t-classification2-cs4395-sxv180047

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1 Text Classification and Analysis using Deep Learning

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Section: CS 4395.001

* Before executing this notebook, ensure all necessary libraries/modules are installed. Simply run the notebook from top to bottom. The dataset is used to solve a multi-class classification problem, classifying emails as fraud, commercial spam, phishing, or none (false-positive). This dataset is dervied from Kaggle, and is called "Phishing Email Data by Type." In this notebook, we will try to train our model using various algorithms, such as a simple sequential model, Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), and a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), to be able to predict whether a given email message is fraud, commercial spam, phishing, or none (false-positive). The dataset has 3 columns: 'Subject', 'Text', and 'Type.'The 'Text' column holds the entire email message. The subject of the emails is also another attribute in the dataset, however, in this notebook we will only be using the "Text" and "Type" columns. We will vectorize the "Text" column to derive the features for the model and the "Type" will represent our target class. This project builds on the previous 'Text Classification using Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, and Neural Network' notebook and uses the same dataset. Here is the link to the dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/charlottehall/phishing-email-data-by-type

1. Import Libraries and Preprocessing

```
[59]: # import libraries
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('wordnet')

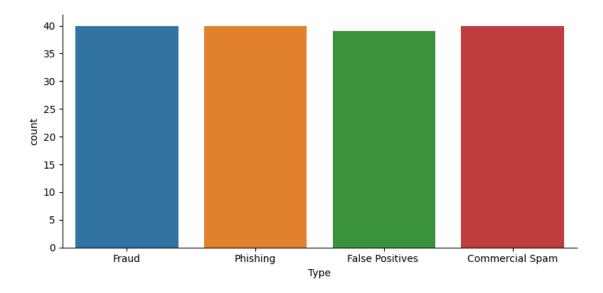
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction import text
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from nltk import word_tokenize
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score,
       ⇔f1_score, confusion_matrix
     [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data]
                   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
     [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data]
                   Package punkt is already up-to-date!
     [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data]
                   Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
[60]: # qet a text classification dataset (hosted on a public url via qithub)
     data_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shreyavala/
       df=pd.read_csv(data_url)
     df
[60]:
                                                    Subject \
     0
                 URGENT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE AND PARTNERSHIP
     1
                        URGENT ASSISTANCE / RELATIONSHIP (P)
     2
                                            GOOD DAY TO YOU
     3
                                           from Mrs.Johnson
     4
                                               Co-Operation
     154
                         These Bags Just Arrived For Spring
     155
          POTUS Comes to Broadway this April! Get Ticket...
     156
                               Let's talk about Bridgerton!
     157
                            MONDAY MIX: All eyes on Ukraine
     158
          The DOTD is back on with 15% off a lightning-f...
                                                       Text
                                                                        Туре
     0
          URGENT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE AND PARTNERSHIP.\n\...
                                                                     Fraud
          Dear Friend, \n\nI am Mr. Ben Suleman a custom ...
     1
                                                                     Fraud
     2
          FROM HIS ROYAL MAJESTY (HRM) CROWN RULER OF EL...
                                                                     Fraud
     3
          Goodday Dear\n\nI know this mail will come t...
                                                                     Fraud
     4
          FROM MR. GODWIN AKWESI\nTEL: +233 208216645\nF...
                                                                     Fraud
     154 Bags so perfect-you'll never want to be withou... Commercial Spam
     155
          INAUGURAL BROADWAY PERFORMANCE APRIL 14\r\nA N...
                                                           Commercial Spam
     156 GET THE BEST OF EVERYTHING IN THE APP\n\nSTARB...
                                                           Commercial Spam
     157 Hi!\n \nSpring forward with our newest noPac c... Commercial Spam
     158 Hi, | PLAYER MEMBER | O Points\n\nEarn And Sa... Commercial Spam
     [159 rows x 3 columns]
[61]: print("Shape(Rows, Columns): ", df.shape)
```

Shape(Rows, Columns): (159, 3)

```
[62]: # creates a graph showing the distribution of the target classes
sns.catplot(data=df, kind='count', x='Type', height=4, aspect=2)
```

[62]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fb1ae149970>



From this distribution we can see that the classes are fairly balanced. There is a proportional number of instances between Fraud, Phishing, False Positives, and Commercial Spam emails. We do not need to undersample or oversample any class in this dataset. This dataset it relatively small, with 159 instances and 3 attributes.

```
[63]: # preprocess the 'Text' column (lowercase, remove punctuation and numbers)

df['Text'] = df['Text'].str.lower() # lower

df['Text'] = df['Text'].str.replace('[^\w\s]','') # remove punctuation

df['Text'] = df['Text'].str.replace('\n','') # remove newlines

df['Text'] = df['Text'].str.replace('\t','') # remove tabs

df['Text'] = df['Text'].str.replace('\d+', '') # remove numbers

df
```

```
<ipython-input-63-a91182193439>:3: FutureWarning: The default value of regex
will change from True to False in a future version.
```

df['Text'] = df['Text'].str.replace('\d+', '') # remove numbers

```
[63]: Subject \
0 URGENT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE AND PARTNERSHIP
1 URGENT ASSISTANCE /RELATIONSHIP (P)
```

```
3
                                            from Mrs.Johnson
      4
                                                 Co-Operation
      . .
                          These Bags Just Arrived For Spring
      154
      155
          POTUS Comes to Broadway this April! Get Ticket...
                                Let's talk about Bridgerton!
      156
      157
                             MONDAY MIX: All eyes on Ukraine
          The DOTD is back on with 15% off a lightning-f...
      158
                                                         Text
                                                                          Type
      0
           urgent business assistance and partnershipdear...
                                                                       Fraud
      1
           dear friendi am mr ben suleman a custom office...
                                                                       Fraud
      2
           from his royal majesty hrm crown ruler of elem ...
                                                                       Fraud
           goodday deari know this mail will come to you ...
      3
                                                                       Fraud
           from mr godwin akwesitel fax before i introd...
                                                                       Fraud
      154 bags so perfectyoull never want to be without ... Commercial Spam
      155 inaugural broadway performance april \ra new c... Commercial Spam
      156 get the best of everything in the appstarbucks... Commercial Spam
      157 hi spring forward with our newest nopac course... Commercial Spam
      158 hi
                player member pointsearn and save moreb... Commercial Spam
      [159 rows x 3 columns]
[64]: # use tf-idf vectorization to extract features (tf-idf frequencies) and
       ⇔preprocess by lemmatization
      class LemmaTokenizer:
           def __init__(self):
               self.wnl = WordNetLemmatizer()
           def __call__(self, doc):
               return [self.wnl.lemmatize(t) for t in word_tokenize(doc)]
      vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words =
       → 'english', tokenizer=LemmaTokenizer(), min_df=3) # intitialize a tf-idf_
       →vectorizer (with stopwords removal and lemmatization)
      vectorized_data = vectorizer.fit_transform(df['Text'].values.astype('U')) #__
       stell the vectorizer to read our data
      # construct a dataframe with vectorized words (dataframe will be large)
      df_vectorized= pd.DataFrame(vectorized_data.toarray(), columns=vectorizer.
       →get_feature_names_out())
      df_vectorized.head()
```

GOOD DAY TO YOU

2

/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/feature_extraction/text.py:528: UserWarning: The parameter 'token_pattern' will not be used since 'tokenizer' is

```
warnings.warn(
     /usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/feature_extraction/text.py:409:
     UserWarning: Your stop_words may be inconsistent with your preprocessing.
     Tokenizing the stop words generated tokens ['ha', 'le', 'u', 'wa'] not in
     stop_words.
       warnings.warn(
[64]:
          abacha abandoned abidjan able
                                                                          accepted \
                                              abroad
                                                      academic
                                                                  accept
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                                                                0.000000
      1 0.14028
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                                 0.0
                                                                               0.0
                                       0.0 0.000000
                                                           0.0
                                                                0.000000
      2 0.00000
                        0.0
                                 0.0
                                       0.0 0.070671
                                                           0.0
                                                                0.000000
                                                                               0.0
      3 0.00000
                        0.0
                                 0.0
                                       0.0 0.200996
                                                           0.0
                                                                0.000000
                                                                               0.0
      4 0.00000
                        0.0
                                       0.0 0.000000
                                 0.0
                                                           0.0 0.068949
                                                                               0.0
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                                              youi youll young youre youth \
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                        0.0 ... 0.000000 0.000000
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                                                      0.0
      2
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                        0.0 ... 0.000000
                                         0.000000
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                                                                           0.0
      3
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                               0.0
      2
             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
```

[5 rows x 1251 columns]

not None'

2. Train/Test Split w/ Encoding

```
print("X shape: ", x_train.shape, x_test.shape)
    print("y shape: ", y_train_encoded.shape, y_test_encoded.shape)
    0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
   X shape: (119, 1251) (40, 1251)
   y shape: (119,) (40,)
   3. Run and Evaluate Sequential, RNN, CNN
[66]: # import libraries for deep learning models
    import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
    from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout, Embedding, LSTM, Dense
    from keras import regularizers
   A. Sequential Model
[67]: # build and fit the model
    vocab_size = len(vectorizer.vocabulary_)
    model = models.Sequential()
    model.add(layers.Dense(32, input_dim=vocab_size, kernel_initializer='normal',__
    ⇔activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax',kernel_initializer='normal')) #__
     →use softmax bc we have 4 target classes
[68]: # compile
    model.
     -compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
[69]: model.fit(x_train, y_train_encoded, epochs=50, batch_size=32,__
     ⇒validation_split=0.1)
   Epoch 1/50
   0.2710 - val_loss: 1.3851 - val_accuracy: 0.2500
   Epoch 2/50
   0.5140 - val_loss: 1.3833 - val_accuracy: 0.4167
   Epoch 3/50
   0.6449 - val_loss: 1.3811 - val_accuracy: 0.4167
```

```
Epoch 4/50
0.7664 - val_loss: 1.3783 - val_accuracy: 0.4167
Epoch 5/50
0.8224 - val_loss: 1.3743 - val_accuracy: 0.4167
Epoch 6/50
0.8692 - val_loss: 1.3695 - val_accuracy: 0.4167
Epoch 7/50
0.8879 - val_loss: 1.3629 - val_accuracy: 0.4167
Epoch 8/50
0.8879 - val_loss: 1.3557 - val_accuracy: 0.4167
Epoch 9/50
0.9159 - val_loss: 1.3472 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 10/50
0.9252 - val_loss: 1.3376 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 11/50
0.9252 - val_loss: 1.3266 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 12/50
0.9252 - val_loss: 1.3155 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 13/50
0.9346 - val_loss: 1.3038 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 14/50
0.9626 - val_loss: 1.2911 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 15/50
0.9626 - val_loss: 1.2773 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 16/50
0.9813 - val_loss: 1.2620 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 17/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.2453 - val_accuracy: 0.5833
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.2290 - val_accuracy: 0.5833
Epoch 19/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.2111 - val_accuracy: 0.5833
```

```
Epoch 20/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.1927 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 21/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.1742 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 22/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.1570 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 23/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.1409 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 24/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.1222 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 25/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.1030 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 26/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.0856 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 27/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.0693 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 28/50
0.9907 - val_loss: 1.0545 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 29/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 1.0400 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 30/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 1.0253 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 31/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 1.0111 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 32/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9970 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 33/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9844 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9713 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 35/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9580 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
```

```
Epoch 36/50
4/4 [============= ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.3793 - accuracy:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9461 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 37/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9351 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 38/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9237 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 39/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9137 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 40/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.9042 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 41/50
4/4 [============= ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.2782 - accuracy:
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8947 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 42/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8872 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 43/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8806 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 44/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8719 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 45/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8652 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 46/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8590 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 47/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8539 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 48/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8487 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 49/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8435 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 50/50
1.0000 - val_loss: 0.8389 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
```

[69]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fb1aafe0520>

```
[70]: # predict
    import numpy as np
    y_test_pred = model.predict(x_test)
    y_test_pred = np.argmax(y_test_pred, axis=1) # get the correct, encoded labels
    y_test_pred
    2/2 [=======] - 0s 8ms/step
[70]: array([0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2,
          2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 2, 1, 3, 3, 0, 1])
[71]: print('accuracy score: ', accuracy_score(y_test_encoded, y_test_pred))
    print('precision score: ', precision_score(y_test_encoded, y_test_pred, average_
     ⇒= 'macro')) # macro because we have equal classes
    print('recall score: ', recall_score(y_test_encoded, y_test_pred, average = ___

¬'macro'))
    print('f1 score: ', f1_score(y_test_encoded, y_test_pred, average = 'macro'))
    accuracy score: 0.85
    precision score: 0.8625
    recall score: 0.8636363636363636
    f1 score: 0.8459789712986643
    B. RNN
[72]: # add padding and re-split train/test
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
    max_len = 100 # max length of sequences
    X = pad_sequences(df_vectorized.values.tolist(), maxlen=max_len,_
     →padding='post', truncating='post')
    print(X.shape)
    # re-add encoding
    encoder = LabelEncoder()
    y_encoded = encoder.fit_transform(y)
    print(y_encoded)
    x_train, x_test, y_train_encoded, y_test_encoded = train_test_split(X,_
     ⇒y_encoded,test_size = 0.25,random_state = 42) # split data into 75% train, 2
    (159.100)
    0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
```

```
[73]: | # build a Sequential model with Embedding and SimpleRNN layers and embedding
   import tensorflow_hub as hub
   dropout_rate = 0.2 # might help overfitting
   vocab_size = len(vectorizer.vocabulary_)
   model2 = models.Sequential()
   model2.add(layers.Embedding(vocab_size, 64))
   model2.add(layers.SimpleRNN(32))
   model2.add(Dropout(dropout_rate))
   model2.add(layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
[74]: # compile model
   model2.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='rmsprop',
    →metrics=['accuracy'])
[75]: # fit and train
   model2.fit(x_train, y_train_encoded, epochs=10, batch_size=32,__
    ⇔validation_split=0.1)
   Epoch 1/10
   0.2150 - val_loss: 1.4010 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 2/10
   0.2523 - val_loss: 1.4062 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 3/10
   0.2430 - val_loss: 1.3890 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 4/10
   0.2243 - val_loss: 1.4077 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 5/10
   0.2617 - val_loss: 1.4084 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 6/10
   0.2897 - val_loss: 1.3934 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 7/10
   0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3877 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 8/10
   0.2056 - val_loss: 1.4083 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 9/10
   0.2336 - val_loss: 1.4039 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 10/10
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	11
3	0.28	1.00	0.43	11
accuracy			0.28	40
macro avg	0.07	0.25	0.11	40
weighted avg	0.08	0.28	0.12	40

/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

C. CNN

```
[78]: # build a Sequential model 1D convnet
   model3 = models.Sequential()
   vocab_size = len(vectorizer.vocabulary_)
   model3.add(layers.Embedding(vocab_size, output_dim = 128, input_length=max_len))
   model3.add(layers.Conv1D(32, 7, activation='relu', __
    →kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.01)))
   model3.add(layers.MaxPooling1D(5))
   model3.add(layers.Conv1D(32, 7, activation='relu', __
    ⇔kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.01)))
   model3.add(layers.GlobalMaxPooling1D())
   model3.add(layers.Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))
[79]: # compile
   model3.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning_rate=0.01), __
    →loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
[80]: # fit and train
   model3.fit(x_train, y_train_encoded, epochs=50, batch_size=32,__
    ⇒validation split=0.1)
   Epoch 1/50
   0.2243 - val_loss: 1.4515 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   0.2336 - val_loss: 1.4043 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 3/50
   0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3929 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 4/50
   0.1963 - val_loss: 1.3951 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 5/50
   0.2056 - val_loss: 1.3945 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 6/50
   0.1869 - val_loss: 1.3984 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 7/50
   0.2243 - val_loss: 1.4006 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 8/50
   0.2523 - val_loss: 1.4045 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
   Epoch 9/50
   0.2523 - val_loss: 1.4047 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
```

```
Epoch 10/50
0.2243 - val_loss: 1.3987 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 11/50
0.1589 - val_loss: 1.4000 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 12/50
0.2150 - val_loss: 1.4018 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 13/50
0.1963 - val_loss: 1.4017 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 14/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3978 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 15/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3945 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 16/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3935 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 17/50
0.2430 - val_loss: 1.3931 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 18/50
0.2150 - val_loss: 1.3916 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 19/50
0.2150 - val_loss: 1.3945 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 20/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3967 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 21/50
0.2150 - val_loss: 1.3987 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 22/50
0.1776 - val_loss: 1.3948 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 23/50
0.2243 - val_loss: 1.3918 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
0.2430 - val_loss: 1.3966 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 25/50
0.2056 - val_loss: 1.3955 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
```

```
Epoch 26/50
0.2430 - val_loss: 1.3953 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 27/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3946 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 28/50
0.2430 - val_loss: 1.3938 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 29/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3906 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 30/50
4/4 [============= ] - Os 32ms/step - loss: 1.3869 - accuracy:
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3904 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 31/50
4/4 [============= ] - Os 39ms/step - loss: 1.3870 - accuracy:
0.2243 - val_loss: 1.3935 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 32/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3925 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 33/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3892 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 34/50
0.1963 - val_loss: 1.3923 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 35/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3893 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 36/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3914 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 37/50
0.2056 - val_loss: 1.3958 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 38/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3986 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 39/50
0.2056 - val_loss: 1.3971 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
0.2150 - val_loss: 1.3960 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 41/50
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3948 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
```

```
0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3968 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
  Epoch 43/50
  0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3993 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
  Epoch 44/50
  0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3943 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
  Epoch 45/50
  0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3965 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
  Epoch 46/50
  0.2336 - val_loss: 1.3952 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
  Epoch 47/50
  0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3914 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
  Epoch 48/50
  0.1776 - val_loss: 1.3882 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
  Epoch 49/50
  0.2523 - val_loss: 1.3909 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
  Epoch 50/50
  0.1963 - val_loss: 1.3910 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
[80]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fb1a4c29b50>
[81]: # predict
   y_test_pred = model3.predict(x_test)
   y_test_pred = np.argmax(y_test_pred, axis=1) # get the correct, encoded labels
   y_test_pred
  2/2 [=======] - Os 7ms/step
[82]: # print classification report
   from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
   print(classification_report(y_test_encoded, y_test_pred))
          precision recall f1-score
                           support
        0
            0.28 1.00
                       0.43
                             11
```

Epoch 42/50

	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	11
	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	11
accur	acy			0.28	40
macro	avg	0.07	0.25	0.11	40
weighted	avg	0.08	0.28	0.12	40

/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to
control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

1.0.1 4. Analysis

control this behavior.

Running Deep Learning on a small dataset produced interesting results which make sense. The dataset used was very small, and overal performed extremely poor using RNN and CNN. However, when using a simple sequential model, the accuracy was fairly high, over 80%, this also includes precision, recall, and F1 for all the 4 target classes.

The simple sequential model performed very well given our small, balanced dataset. This is probably due to the fact that it is less likely to overfit/overlearn the small data. There are less hyperparameters to tune and it is therefore less likely to overfit and overlearn during training. I learned that for simple datasets, deep learning does not provide good results.

For RNN and CNNs, a large about data is required. We have 159 instances and 4 classes, so it is expected to perform poorly. Even though I added padding and tried L2 regularization, the RNN and CNN both still predicted the same class for all instances in the test sets, resulting in accuracies less than 30%. It seems like both RNN and CNN overfitted to a point when it performed very badly on the test data. Additionally, there are too many hyper-parameters to adjust, leading to overlearning during training. I should have used a dataset with more training examples. For the CNN, I saw that changing the learning rate from 1e-4 or 0.01 helped the loss actually decrease. The variances in recall and precision are probably due to the fact that the model was unable to train on sufficient data for that class. Both RNN and CNN were good at detecting/classifying for one class whether an email was fraud/spam/phishing, but it has a low precision, which means that even though it may have said an email is fraud/spam/phishing, it is not likely that is actually is. It is good at detecting positive cases in general but not reliable.