- 1. Read the following instructions and try to answer questions.
- 2. I strongly recommend to use Google Colab interface to implement and run your Python cod e.
 - A. https://colab.google/ (Colab website, Use your Google account to join and sign in.)
 - B. Get started with Google Colaboratory https://youtu.be/inN8seMm7UI?si=KUdMKhWLjDqzzhh8
 - C. You may find many useful information about Colab on the internet. (Maybe you need to get used to use the Jupyter Notebook interface.)
- 3. Our goal is to make a spam message filter according to specific words.
- 4. Data preparation

```
import pandas as pd
import urllib.request

urllib.request.urlretrieve("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ukairia777
/tensorflow-nlp-
tutorial/main/10.%20RNN%20Text%20Classification/dataset/spam.csv",
filename="spam.csv")
df = pd.read_csv('spam.csv', encoding='latin1', usecols=[0, 1])

df.columns = ['Label', 'Message']

print(df.head())
```

```
Label Message

O 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...
```

- A. You can download the dataset directly in you Python code like above.
- B. Use print(df.head()) function to see the first few lines of the data.
- 5. Function to split messages into words

```
import re

# Function to split messages into words
def tokenize(message):
    message = message.lower() # Convert to lowercase
    words = re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', message) # Extract words
    return words
```

6. Separate spam and non-spam messages

```
# Separate spam and non-spam messages
spam_messages = df[df['Label'] == 'spam']['Message']
non_spam_messages = df[df['Label'] == 'ham']['Message']
```

7. Count the number of spam messages

```
# Count the number of spam messages
spam_count = spam_messages.shape[0]
# Print the result
print(f"Total number of spam messages: {spam_count}")
```

Total number of spam messages: 747

8. Question 1: How to get the number of non-spam(ham) messages?

```
Your answer here

non_spam_count = non_spam_messages.shape[0]

print(f"Total number of non_spam messages: {non_spam_count}")
```

9. Calculate word frequency

```
from collections import Counter

# Calculate word frequency
spam_words = Counter()
non_spam_words = Counter()

for message in spam_messages:
    spam_words.update(tokenize(message))

for message in non_spam_messages:
    non spam words.update(tokenize(message))
```

10. Print the most common words

```
# Print the most common words
print("Most common words in spam messages:")
print(spam_words.most_common(30))

print("\nMost common words in non-spam messages:")
print(non_spam_words.most_common(30))

Most common words in spam messages:
```

```
[('to', 688), ('a', 377), ('call', 355), ('â', 299), ('you', 297), ('your', 264), ('free', 224), ('2', 206), ('the', 206), Most common words in non-spam messages: [('i', 2940), ('you', 1943), ('to', 1554), ('the', 1122), ('a', 1056), ('u', 1018), ('and', 857), ('in', 818), ('me', 772),
```

11. Question 2: Do you think is it meaningful to use the most common words in each message category to make a spam filter? Explain why.

Your answer here

No, it's meaningless. Because a comparison of the 30 most common words in spam and the 30 most common words in non-spam messages resulted in 12 identical words. Then, if a sentence is made up of those 12 words, it is impossible to distinguish whether it is a spam message or a

non-spam message. Therefore, this method has limitations in the way it tries to make a sample filter.

12. Identify words that are more frequent in spam than in non-spam

```
# Identify words that are more frequent in spam than in non-spam
# Compare the frequency of each word in spam and non-spam
unique words = set(list(spam words.keys()) +
list(non spam words.keys()))
spam dominant words = {}
for word in unique words:
   spam freq = spam words[word]
   non spam freq = non spam words[word]
   # Select the word if it is significantly more frequent in spam
   if spam_freq > non_spam_freq * 2: # This ratio can be adjusted.
       spam dominant words[word] = spam freq
# Print the results
print ("Words more frequent in spam than in non-spam:")
for word, freq in sorted(spam dominant words.items(), key=lambda x:
x[1], reverse=True):
   print(f"{word}: {freq}")
```

Words more frequent in spam than in non-spam: å: 299 free: 224 txt: 163 mobile: 127 stop: 121 claim: 113 reply: 104 www: 98

13. Question 3: If you want to Identify words that are a way more frequent in spam than in no n-spam, how are you going to modify the previous code?

Your answer here

First of all, the probabilities of the word appearing in spam messages and non-spam messages were calculated as 'p_w' and 'q_w'.

If the non-spam messages do not contain a word, then the value of 'q_w' is 0, then the probability that the incoming message based on BAYES' Theorem is spam is 1. I don't think it's meaningless if the probability is 1. So I use the condition "q_w!=0" to exclude the condition that the probability is 1.

```
unique_words = set(list(spam_words.keys()) +
list(non_spam_words.keys()))
spam_dominant_words = {}
for word in unique_words:
    spam_freq = spam_words[word]#the frequency of word in spam message
    non_spam_freq = non_spam_words[word]#the frequency of word in non-
spam message
```

```
p_w = spam_freq / spam_count #the probability that the spam message
contains the word
    q_w = non_spam_freq / non_spam_count #the probability that the non-
spam message contains the word

if p_w > q_w * 2 and q_w !=0 : # This ratio can be adjusted.
    spam_dominant_words[word] = spam_freq
for word, freq in sorted(spam_dominant_words.items(), key=lambda x:
x[1], reverse=True):
    print(f"{word}: {freq}")
```

14. **Question 4**: How many words do you want to pick to make your spam filter? What are the words?

Your answer here

Use the BAYES' theorem and then pick words through the code. Combine words just before the probability becomes 1 to create a new filter of your own.

The number of words in my spam filter varies depending on how I adjust the ratio of the condition in question 3.

```
If p_w > q_w * 1 and q_w! = 0. -> the number of words: 20 {to, a, call, å, your, free, 2, the, for, now, or, u, txt, is, ur, on, 4, have, from , mobile} If p_w > q_w * 2 and q_w! = 0. -> the number of words: 17 {to, a, call, å, your, free, 2, for, now, or, txt, ur, on, 4, from , mobile, text} If p_w > q_w * 10 and q_w! = 0. -> the number of words: 9 {å, free, txt, mobile, text, stop, 1, reply, www}
```

```
p_num = 0
q_num = 0
p_w = 1.0
q_w = 1.0
p_total = 1.0
q_total = 1.0
r_w = 0.0
spam_my_words={}
for word, freq in sorted(spam_dominant_words.items(), key=lambda x:
x[1], reverse=True):
    p_num = spam_words[word] #the frequency of word in spam message
    q_num = non_spam_words[word] #the frequency of word in non-spam message
```

```
if q_num !=0:
    p_w = p_num / spam_count
    q_w = q_num / non_spam_count
    p_total *= p_w
    q_total *= q_w
    r_w = p_total / (p_total + q_total) #Generalized BAYES' Theorem
    if(r_w<1.0):
        spam_my_words[word] = freq
    else :
        break
else:
    continue
print(len(spam_my_words))
print(spam_my_words)</pre>
```

15. Refer to the following codes if you think you need.

```
# Function to check if a word is in a message
def is_word_in_message(word, message):
    message = message.lower() # Convert to lowercase
    words = set(re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', message)) # Extract words and
convert to a set
    return word in words
```

```
# Specify the word to search for
search_word = 'free'.lower() # Replace with your specific word

# Filter spam messages
spam_messages = df[df['Label'] == 'spam']['Message']

# Count how many spam messages contain the word
count = sum(is_word_in_message(search_word, message) for message in
spam_messages)

# Print the result
print(f"The word '{search_word}' appears in {count} spam messages.")
```

16. Question 5: Using the multi-words filtering method covered in the class, implement a function that determines if a given input message is a spam or not. (Suppose the decision threshold is set to 90%.)

```
Your answer here

def create_word_frequency_dict(words): #Remove the duplicated words and

calculate the number of words

word_frequency_dict = {}
```

```
for word in words:
        if word in word frequency dict:
            word frequency dict[word] += 1
            word frequency dict[word] = 1
    return word_frequency_dict
def make filter():
 p total = 1.0
 q_{total} = 1.0
 spam my words={}
 for word, freq in sorted(spam_dominant_words.items(), key=lambda x:
x[1], reverse=True):
   p_num = spam_words[word] #the frequency of word in spam message
   q num = non spam words[word] #the frequency of word in non-spam
     p w = p num / spam count
      q_w = q_num / non_spam_count
      p total *= p w
     q total *= q w
      r_w = p_total / (p_total + q_total) #Generalized BAYES' Theorem
        spam_my_words[word] = freq
 return spam my words
def is spam(input message):
 spam_my_words = make_filter() #make your spam-filter based on BAYES'
```

```
p total = 1.0
  q total = 1.0
  for word in word frequency dict.keys():
    if word in spam my words:
      p num = sum(is word in message(word, message) for message in
spam messages)
      q_num = sum(is_word in message(word, message) for message in
non_spam_messages)
      p w = p num / spam count
      q_w = q_num / non_spam_count
      q total *= q w
    else:
    r w = p total / (p total + q total) #Generalized BAYES' Theorem
    print(word, p total, q total, r w)
input message = input() #enter your specific message
tokenized words = tokenize(input message)
word frequency dict = create word frequency dict(tokenized words)
if(is spam(input message)):
 print(input message+" is spam message.")
else:
 print(input_message+" is not spam message.")
The result:
Input message: "I'm at work. Please call"
word = "call"
p total = 0.4390896921017403
```

```
q_total = 0.04580310880829015
r_w = 0.9055397219296133

☐ I'm at work. Please call
    call 0.4390896921017403 0.04580310880829015 0.9055397219296133
    I'm at work. Please call is spam message.
```

17. Question 6: Change the number of words you used and test the performance.

Your answer here

I tested through two scenarios in three situations with different word counts.

Spam messages and non-spam messages given as the first data were tested to see if they were recognized correctly again.

As the number of words decreased, the number of messages misidentified as non-spam increased, but the number of messages misidentified as spam decreased.

Scenario 1: Check the number of messages that are spam messages based on the number of words but are output as non-spam messages

Using the next code

```
count=1
for input_message in spam_messages:
    # Tokenize the input message
    tokenized_words = tokenize(input_message)
    # Create a dictionary of word frequencies
    word_frequency_dict = create_word_frequency_dict(tokenized_words)

if(is_spam(input_message) == False):
    print(count, input_message+" is non-spam message.")
    count+=1
```

If $p_m > q_m * 1$ and $p_m > 0.1$: -> The number of spam_mywords: 20 The number of messages incorrectly identified as non-spam messages when doing this: 47

```
1 SEC. AC SQUAY THE New Jersey Devils and the Detroit Red Wings play Ice Nockey. Correct or Incorrect? Early Reply NEW SPTV is non-span message.
2 Did yoo hear about the new Universe Barkley? It comes with all of Mark stuff's non-span message.
3 Are you unique enough? Find out from 101h August. You. Accessorations. Only 1 to Mark 1 to
```

If $p_m > q_m * 2$ and $p_m > 0.1$: -> The number of spam_dominant_words: 17 The number of messages incorrectly identified as non-spam messages when doing this: 48

```
1 SMC. ac Sptv: The New Jersey Devils and the Detroit Red Mings play ice Monkey, Correct or Incorrect? End? Reply NMD SPTV is non-span message.

2 Did you have about the new Clotwood Section of the State of the S
```

If $p_m > q_m * 10$ and $p_m > 0.1$: -> The number of spam_dominant_words: 9 The number of messages incorrectly identified as non-spam messages when doing this: 165

```
156 Camera - You are awarded a SiPix Digital Camera! call 09061221066 fromm landline. Delivery within 28 days. is non-spam message.

157 IMPORTANT MESSAGE. This is a final contact attempt. You have important messages waiting out our customer claims dept. Expires 13/4/04. Call 08717507382 NOW! is non-spam message.

158 The current leading bid is 151. To pause this auction send OUT. Customer Care: 08718726270 is non-spam message.

159 Santa Calling! Would your little ones like a call from Santa Xmas eve? Call 09058094583 to book your time. is non-spam message.

160 Latest News! Police station toilet stolen, cops have nothing to go onl is non-spam message.

161 http://tms. widelive.com/index. wml?id=820554a00a17055727114first=trueA&C KingtoneA& is non-spam message.

162 PRIVATE! Your 2003 Account Statement for 07808247860 shows 800 un-redeemed S. In, points. Call 08719899229 Identifier Code: 40411 Expires 06/11/04 is non-spam message.

163 You are awarded a SiPix Digital Camera! call 09061221061 from landline. Delivery within 28days. T Cs Box177, M221BP. 2yr warranty. 150ppm. 16. p p4£3.99 is non-spam message.

164 PRIVATE! Your 2003 Account Statement for 07808080400 hows 800 un-redeemed S. In, M. points. Call 08718738001 identifier Code: 49557 Expires 26/11/04 is non-spam message.

165 Want explicit SEX in 30 secs? Ring 02073162414 now! Costs 20p/min Gex POBOX 2667 WCIN 3XX is non-spam message.
```

Scenario 2: Check the number of messages that are non-spam messages based on the number of words but are output as spam messages

Using the next code

```
count=1
for input_message in non_spam_messages:
    # Tokenize the input message
    tokenized_words = tokenize(input_message)
    # Create a dictionary of word frequencies
    word_frequency_dict = create_word_frequency_dict(tokenized_words)

if(is_spam(input_message) == True):
    print(count, input_message+" is spam message.")
    count+=1
```

If $p_m > q_m * 1$ and $p_m > 0.1$: -> The number of spam_dominant_words: 20 The number of messages incorrectly identified as spam messages when doing this: 1164

```
1154 Compliments to you. Was away from the system. How your side. is spam message.

1155 Hey chief, can you give me a bell when you get this. Need to talk to you about this royal visit on the 1st june. is spam message.

1156 I know you are thinkin malaria. But relax, children cant handle malaria. She would have been worse and its gastroenteritis. If she takes enough to 1157 I can't believe how attached I am to seeing you every day. I know you will do the best you can to get to me babe. I will go to teach my class at 1158 Armand says get your ass over to epsilon is spam message.

1159 Have a safe trip to Nigeria. Wish you happiness and very soon company to share moments with is spam message.

1160 Yeh. Indians was nice. Tho it did kane me off a bit he he. We shud go out 4 a drink sometime soon. Mite hav 2 go 2 da works 4 a laugh soon. Love 1161 No. I meant the calculation is the same. That <#&gt; units at &lt;#&gt; . This school is really expensive. Have you started practicing your 1162 Sorry, I'll call later is spam message.

1163 Why don't you wait 'til at least wednesday to see if you get your . is spam message.

1164 The guy did some bitching but I acted like i'd be interested in buying something else next week and he gave it to us for free is spam message.
```

If p_m > q_m * 2 and p_m > 0.1: -> The number of spam_dominant_words: 17 The number of messages incorrectly identified as spam messages when doing this: 1068

```
1062 Armand says get your ass over to epsilon is spam message.

1063 I'm taking derek & taylor to walmart, if I'm not back by the time you're done just leave the mouse on my desk and I'll text you when priscilla's ready is spam message.

1064 Yeh. Indians was nice. Tho it did kane me off a bit he he. We shud go out 4 a drink sometime soon. Nite hav 2 go 2 da works 4 a laugh soon. Love Pete x x is spam message.

1065 No. I meant the calculation is the same. That ⁢#sgt; units at ⁢#sgt; . This school is really expensive. Have you started practicing your accent. Because its important

1065 Np; I'll call later is spam message.

1067 Why don't you wait 'til at least wednesday to see if you get your . is spam message.

1068 The quy did some bitchino but I acted like i'd be interested in buvino something else next week and he gave it to us for free is spam message.
```

If p_m > q_m * 10 and p_m > 0.1: -> The number of spam_dominant_words: 9 The number of messages incorrectly identified as spam messages when doing this: 268

```
259 Guai... IT shd haf seen him when he's naughty... IT so free today? Can go jogging... is spam message.
260 Aiyo cos i sms I then I neva reply so i wait 4 I to reply lar. I tot I havent finish ur lab wat. is spam message.
261 This is ur face test (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 41;#$\frac{1}{2}$\text{to reply}$ lar. I tot I havent finish ur lab wat. is spam message.
262 Dunno lei shd b driving lor cos i go sch l hr oni. is spam message.
263 So gd got free ice cream... I oso wan... is spam message.
264 If you can make it any time tonight or whenever you can it's cool, just text me whenever you're around is spam message.
265 I want to tell you how bad I feel that basically the only times I text you lately are when I need drugs is spam message.
266 I know you are thinkin malaria. But relax, children cant handle malaria. But relax, children cant handle malaria he would have been worse and its gastroenteritis. If she takes enough to replace her lot 1'm taking derek samp; taylor to walmart, if I'm not back by the time you're done just leave the mouse on my desk and I'll text you when priscilla's ready is span 268 The guy did some bitching but I acted like i'd be interested in buying something else next week and he gave it to us for free is spam message.
```

18. Question 7: Analyze(discuss) the advantages and disadvantages of the spam filter method im plemented through this assignment.

Your answer here

[Advantages]

- 1. Identification of Spam-Dominant Words: Your approach identifies words that significantly appear more frequently in spam messages. This can be effective in capturing distinctive characteristics of spam.
- 2. Bayesian Probability Integration: The incorporation of Bayesian probability provides a principled way to update probabilities based on evidence. This allows the filter to adapt and potentially improve over time.
- 3. Customization: The filter allows customization of thresholds and conditions for considering a word as spam-dominant. This flexibility allows for tuning based on the characteristics of the data.
- 4. Iterative Bayesian Probability Calculation: The iterative calculation of Bayesian probabilities for each word, considering both spam and non-spam messages, provides a dynamic and evolving approach to spam detection.

[Disadvantages]

- 1. Stopping Condition: The decision to stop updating probabilities when the Bayesian probability (r_w) becomes greater than 1.0 may lead to premature termination. It could potentially miss opportunities for refining the filter further.
- 2. Sensitivity to Thresholds: The effectiveness of the filter may be sensitive to the chosen thresholds and conditions for considering a word as spam-dominant. Fine-tuning these parameters could be challenging.
- 3. Word Frequency Calculation: The accuracy of the filter heavily depends on the accurate calculation of word frequencies. Errors in tokenization or frequency counting could lead to incorrect probabilities.
- 4. Limited Feature Set: The filter relies primarily on word frequencies and Bayesian probabilities. Incorporating additional features or more sophisticated machine learning techniques could enhance the filter's performance.
- 5. Assumption of Independence: The assumption of independence among words may not always hold true in natural language. This can limit the effectiveness of the filter, especially in capturing context or relationships between words.

6. Limited Generalization: Depending on the training data, the filter may have limitations in generalizing to diverse and unseen messages. Overfitting to the training set could be a concern.