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https://

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Case Study on Movie Review and Email Spam



# Steps for NLP models

Load input File

# **Pre-processing**

- 1. Replace punctuations with a white space
- 2. Convert all the words in to lower case
- Do word tokenization
- 4. Remove all stop words
- 5. Do lemmatization with pos tag

# **Word Embedding:-**

Convert text to vector using BOW/TFIDF

- Apply label encoder for target variable(positive=1,negative=0)
- 2. Divide dataset in train and test (70:30)

# Model:-

Apply naïve bayes, SVM and Random forest

Analysis on accuracy of model

# **Movie Review Analysis using BOW**

# In [1]:

# import pandas as pd df = pd.read\_csv('movie-Review.csv')

# In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(500)
```

# In [3]:

```
#Remove number
import re # import all Regular expression functions
df['text']=[re.sub('\d',", i)for i in df['text']]
df.head(10)
```

# Out[3]:

	class	text
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent
1	Pos	every now and then a movie comes along from $$a_{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$$
2	Pos	you ve got mail works alot better than it des
3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte
4	Pos	moviemaking is a lot like being the general m
5	Pos	on june a self taught idealistic ye
6	Pos	apparently director tony kaye had a major b
7	Pos	one of my colleagues was surprised when i tol
8	Pos	after bloody clashes and independence won I
9	Pos	the american action film has been slowly drow

# In [4]:

```
# Replace punctuations with a white space import string df['text']=[re.sub('[%s]' % re.escape(string.punctuation), '', i) for i in df['text']] df.head(10)
```

#### Out[4]:

	class	text
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent
1	Pos	every now and then a movie comes along from a $\label{eq:comes} a$
2	Pos	you ve got mail works alot better than it des
3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte
4	Pos	moviemaking is a lot like being the general m
5	Pos	on june a self taught idealistic ye
6	Pos	apparently director tony kaye had a major b
7	Pos	one of my colleagues was surprised when i tol
8	Pos	after bloody clashes and independence won l
9	Pos	the american action film has been slowly drow

#### In [5]:

```
df['text']=[i.lower() for i in df['text']]
```

#### In [6]:

# import pandas as pd

import pandas as pd

#Word Tokenization

import nltk # import package for tokenization

#nltk.download('punkt') # download all spporting function /files for NLTK package

from nltk.tokenize import word tokenize

df['text\_wt'] = [word\_tokenize(i) for i in df['text']]

df.head()

#### Out[6]:

	class	text	text_wt
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent	[films, adapted, from, comic, books, have, had
1	Pos	every now and then a movie comes along from a	[every, now, and, then, a, movie, comes, along
2	Pos	you ve got mail works alot better than it des	[you, ve, got, mail, works, alot, better, than
3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte	[jaws, is, a, rare, film, that, grabs, your, a
4	Pos	moviemaking is a lot like being the general m	[moviemaking, is, a, lot, like, being, the, ge

#### In [7]:

#To show the stop words

#nltk.download('stopwords') #download Stopwords

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

stop\_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

#Remove All Stop Word

df['text\_SW'] = [[i for i in j if not i in stop\_words] for j in df['text\_wt']]# remove the word which is aviable in stopword libr

df.head()

# Out[7]:

	class	text	text_wt	text_SW
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent	[films, adapted, from, comic, books, have, had	[films, adapted, comic, books, plenty, success
1	Pos	every now and then a movie comes along from a	[every, now, and, then, a, movie, comes, along	[every, movie, comes, along, suspect, studio,
2	Pos	you ve got mail works alot better than it des	[you, ve, got, mail, works, alot, better, than	[got, mail, works, alot, better, deserves, ord
3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte	[jaws, is, a, rare, film, that, grabs, your, a	[jaws, rare, film, grabs, attention, shows, si
4	Pos	moviemaking is a lot like being the general m	[moviemaking, is, a, lot, like, being, the, ge	[moviemaking, lot, like, general, manager, nfl

# In [8]:

#nltk.download('tagsets')

#nltk.help.upenn\_tagset()# tagset documentation

#nltk.download('wordnet')

from collections import defaultdict #Default Dictionary is imported from collections

from nltk.corpus import wordnet as wn #the corpus reader wordnet is imported.

from nltk.tag import pos\_tag

# WordNetLemmatizer requires Pos tags to understand if the word is noun or verb or adjective etc.

#By default it is set to Noun

 $tag\_map = defaultdict(\textbf{lambda}: wn.NOUN) \ \textit{\#Dictionary is created where pos\_tag (first letter) are the key values}$ 

tag\_map['J'] = wn.ADJ #whose values are mapped with the value

tag\_map['V'] = wn.VERB #from wordnet dictionary. We have taken the only first letter as

tag\_map['R'] = wn.ADV

# we will use it later in the loop.

#tag\_map

#### In [9]:

#lemmatization

from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

# Initializing WordNetLemmatizer()

lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

df['lemma']=[[lemmatizer.lemmatize(word,tag\_map[tag[0]]) for word ,tag in pos\_tag(i)] for i in df['text\_SW']] df.head()

Out[9]:

	class	text	text_wt	text_SW	lemma
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent	[films, adapted, from, comic, books, have, had	[films, adapted, comic, books, plenty, success	[film, adapt, comic, book, plenty, success, wh
1	Pos	every now and then a movie comes along from a	[every, now, and, then, a, movie, comes, along	[every, movie, comes, along, suspect, studio,	[every, movie, come, along, suspect, studio, e
2	Pos	you ve got mail works alot better than it des	[you, ve, got, mail, works, alot, better, than	[got, mail, works, alot, better, deserves, ord	[get, mail, work, alot, good, deserves, order,
3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte	[jaws, is, a, rare, film, that, grabs, your, a	[jaws, rare, film, grabs, attention, shows, si	[jaw, rare, film, grab, attention, show, singl
4	Pos	moviemaking is a lot like being the general m	[moviemaking, is, a, lot, like, being, the, ge	[moviemaking, lot, like, general, manager, nfl	[moviemaking, lot, like, general, manager, nfl

# In [10]:

df['lemma2']= df['lemma'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join(x))

# In [11]:

df['lemma2'].head()

# Out[11]:

- film adapt comic book plenty success whether s...
- every movie come along suspect studio every in...
- get mail work alot good deserves order make fi...
- jaw rare film grab attention show single image...
- moviemaking lot like general manager nfl team ...

Name: lemma2, dtype: object

# In [12]:

# Bag of Words

from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import CountVectorizer

#instantiate CountVectorizer()# CountVectorizer to count the number of words (term frequency)

cv = CountVectorizer(max\_features=5000)

#this steps generates word counts for the words in your docs and return term-document matrix.

BOW = cv.fit\_transform(df['lemma2']).toarray()

# In [13]:

pd.DataFrame(BOW, columns=cv.get\_feature\_names()).head()

# Out[13]:

	aaron	abandon	ability	able	aboard	abound	abraham	absence	absent	absolute	 youth	zane	zany	zellweger	zero	zeta	zombie	zone
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 5000 columns

# In [14]:

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

Encoder = LabelEncoder()

df['class2'] = Encoder.fit\_transform(df['class'])

print(df['class'])

print(df['class2'])

- 0 Pos
- Pos
- Pos
- Pos 3
- Pos
- Pos
- Pos
- Pos
- 8 Pos

```
POS
     Pos
10
      Pos
11
12
      Pos
13
      Pos
14
      Pos
15
      Pos
      Pos
16
17
      Pos
18
      Pos
19
      Pos
20
      Pos
21
      Pos
22
     Pos
23
24
      Pos
      Pos
25
     Pos
26
      Pos
27
      Pos
28
     Pos
29
      Pos
1970 Neg
       Neg
Neg
1971
1972
1973
       Neg
1974
       Neg
1975
       Neg
1976
       Neg
1977
       Neg
1978
       Neg
       Neg
Neg
1979
1980
1981
       Neg
       Neg
Neg
1982
1983
1984
       Neg
1985
       Neg
1986
       Neg
1987
       Neg
1988
       Neg
1989
1990
       Neg
       Neg
1991
       Neg
1992
1993
       Neg
       Neg
Neg
1994
1995
       Neg
1996
       Neg
1997
       Neg
1998
       Neg
1999
       Neg
Name: class, Length: 2000, dtype: object
1
2
3
     1
4
5
6
7
     1
8
9
10
11
12
      1
      1
1
13
14
15
16
17
18
      1
      1
1
19
20
21
22
23
      1
24
25
26
27
28
29
```

```
1970 0
1971 0
1972 0
1973 0
1974 0
1975
    0
1976
     0
1977
1978 0
1979
     n
1980
1981
     0
1982 0
1983 0
1984 0
1985
     0
1986
     0
1987
     0
1988
1989
    0
1990
     0
1991
1992
     0
1993 0
1994 0
1995 0
1996
     0
1997
     0
1998 0
1999 0
Name: class2, Length: 2000, dtype: int32
```

# In [15]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
Train_X, Test_X, Train_Y, Test_Y = train_test_split(BOW,df['class2'],test_size=0.2)
```

#### In [16]:

```
pd.DataFrame(Test_X, columns=cv.get_feature_names()).head()
```

# Out[16]:

	aaron	abandon	ability	able	aboard	abound	abraham	absence	absent	absolute	 youth	zane	zany	zellweger	zero	zeta	zombie	zone
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 5000 columns

# In [17]:

```
from sklearn import model_selection, naive_bayes, svm
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
# fit the training dataset on the NB classifier
Naive = naive_bayes.MultinomialNB()
Naive.fit(Train_X,Train_Y)
# predict the labels on validation dataset
predictions_NB = Naive.predict(Test_X)
# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy
print("Naive Bayes Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(predictions_NB, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
```

Naive Bayes Accuracy Score -> 83.25 %

# In [18]:

```
# Classifier - Algorithm - SVM
# fit the training dataset on the classifier

SVM = svm.SVC(C=1.0, kernel='linear', degree=3, gamma='auto')

SVM.fit(Train_X,Train_Y)
# predict the labels on validation dataset
```

```
predictions_SVM = SVM.predict(Test_X)

# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy

print("SVM Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(predictions_SVM, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
```

SVM Accuracy Score -> 83.25 %

#### In [19]:

```
# Fitting Random Forest Classification
# to the Training set
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# n_estimators can be said as number of
# trees, experiment with n_estimators
# to get better results
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 501, criterion = 'entropy')
model.fit(Train_X, Train_Y)
```

# Out[19]:

```
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='entropy', max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=501, n_jobs=None, oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

#### In [20]:

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = model.predict(Test_X)
```

# In [21]:

```
# Making the Confusion Matrix

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

cm = confusion_matrix(Test_Y, y_pred)

# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy

print("Random forest Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(y_pred, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
```

Random forest Accuracy Score -> 84.75 %

#### In [ ]:

# Movie Review Analysis using TF-IDF

# In [1]:

# import pandas as pd df = pd.read\_csv('movie-Review.csv')

# In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(500)
```

# In [3]:

```
#Remove number
import re # import all Regular expression functions
df['text']=[re.sub('\d',", i)for i in df['text']]
df.head(10)
```

# Out[3]:

	class	text
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent
1	Pos	every now and then a movie comes along from a
2	Pos	you ve got mail works alot better than it des
3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte
4	Pos	moviemaking is a lot like being the general m
5	Pos	on june a self taught idealistic ye
6	Pos	apparently director tony kaye had a major b
7	Pos	one of my colleagues was surprised when i tol
8	Pos	after bloody clashes and independence won l
9	Pos	the american action film has been slowly drow

# In [4]:

```
# Replace punctuations with a white space import string df['text']=[re.sub('[%s]' % re.escape(string.punctuation), '', i) for i in df['text'] df.head(10)
```

#### Out[4]:

	class	text
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent
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3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte
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#### In [5]:

df['text']=[i.lower() for i in df['text']]

#### In [6]:

# import pandas as pd

import pandas as pd

#Word Tokenization

import nltk # import package for tokenization

#nltk.download('punkt') # download all spporting function /files for NLTK package

from nltk.tokenize import word tokenize

df['text\_wt'] = [word\_tokenize(i) for i in df['text']]

df.head()

#### Out[6]:

	class	text	text_wt
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent	[films, adapted, from, comic, books, have, had
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#### In [7]:

#To show the stop words

#nltk.download('stopwords') #download Stopwords

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

stop\_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

#Remove All Stop Word

df['text\_SW'] = [[i for i in j if not i in stop\_words] for j in df['text\_wt']]# remove the word which is aviable in stopword libr

df.head()

# Out[7]:

	class	text	text_wt	text_SW
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent	[films, adapted, from, comic, books, have, had	[films, adapted, comic, books, plenty, success
1	Pos	every now and then a movie comes along from a	[every, now, and, then, a, movie, comes, along	[every, movie, comes, along, suspect, studio,
2	Pos	you ve got mail works alot better than it des	[you, ve, got, mail, works, alot, better, than	[got, mail, works, alot, better, deserves, ord
3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte	[jaws, is, a, rare, film, that, grabs, your, a	[jaws, rare, film, grabs, attention, shows, si
4	Pos	moviemaking is a lot like being the general m	[moviemaking, is, a, lot, like, being, the, ge	[moviemaking, lot, like, general, manager, nfl

# In [8]:

#nltk.download('tagsets')

#nltk.help.upenn\_tagset()# tagset documentation

#nltk.download('wordnet')

from collections import defaultdict #Default Dictionary is imported from collections

from nltk.corpus import wordnet as wn #the corpus reader wordnet is imported.

from nltk.tag import pos\_tag

# WordNetLemmatizer requires Pos tags to understand if the word is noun or verb or adjective etc.

#By default it is set to Noun

 $tag\_map = defaultdict(\textbf{lambda}: wn.NOUN) \ \textit{\#Dictionary is created where pos\_tag (first letter) are the key values}$ 

tag\_map['J'] = wn.ADJ #whose values are mapped with the value

tag\_map['V'] = wn.VERB #from wordnet dictionary. We have taken the only first letter as

tag\_map['R'] = wn.ADV

# we will use it later in the loop.

#tag\_map

#### In [9]:

#lemmatization

from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

# Initializing WordNetLemmatizer()

lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

df['lemma']=[[lemmatizer.lemmatize(word,tag\_map[tag[0]]) for word ,tag in pos\_tag(i)] for i in df['text\_SW']] df.head()

Out[9]:

	class	text	text_wt	text_SW	lemma
0	Pos	films adapted from comic books have had plent	[films, adapted, from, comic, books, have, had	[films, adapted, comic, books, plenty, success	[film, adapt, comic, book, plenty, success, wh
1	Pos	every now and then a movie comes along from a	[every, now, and, then, a, movie, comes, along	[every, movie, comes, along, suspect, studio,	[every, movie, come, along, suspect, studio, e
2	Pos	you ve got mail works alot better than it des	[you, ve, got, mail, works, alot, better, than	[got, mail, works, alot, better, deserves, ord	[get, mail, work, alot, good, deserves, order,
3	Pos	jaws is a rare film that grabs your atte	[jaws, is, a, rare, film, that, grabs, your, a	[jaws, rare, film, grabs, attention, shows, si	[jaw, rare, film, grab, attention, show, singl
4	Pos	moviemaking is a lot like being the general m	[moviemaking, is, a, lot, like, being, the, ge	[moviemaking, lot, like, general, manager, nfl	[moviemaking, lot, like, general, manager, nfl

# In [10]:

```
df['lemma2']= df['lemma'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join(x))
```

#### In [11]:

```
df['lemma2'].head()
```

# Out[11]:

- film adapt comic book plenty success whether s...
- every movie come along suspect studio every in...
- get mail work alot good deserves order make fi...
- jaw rare film grab attention show single image...
- moviemaking lot like general manager nfl team ...

Name: lemma2, dtype: object

# In [12]:

# from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

tf=TfidfVectorizer(max\_features=5000)

Tfidf= tf.fit\_transform(df['lemma2']).toarray()

# In [13]:

pd.DataFrame(Tfidf, columns=tf.get\_feature\_names()).head()

# Out[13]:

	aaron	abandon	ability	able	aboard	abound	abraham	absence	absent	absolute	 youth	zane	zany	zellweger	zero	zeta	zombie	zone
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.036021	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

#### 5 rows × 5000 columns

# In [14]:

# from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

Encoder = LabelEncoder()

df['class2'] = Encoder.fit\_transform(df['class'])

print(df['class'])

print(df['class2'])

- Pos 0
- 1 Pos
- 2 Pos
- 3 Pos
- Pos
- 5 Pos
- 6 Pos Pos
- Pos
- Pos
- Pos
- Pos 11

```
12
     POS
     Pos
13
     Pos
14
15
     Pos
16
     Pos
17
     Pos
18
     Pos
19
     Pos
20
     Pos
21
     Pos
22
     Pos
23
     Pos
24
     Pos
25
     Pos
26
     Pos
27
     Pos
28
     Pos
29
     Pos
1970 Neg
1971
      Neg
1972
      Neg
1973
      Neg
1974
      Neg
1975
      Neg
1976
      Neg
1977
      Neg
1978
      Neg
1979
      Neg
1980
      Neg
1981
      Neg
1982
      Neg
1983
      Neg
1984
      Neg
1985
      Neg
1986
      Neg
1987
      Neg
1988
      Neg
1989
      Neg
      Neg
1990
1991
      Neg
1992
      Neg
1993
      Neg
1994
      Neg
1995
      Neg
1996
      Neg
1997
      Neg
1998
      Neg
1999
Name: class, Length: 2000, dtype: object
0
1
     1
2
    1
3
4
5
    1
    1
6
7
     1
8
    1
9
10
     1
11
     1
     1
12
13
     1
14
15
     1
16
     1
17
18
     1
19
     1
20
21
     1
22
     1
     1
23
24
25
26
     1
27
     1
28
     1
29
     1
1970 0
1971
      0
```

```
1972
      0
1973
     0
1974 0
1975 0
1976 0
1977
      0
1978
     0
1979
      0
1980
1981
     0
1982
      n
1983
1984
     0
1985 0
1986 0
1987
     0
1988
     0
1989
      0
1990
     0
1991
1992
     0
1993
     0
1994
1995
     0
1996
     0
1997
1998 0
1999 0
Name: class2, Length: 2000, dtype: int32
```

#### In [21]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
Train\_X, \ Test\_X, \ Train\_Y, \ Test\_Y = train\_test\_split(Tfidf, df['class2'], test\_size=0.2)
```

# In [22]:

```
pd.DataFrame(Test_X, columns=tf.get_feature_names()).head()
```

#### Out[22]:

	aaron	abandon	ability	able	aboard	abound	abraham	absence	absent	absolute	 youth	zane	zany	zellweger	zero	zeta	zombie	zone
0	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.03945	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 5000 columns

# In [23]:

```
from sklearn import model_selection, naive_bayes, svm
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
# fit the training dataset on the NB classifier
Naive = naive_bayes.MultinomialNB()
Naive.fit(Train_X,Train_Y)
# predict the labels on validation dataset
predictions_NB = Naive.predict(Test_X)
# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy
print("Naive Bayes Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(predictions_NB, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
```

Naive Bayes Accuracy Score -> 80.25 %

# In [24]:

```
# Classifier - Algorithm - SVM
# fit the training dataset on the classifier
SVM = svm.SVC(C=1.0, kernel='linear', degree=3, gamma='auto')
SVM.fit(Train_X,Train_Y)
# predict the labels on validation dataset
predictions_SVM = SVM.predict(Test_X)
# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy
print("SVM Accuracy Score -> ".round(accuracy score(predictions SVM, Test Y)*100.2),"%")
```

SVM Accuracy Score -> 81.75 %

#### In [25]:

```
# Fitting Random Forest Classification
# to the Training set
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# n_estimators can be said as number of
# trees, experiment with n_estimators
# to get better results
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 501, criterion = 'entropy')
model.fit(Train_X, Train_Y)
```

# Out[25]:

```
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='entropy', max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=501, n_jobs=None, oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

# In [26]:

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = model.predict(Test_X)
```

# In [27]:

```
# Making the Confusion Matrix

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

cm = confusion_matrix(Test_Y, y_pred)

# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy

print("Random forest Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(y_pred, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
```

Random forest Accuracy Score -> 81.0 %

# In []:

# **SMS Spam Analysis using BOW**

Data Source: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/SMS+Spam+Collection

# In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(500)
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('smsspamcollection/SMSSpamCollection',sep="\t',names=["class","text"])
```

# In [2]:

df.head()

#### Out[2]:

	class	text
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 [3]:

```
class_count=df.groupby('class').count()
print(class_count)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.bar(class_count.index.values, class_count['text'])
plt.xlabel('Review Sentiments')
plt.ylabel('Number of Review')
plt.show()
```

text class ham 4825 spam 747

<Figure size 640x480 with 1 Axes>

# In [4]:

```
#Remove number import re # import all Regular expression functions df['text_RN']=[re.sub('\d',", i)for i in df['text']] df.head(10)
```

# Out[4]:

	class	text	text_RN
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	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	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro
5	spam	FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been 3 week's n	FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been week's no
6	ham	Even my brother is not like to speak with me	Even my brother is not like to speak with me. $\dots$
7	ham	As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin	As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin
8	spam	WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have	WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have
9	spam	Had your mobile 11 months or more? U R entitle	Had your mobile months or more? U R entitled

clace tayt RN

# In [5]:

# Replace punctuations with a white space

import string

df['text\_RP']=[re.sub('[%s]' % re.escape(string.punctuation), '', i) for i in df['text\_RN']] df.head(10)

# Out[5]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	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	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro
5	spam	FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been 3 week's n	FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been week's no	FreeMsg Hey there darling it s been week s no
6	ham	Even my brother is not like to speak with me	Even my brother is not like to speak with me	Even my brother is not like to speak with me
7	ham	As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin	As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin	As per your request Melle Melle Oru Minnamin
8	spam	WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have	WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have	WINNER As a valued network customer you have
9	spam	Had your mobile 11 months or more? U R entitle	Had your mobile months or more? U R entitled	Had your mobile months or more U R entitled

# In [6]:

df['text\_lw']=[i.lower() for i in df['text\_RN']] df.head()

# Out[6]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP	text_lw
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only	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	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	free entry in a wkly comp to win fa cup final
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	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	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro	nah i don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro

# In [7]:

# import pandas as pd

import pandas as pd

#Word Tokenization import nltk # import package for tokenization

#nltk.download('punkt') # download all spporting function /files for NLTK package

from nltk.tokenize import word\_tokenize df['text\_wt'] = [word\_tokenize(i) for i in df['text\_lw']]

df.head()

# Out[7]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP	text_lw	text_wt
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only	go until jurong point, crazy available only	[go, until, jurong, point, ,, crazy, availab
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]			
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	free entry in a wkly comp to win fa cup final	[free, entry, in, a, wkly, comp, to, win, fa,
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	u dun say so early hor u c already then say	[u, dun, say, so, early, hor,, u, c, alrea
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro	nah i don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	[nah, i, do, n't, think, he, goes, to, usf, ,,

# In [8]:

#To show the stop words

#nltk.download('stopwords') #download Stopwords

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

stop\_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

#Remove All Stop Word

df['text\_SW'] = [[i for i in j if not i in stop\_words] for j in df['text\_wt']]# remove the word which is aviable in stopword libr

df.head()

# Out[8]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP	text_lw	text_wt	text_SW
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only	go until jurong point, crazy available only	[go, until, jurong, point, ,, crazy, availab	[go, jurong, point, ,, crazy, available, bug
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	ok lar joking wif u oni	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	free entry in a wkly comp to win fa cup final	[free, entry, in, a, wkly, comp, to, win, fa,	[free, entry, wkly, comp, win, fa, cup, final,
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	u dun say so early hor u c already then say	[u, dun, say, so, early, hor,, u, c, alrea	[u, dun, say, early, hor,, u, c, already,
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro	nah i don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	[nah, i, do, n't, think, he, goes, to, usf, ,,	[nah, n't, think, goes, usf, ,, lives, around,

# In [9]:

#nltk.download('tagsets')

#nltk.help.upenn\_tagset()# tagset documentation

#nltk.download('wordnet')

from collections import defaultdict #Default Dictionary is imported from collections

from nltk.corpus import wordnet as wn #the corpus reader wordnet is imported.

from nltk.tag import pos\_tag

# WordNetLemmatizer requires Pos tags to understand if the word is noun or verb or adjective etc.

#By default it is set to Noun

tag\_map = defaultdict(lambda: wn.NOUN) #Dictionary is created where pos\_tag (first letter) are the key values

tag\_map['J'] = wn.ADJ #whose values are mapped with the value

tag\_map['V'] = wn.VERB #from wordnet dictionary. We have taken the only first letter as

tag\_map['R'] = wn.ADV

# we will use it later in the loop.

#tag\_map

# In [10]:

#lemmatization

from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

# Initializing WordNetLemmatizer()

lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

df['lemma']=[[lemmatizer.lemmatize(word,tag\_map[tag[0]]) for word ,tag in pos\_tag(i)] for i in df['text\_SW']] df.head()

# Out[10]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP	text_lw	text_wt	text_SW	lemma
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only	go until jurong point, crazy available only	[go, until, jurong, point, ,, crazy, availab	[go, jurong, point, ,, crazy, available, bug	[go, jurong, point, ,, crazy, available, bug
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	ok lar joking wif u oni	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]	[ok, lar,, joke, wif, u, oni,]
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	free entry in a wkly comp to win fa cup final	[free, entry, in, a, wkly, comp, to, win, fa,	[free, entry, wkly, comp, win, fa, cup, final,	[free, entry, wkly, comp, win, fa, cup, final,
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	u dun say so early hor u c already then say	[u, dun, say, so, early, hor,, u, c, alrea	[u, dun, say, early, hor,, u, c, already,	[u, dun, say, early, hor,, u, c, already,
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro	nah i don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	[nah, i, do, n't, think, he, goes, to, usf, ,,	[nah, n't, think, goes, usf, ,, lives, around,	[nah, n't, think, go, usf, ,, live, around, th

# In [11]:

# In [14]:

# Bag of Words

#### from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer

#instantiate CountVectorizer()# CountVectorizer to count the number of words (term frequency)

cv = CountVectorizer(max\_features=5000)

#this steps generates word counts for the words in your docs and return term-document matrix.

BOW = cv.fit\_transform(df['lemma2']).toarray()

#### In [15]:

pd.DataFrame(BOW, columns=cv.get\_feature\_names()).head()

#### Out[15]:

		aa	aah	aaniye	aaooooright	aathi	ab	abbey	abdomen	abeg	 zed	zero	zf	zhong	zindgi	zoe	zogtorius	zoom	zouk	zyada
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 5000 columns

#### In [16]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

Train\_X, Test\_X, Train\_Y1, Test\_Y1 = train\_test\_split(BOW,df['class'],test\_size=0.3)

# In [17]:

#### from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

Encoder = LabelEncoder()

Train\_Y = Encoder.fit\_transform(Train\_Y1)

Test\_Y = Encoder.fit\_transform(Test\_Y1)

print(Train\_Y1[1:5])

print(Train\_Y[1:5])

print(Test\_Y1[1:5])

print(Test\_Y[1:5])

1481 ham

3894 ham

4050 ham

3010 spam

Name: class, dtype: object

[0 0 0 1]

3758 spam

3089 ham

1298 ham

3574 spam

Name: class, dtype: object

[1 0 0 1]

# In [18]:

from sklearn.naive\_bayes import MultinomialNB

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score

#Import scikit-learn metrics module for accuracy calculation

from sklearn import metrics

# Model Generation Using Multinomial Naive Bayes

clf = MultinomialNB().fit(Train\_X, Train\_Y)

predicted= clf.predict(Test\_X)

print("MultinomialNB Accuracy:",round(accuracy\_score(predicted,Test\_Y)\*100,2),"%")

MultinomialNB Accuracy: 97.91 %

# In [19]:

from sklearn import model\_selection, svm

# Classifier - Algorithm - SVM

```
"In the training dataset on the classifier
SVM = svm.SVC(C=1.0, kernel='linear', degree=3, gamma='auto')
SVM.fit(Train_X,Train_Y)
# predict the labels on validation dataset
predictions_SVM = SVM.predict(Test_X)
# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy
print("SVM Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(predictions_SVM, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
```

SVM Accuracy Score -> 97.85 %

#### In [20]:

```
# Fitting Random Forest Classification
# to the Training set

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# n_estimators can be said as number of
# trees, experiment with n_estimators
# to get better results

model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 501, criterion = 'entropy')
model.fit(Train_X, Train_Y)
```

# Out[20]:

```
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='entropy', max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=501, n_jobs=None, oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

# In [21]:

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = model.predict(Test_X)
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(Test_Y, y_pred)
print("Confusion Matrix ->",cm)
# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy
print("Random forest Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(y_pred, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
```

Confusion Matrix -> [[1436 0] [ 48 188]] Random forest Accuracy Score -> 97.13 %

# In []:

# **SMS Spam Analysis using TF-IDF**

Data Source: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/SMS+Spam+Collection

# In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(500)
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('smsspamcollection/SMSSpamCollection',sep="\t',names=["class","text"])
```

# In [2]:

df.head()

#### Out[2]:

	class	text
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 [3]:

```
class_count=df.groupby('class').count()
print(class_count)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.bar(class_count.index.values, class_count['text'])
plt.xlabel('Review Sentiments')
plt.ylabel('Number of Review')
plt.show()
```

text class ham 4825 spam 747

<Figure size 640x480 with 1 Axes>

# In [4]:

```
#Remove number import re # import all Regular expression functions df['text_RN']=[re.sub('\d',", i)for i in df['text']] df.head(10)
```

# Out[4]:

text_RN	s text	class	
Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	m Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	ham	0
Ok lar Joking wif u oni	n Ok lar Joking wif u oni	ham	1
Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	m Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	spam	2
U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	ham	3
Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	n Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	ham	4
FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been week's no	m FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been 3 week's n	spam	5
Even my brother is not like to speak with me. $\dots$	m Even my brother is not like to speak with me	ham	6
As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin	n As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin	ham	7
WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have	winner!! As a valued network customer you have	spam	8
Had your mobile months or more? UR entitled	m Had your mobile 11 months or more? U R entitle	spam	9

clace tayt RN

# In [5]:

# Replace punctuations with a white space

import string

df['text\_RP']=[re.sub('[%s]' % re.escape(string.punctuation), '', i) for i in df['text\_RN']] df.head(10)

# Out[5]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	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	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro
5	spam	FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been 3 week's n	FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been week's no	FreeMsg Hey there darling it s been week s no
6	ham	Even my brother is not like to speak with me	Even my brother is not like to speak with me	Even my brother is not like to speak with me
7	ham	As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin	As per your request 'Melle Melle (Oru Minnamin	As per your request Melle Melle Oru Minnamin
8	spam	WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have	WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have	WINNER As a valued network customer you have
9	spam	Had your mobile 11 months or more? U R entitle	Had your mobile months or more? U R entitled	Had your mobile months or more U R entitled

# In [6]:

df['text\_lw']=[i.lower() for i in df['text\_RN']] df.head()

# Out[6]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP	text_lw
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only	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	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	free entry in a wkly comp to win fa cup final
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	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	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro	nah i don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro

# In [7]:

# import pandas as pd

import pandas as pd

#Word Tokenization import nltk # import package for tokenization

#nltk.download('punkt') # download all spporting function /files for NLTK package

from nltk.tokenize import word\_tokenize df['text\_wt'] = [word\_tokenize(i) for i in df['text\_lw']]

df.head()

# Out[7]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP	text_lw	text_wt
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only	go until jurong point, crazy available only	[go, until, jurong, point, ,, crazy, availab
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]			
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	free entry in a wkly comp to win fa cup final	[free, entry, in, a, wkly, comp, to, win, fa,
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	u dun say so early hor u c already then say	[u, dun, say, so, early, hor,, u, c, alrea
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro	nah i don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	[nah, i, do, n't, think, he, goes, to, usf, ,,

# In [8]:

#To show the stop words

#nltk.download('stopwords') #download Stopwords

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

stop\_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

#Remove All Stop Word

df['text\_SW'] = [[i for i in j if not i in stop\_words] for j in df['text\_wt']]# remove the word which is aviable in stopword libr

df.head()

# Out[8]:

	class	text	text_RN	text_RP	text_lw	text_wt	text_SW		
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only	go until jurong point, crazy available only	[go, until, jurong, point, ,, crazy, availab	[go, jurong, point, ,, crazy, available, bug		
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	Ok lar Joking wif u oni	ok lar joking wif u oni	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]			
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	free entry in a wkly comp to win fa cup final	[free, entry, in, a, wkly, comp, to, win, fa,	[free, entry, wkly, comp, win, fa, cup, final,		
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	u dun say so early hor u c already then say	[u, dun, say, so, early, hor,, u, c, alrea	[u, dun, say, early, hor,, u, c, already,		
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro	nah i don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	[nah, i, do, n't, think, he, goes, to, usf, ,,	[nah, n't, think, goes, usf, ,, lives, around,		

# In [9]:

#nltk.download('tagsets')

#nltk.help.upenn\_tagset()# tagset documentation

#nltk.download('wordnet')

from collections import defaultdict #Default Dictionary is imported from collections

from nltk.corpus import wordnet as wn #the corpus reader wordnet is imported.

from nltk.tag import pos\_tag

# WordNetLemmatizer requires Pos tags to understand if the word is noun or verb or adjective etc.

#By default it is set to Noun

tag\_map = defaultdict(lambda: wn.NOUN) #Dictionary is created where pos\_tag (first letter) are the key values

tag\_map['J'] = wn.ADJ #whose values are mapped with the value

tag\_map['V'] = wn.VERB #from wordnet dictionary. We have taken the only first letter as

tag\_map['R'] = wn.ADV

# we will use it later in the loop.

#tag\_map

# In [10]:

#lemmatization

from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

# Initializing WordNetLemmatizer()

lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

df['lemma']=[[lemmatizer.lemmatize(word,tag\_map[tag[0]]) for word ,tag in pos\_tag(i)] for i in df['text\_SW']] df.head()

# Out[10]:

class		text	text_RN	text_RP	text_lw	text_wt	text_SW	lemma	
0	ham	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point, crazy Available only	Go until jurong point crazy Available only	go until jurong point, crazy available only	[go, until, jurong, point, ,, crazy, availab	[go, jurong, point, ,, crazy, available, bug	[go, jurong, point, ,, crazy, available, bug	
1	ham	Ok lar Joking wif u Ok lar Joking wif u Ok lar Joking wif u oni oni oni		ok lar joking wif u oni	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]	[ok, lar,, joking, wif, u, oni,]			
2	spam	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	Free entry in a wkly comp to win FA Cup final	free entry in a wkly comp to win fa cup final	[free, entry, in, a, wkly, comp, to, win, fa,	[free, entry, wkly, comp, win, fa, cup, final,	[free, entry, wkly, comp, win, fa, cup, final,	
3	ham	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	U dun say so early hor U c already then say	u dun say so early hor u c already then say	[u, dun, say, so, early, hor,, u, c, alrea	[u, dun, say, early, hor,, u, c, already,	[u, dun, say, early, hor,, u, c, already,	
4	ham	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	Nah I don t think he goes to usf he lives aro	nah i don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro	[nah, i, do, n't, think, he, goes, to, usf, ,,	[nah, n't, think, goes, usf, ,, lives, around,	[nah, n't, think, go, usf, ,, live, around, th	

# In [11]:

# In [12]:

#### from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

tf=TfidfVectorizer(max features=5000)

Tfidf= tf.fit\_transform(df['lemma2']).toarray()

#### In [14]:

pd.DataFrame(Tfidf, columns=tf.get\_feature\_names()).head()

# Out[14]:

		aa	aah	aaniye	aaooooright	aathi	ab	abbey	abdomen	abeg	 zed	zero	zf	zhong	zindgi	zoe	zogtorius	zoom	zouk	zyada
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 5000 columns

#### In [15]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
Train_X, Test_X, Train_Y1, Test_Y1 = train_test_split(Tfidf,df['class'],test_size=0.3)
```

# In [16]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
Encoder = LabelEncoder()
Train_Y = Encoder.fit_transform(Train_Y1)
```

 $Test\_Y = Encoder.fit\_transform(Test\_Y1)$ 

print(Train\_Y1[1:5])

print(Train\_Y[1:5])

print(Test\_Y1[1:5])

print(Test\_Y[1:5])

1481 ham

3894 ham

4050 ham

3010 spam

Name: class, dtype: object

[0 0 0 1]

3758 spam

3089 ham

1298 ham

3574 spam

Name: class, dtype: object

[1 0 0 1]

#### In [17]:

from sklearn.naive\_bayes import MultinomialNB

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score

#Import scikit-learn metrics module for accuracy calculation

from sklearn import metrics

# Model Generation Using Multinomial Naive Bayes

clf = MultinomialNB().fit(Train\_X, Train\_Y)

predicted= clf.predict(Test\_X)

print("MultinomialNB Accuracy:",round(accuracy\_score(predicted,Test\_Y)\*100,2),"%")

MultinomialNB Accuracy: 96.17 %

# In [18]:

```
from sklearn import model_selection, svm
# Classifier - Algorithm - SVM
# fit the training dataset on the classifier
SVM = svm.SVC(C=1.0, kernel='linear', degree=3, gamma='auto')
SVM.fit(Train_X,Train_Y)
```

```
# predict the labels on validation dataset
predictions_SVM = SVM.predict(Test_X)
# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy
print("SVM Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(predictions_SVM, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
SVM Accuracy Score -> 97.79 %
```

# In [19]:

```
# Fitting Random Forest Classification
# to the Training set
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
# n_estimators can be said as number of
# trees, experiment with n_estimators
# to get better results
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 501, criterion = 'entropy')
model.fit(Train_X, Train_Y)
```

# Out[19]:

```
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='entropy',
             max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
             min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
             min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2,
             min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=501,
             n_jobs=None, oob_score=False, random_state=None,
             verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

# In [20]:

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y\_pred = model.predict(Test\_X)
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(Test_Y, y_pred)
print("Confusion Matrix ->",cm)
# Use accuracy_score function to get the accuracy
print("Random forest Accuracy Score -> ",round(accuracy_score(y_pred, Test_Y)*100,2),"%")
```

Confusion Matrix -> [[1436 0] [ 44 192]] Random forest Accuracy Score -> 97.37 %

#### In []: