

# IMPORTING THE DEPENDENCIES OR LIBRARIES

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

-> Here, we have used these libraries for spam mail detection

- We have used NUMPY for creating an array.
- PANDAS is used for creating a data frame like load\_data and mail\_data. Pandas is used to put the data in a structured data frame.
- We have imported TRAIN\_TEST\_SPLIT function which is used to split data into training and test data
  - Where training data is used to train model, and,
  - Test data is used to evaluate model.
- We have imported TFIDFVECTORIZER, in order to transform the text into numeric values.
- We have imported a LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL,
- ACCURACY SCORE MODEL is used to find that how accurate our model is.

# DATA COLLECTION & PRE-PROCESSING

```
In [2]: # LOADING THE DATA FROM CSV FILE TO A PANDAS DATAFRAME

load_data = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\mail_prediction_project
```

```
In [3]: print(load_data)
```

	Category	Message
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...
1	ham	Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
3	ham	U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...
...	...	...
5567	spam	This is the 2nd time we have tried 2 contact u...
5568	ham	Will ü b going to esplanade fr home?
5569	ham	Pity, * was in mood for that. So...any other s...
5570	ham	The guy did some bitching but I acted like i'd...
5571	ham	Rofl. Its true to its name

[5572 rows x 2 columns]

```
In [4]: # REPLACE THE NULL VALUES WITH A NULL STRINGS

mail_data = load_data.where((pd.notnull(load_data)), '')
```

```
In [5]: # PRINTING THE FIRST FIVE ROWS FROM THE DATA FRAME

mail_data.head()
```

Out[5]:

	Category	Message
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...
1	ham	Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
3	ham	U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...

```
In [6]: mail_data.tail()
```

Out[6]:

	Category	Message
5567	spam	This is the 2nd time we have tried 2 contact u...
5568	ham	Will ü b going to esplanade fr home?
5569	ham	Pity, * was in mood for that. So...any other s...
5570	ham	The guy did some bitching but I acted like i'd...
5571	ham	Rofl. Its true to its name

```
In [7]: # CHECKING THE NUMBER OF ROWS AND COLUMNS IN DATA FRAME

mail_data.shape
```

Out[7]: (5572, 2)

## LABEL ENCODING

```
In [8]: # Label spam mail as 0; ham mail as 1;

mail_data.loc[mail_data['Category']=='spam', 'Category',]=0
mail_data.loc[mail_data['Category']=='ham', 'Category',]=1
```

spam = 0 ham = 1

```
In [9]: #SEPARATING THE DATA AS TEXTS AND LABELS
```

```
x = mail_data['Message']  
  
y = mail_data['Category']
```

```
In [10]: print(x)
```

```
0      Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ...  
1              Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...  
2      Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...  
3      U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...  
4      Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...  
      ...  
5567    This is the 2nd time we have tried 2 contact u...  
5568              Will ü b going to esplanade fr home?  
5569    Pity, * was in mood for that. So...any other s...  
5570    The guy did some bitching but I acted like i'd...  
5571              Rofl. Its true to its name  
Name: Message, Length: 5572, dtype: object
```

```
In [11]: print(y)
```

```
0      1  
1      1  
2      0  
3      1  
4      1  
      ..  
5567    0  
5568    1  
5569    1  
5570    1  
5571    1  
Name: Category, Length: 5572, dtype: object
```

## SPLITTING THE DATA INTO TRAINING DATA AND TEST DATA

```
In [12]: # for this we need to import 4 arrays..
```

```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.2, ran
```

```
In [13]: print(x.shape)  
          print(x_train.shape)  
          print(x_test.shape)
```

```
(5572,)  
(4457,)  
(1115,)
```

## FEATURE EXTRACTION :-- In this we convert our text data into numerical

```
In [14]: # TRANSFORM THE TEXT DATA TO FEATURE VECTORS THAT CAN BE USED AS INPUT TO THE  
  
feature_extraction = TfidfVectorizer(min_df = 1, stop_words = 'english', lower  
  
x_train_features = feature_extraction.fit_transform(x_train)  
#THIS WILL FIT YOUR DATA and in parameter we have declared which we want to co  
  
x_test_features = feature_extraction.transform(x_test)  
  
# CONVERT Y_TRAIN AND Y_TEST VALUES AS INTEGERS  
  
y_train = y_train.astype('int')  
y_test = y_test.astype('int')
```

```
In [15]: print(x_train)
```

```
3075          Don know. I didn't msg him recently.  
1787    Do you know why god created gap between your f...  
1614          Thnx dude. u guys out 2nite?  
4304          Yup i'm free...  
3266    44 7732584351, Do you want a New Nokia 3510i c...  
      ...  
789     5 Free Top Polyphonic Tones call 087018728737,...  
968     What do u want when i come back?.a beautiful n...  
1667    Guess who spent all last night phasing in and ...  
3321    Eh sorry leh... I din c ur msg. Not sad ahead...  
1688    Free Top ringtone -sub to weekly ringtone-get ...  
Name: Message, Length: 4457, dtype: object
```

```
In [16]: print(x_train_features)
```

```
(0, 5413)      0.6198254967574347
(0, 4456)      0.4168658090846482
(0, 2224)      0.413103377943378
(0, 3811)      0.34780165336891333
(0, 2329)      0.38783870336935383
(1, 4080)      0.18880584110891163
(1, 3185)      0.29694482957694585
(1, 3325)      0.31610586766078863
(1, 2957)      0.3398297002864083
(1, 2746)      0.3398297002864083
(1, 918)       0.22871581159877646
(1, 1839)      0.2784903590561455
(1, 2758)      0.3226407885943799
(1, 2956)      0.33036995955537024
(1, 1991)      0.33036995955537024
(1, 3046)      0.2503712792613518
(1, 3811)      0.17419952275504033
(2, 407)       0.509272536051008
(2, 3156)      0.4107239318312698
(2, 2404)      0.45287711070606745
(2, 6601)      0.6056811524587518
(3, 2870)      0.5864269879324768
(3, 7414)      0.8100020912469564
(4, 50)        0.23633754072626942
(4, 5497)      0.15743785051118356
:              :
(4454, 4602)   0.2669765732445391
(4454, 3142)   0.32014451677763156
(4455, 2247)   0.37052851863170466
(4455, 2469)   0.35441545511837946
(4455, 5646)   0.33545678464631296
(4455, 6810)   0.29731757715898277
(4455, 6091)   0.23103841516927642
(4455, 7113)   0.30536590342067704
(4455, 3872)   0.3108911491788658
(4455, 4715)   0.30714144758811196
(4455, 6916)   0.19636985317119715
(4455, 3922)   0.31287563163368587
(4455, 4456)   0.24920025316220423
(4456, 141)    0.292943737785358
(4456, 647)    0.30133182431707617
(4456, 6311)   0.30133182431707617
(4456, 5569)   0.4619395404299172
(4456, 6028)   0.21034888000987115
(4456, 7154)   0.24083218452280053
(4456, 7150)   0.3677554681447669
(4456, 6249)   0.17573831794959716
(4456, 6307)   0.2752760476857975
(4456, 334)    0.2220077711654938
(4456, 5778)   0.16243064490100795
(4456, 2870)   0.31523196273113385
```

Training the Model

## logistic regression model

```
In [17]: model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
In [18]: # TRAINING THE LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL WITH THE TRAINING DATA

model.fit(x_train_features, y_train)
```

```
Out[18]: LogisticRegression()
```

## Evaluating the trained Model

```
In [19]: # PREDICTION ON TRAINING DATA

prediction_on_training_data = model.predict(x_train_features)
accuracy_on_training_data = accuracy_score(y_train, prediction_on_training_data)
```

```
In [20]: print('Accuracy on training data : ', accuracy_on_training_data)
```

```
Accuracy on training data :  0.9670181736594121
```

```
In [21]: # PREDICTION ON TEST DATA

prediction_on_test_data = model.predict(x_test_features)
accuracy_on_test_data = accuracy_score(y_test, prediction_on_test_data)
```

```
In [22]: print('Accuracy on test data : ', accuracy_on_test_data)
```

```
Accuracy on test data :  0.9659192825112107
```

## BUILDING A PREDICTIVE SYSTEM FOR NEW MAILS

```
In [23]: input_mail = ["U dun say so early hor... U c already then say..."]

# CONVERT TEXT TO FEATURE VECCTORS

input_data_feature = feature_extraction.transform(input_mail)

# MAKING PREDICTION

prediction = model.predict(input_data_feature)

print(prediction)

# IF IT IS HAM THEN IT SHOULD BE RETURN 1.
# ELSE IF IT IS SPAM IT SHOULD BE RETURN 0.

if (prediction[0]==1):
    print("Ham mail")

else:
    print("Spam mail")
```

```
[1]
Ham mail
```

```
In [24]: input_mail = ["Had your mobile 11 months or more? U R entitled to Update to th

# CONVERT TEXT TO FEATURE VECCTORS

input_data_feature = feature_extraction.transform(input_mail)

# MAKING PREDICTION

prediction = model.predict(input_data_feature)

print(prediction)

# IF IT IS HAM THEN IT SHOULD BE RETURN 1.
# ELSE IF IT IS SPAM IT SHOULD BE RETURN 0.

if (prediction[0]==1):
    print("Ham mail")

else:
    print("Spam mail")
```

```
[0]
Spam mail
```