125          1126          1127
##          rooms      replied      dream
##          1128          1129          1130
##      arrange      waste      discuss
##          1131          1132          1133
##          smoke      doesnt      joined
##          1134          1135          1136
##          touch      kate      connection
##          1137          1138          1139
##      semester      romantic      wwwtcbiz
##          1140          1141          1142
##      appreciate      lessons      died
##          1143          1144          1145
##          laptop      website      cal
##          1146          1147          1148
##          wks      disturb      swing
##          1149          1150          1151
##          sense      high      babes
##          1152          1153          1154
```

##	selection	christmas	access
##	1155	1156	1157
##	via	surfing	num
##	1158	1159	1160
##	basically	urself	ago
##	1161	1162	1163
##	insurance	posted	air
##	1164	1165	1166
##	bluetooth	sonyericsson	gbp
##	1167	1168	1169
##	brings	mistake	guide
##	1170	1171	1172
##	slow	current	facebook
##	1173	1174	1175
##	pictures	putting	fullonsmscom
##	1176	1177	1178
##	poboxwwq	hostel	respond
##	1179	1180	1181
##	vary	ticket	dollars
##	1182	1183	1184
##	group	loan	gives
##	1185	1186	1187
##	charges	depends	within
##	1188	1189	1190
##	hoping	married	english
##	1191	1192	1193
##	cheap	barely	smiles
##	1194	1195	1196
##	marriage	kids	announcement
##	1197	1198	1199
##	present	stopped	ladies
##	1200	1201	1202
##	somethin	daily	results
##	1203	1204	1205
##	valentine	drinks	paid
##	1206	1207	1208
##	area	gentle	earth
##	1209	1210	1211
##	bedroom	bold	torch
##	1212	1213	1214
##	law	wer	tonite
##	1215	1216	1217
##	realy	holla	polyphonic
##	1218	1219	1220
##	ltimegt	normptone	wwq
##	1221	1222	1223
##	wwwgetzedcouk	bid	charity
##	1224	1225	1226
##	polys	wed	cds
##	1227	1228	1229
##	matter	travel	mid
##	1230	1231	1232
##	midnight	teach	cheaper
##	1233	1234	1235

##	gay	places	heavy
##	1236	1237	1238
##	brand	ull	site
##	1239	1240	1241
##	asleep	hiya	flower
##	1242	1243	1244
##	revealed	convey	regards
##	1245	1246	1247
##	digital	sipix	awaiting
##	1248	1249	1250
##	httpwwwurawinnercom	onto	italian
##	1251	1252	1253
##	energy	choice	complete
##	1254	1255	1256
##	callsÃ	tour	meaning
##	1257	1258	1259
##	tells	totally	difficult
##	1260	1261	1262
##	london	buzz	inside
##	1263	1264	1265
##	sight	doin	social
##	1266	1267	1268
##	slowly	selling	buns
##	1269	1270	1271
##	arcade	list	moral
##	1272	1273	1274
##	obviously	boost	caiken
##	1275	1276	1277
##	latr	minuts	mood
##	1278	1279	1280
##	empty	remind	ringtones
##	1281	1282	1283
##	sky	budget	random
##	1284	1285	1286
##	deliver	ignore	common
##	1287	1288	1289

Naive Bayes

##

4458 samples

1288 predictors

2 classes: 'ham', 'spam'

##

No pre-processing

Resampling: Bootstrapped (25 reps)

Summary of sample sizes: 4458, 4458, 4458, 4458, 4458, ...

Resampling results across tuning parameters:

##

##	usekernel	Accuracy	Kappa
##	FALSE	0.9804872	0.9129294
##	TRUE	0.9804872	0.9129294

##

Tuning parameter 'fL' was held constant at a value of 0

Tuning

```
## parameter 'adjust' was held constant at a value of 1
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final values used for the model were fL = 0, usekernel = FALSE
## and adjust = 1.
```

Confusion Matrix

The final portion of this spam classifier is to look at model performance. To do this, we use a confusion matrix on the test set. Looking below, see a test accuracy of 98% and a training accuracy of 79%, with only a small portion of spam being correctly classified.

```
confusionMatrix(predict(model1, text_train), raw_train$type)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction ham spam
##      ham 3849   64
##      spam  11  534
##
##              Accuracy : 0.9832
##              95% CI : (0.979, 0.9867)
##      No Information Rate : 0.8659
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##              Kappa : 0.9248
##  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 1.92e-09
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.9972
##      Specificity : 0.8930
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.9836
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.9798
##      Prevalence : 0.8659
##      Detection Rate : 0.8634
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.8777
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.9451
##
##      'Positive' Class : ham
##
```

```
confusionMatrix(predict(model1, text_test), raw_test$type)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction ham spam
##      ham  846  119
##      spam 119   30
##
##              Accuracy : 0.7864
##              95% CI : (0.7611, 0.8101)
##      No Information Rate : 0.8662
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1
##
##              Kappa : 0.078
```

```
## McNemar's Test P-Value : 1
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.8767
##      Specificity : 0.2013
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.8767
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.2013
##      Prevalence : 0.8662
##      Detection Rate : 0.7594
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.8662
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.5390
##
##      'Positive' Class : ham
##
```