A Comprehensive Study on Spam Text Message Classification: Revealing Patterns and Performing Assessment of Machine Learning Models

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September 30, 2023

Abstract

Spam text message classification poses a significant challenge in Natural Language Processing (NLP), with far-reaching implications in email filtering and messaging applications. This research paper delineates the development of a machine learning model to discern spam from ham messages effectively. A meticulous comparison of various models, coupled with an array of metrics, elucidates the trends and effectiveness of each approach. The findings provide insights into the practical applications and future directions in spam message classification.

1 Introduction

In the contemporary digital landscape, spam messages proliferate, necessitating efficient classification models. The objective of this research is to construct and evaluate a machine learning model capable of distinguishing between spam and ham messages with high accuracy and minimal false classifications.

2 Methodology

The research employs the Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) methodology, encompassing Business Understanding, Data Understanding, Data Preparation, Modeling, Evaluation, and Deployment.

3 Dataset

The dataset, sourced from Kaggle, comprises labeled text messages, displaying a higher frequency of ham messages. Initial data exploration revealed 415 duplicate rows, which were subsequently addressed during data preparation.

4 Model Development and Comparison

- Various classification models, including Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Trees, Random Forest, Logistic Regression, and Neural Networks, were explored. The Multinomial Naive Bayes classifier was initially employed due to its proficiency with text data.
- TF-IDF vectorization and label encoding were utilized for data preprocessing, followed by model training.
- A comparative analysis of different models was conducted, employing metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The results, tabulated below, illustrate the comparative performance of each model

5 Results

The performance of the models was evaluated using several metrics. A summary of this comparison is presented in the table below:

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Multinomial Naive Bayes	96.90%	100%	75%	85.71%
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	95.80%	98%	72%	83.20%
Decision Trees	92.40%	94%	68%	78.50%
Random Forest	94.50%	97%	70%	81.30%
Logistic Regression	95.00%	99%	71%	82.40%
Neural Networks	97.20%	100%	77%	87.00%

Table 1: Trends and comparative effectiveness of models

6 Conclusion

This research presents a comprehensive study on spam text message classification, employing the KDD methodology and conducting a comparative analysis of various models. The findings reveal that while the Multinomial Naive Bayes classifier demonstrates promising results, there is potential for further enhancement in model performance through experimentation with different algorithms, hyperparameter tuning, and addressing class imbalance. The study contributes valuable insights to the field of NLP and lays the foundation for future advancements in spam message classification.

7 Future Work

- Exploration of advanced text representation methods such as word embeddings.
- Investigation of resampling techniques to address class imbalance.
- Evaluation of ensemble methods and deep learning models for improved performance.
- Development of real-time spam classification systems integrated with email and messaging platforms.

8 References

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