

SPAM MAIL DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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INTRODUCTION

Spam email is unwanted junk email sent out in bulk to a random recipient list. There are different ways that spam can be sent. It could be sent by humans but the most common way is sending them through a network of computers called botnets (spambots). To solve this problem of spotting or detecting a Spam Email, there are various Machine Learning techniques in both Supervised and Unsupervised learning.

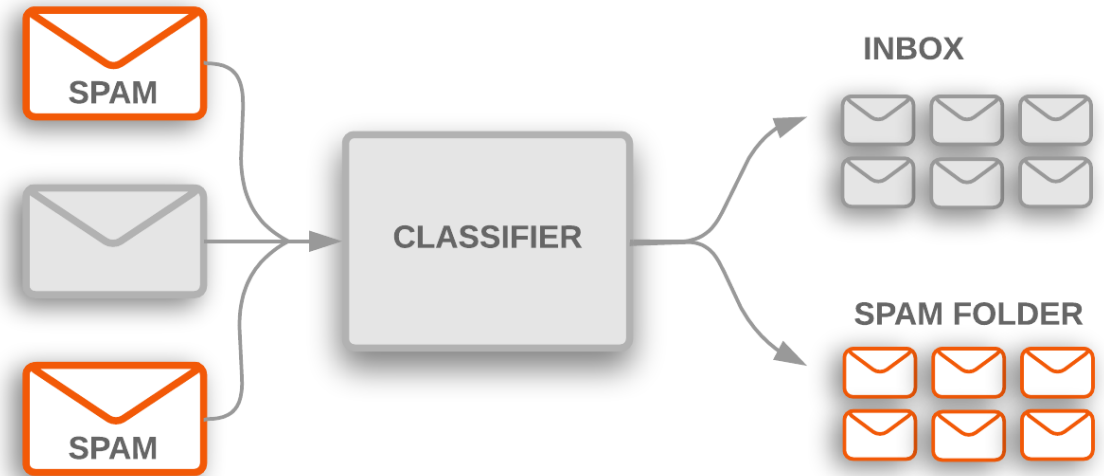


WHAT WE AIM TO DO?

Through this project we aim to detect or spot spam emails and classify them using different Machine Learning algorithms. We would also compare the algorithms and check the best algorithm which has a better precision and accuracy value.

For this particular project we would be focusing on using three Supervised Machine Learning techniques:

- KNN or K-nearest neighbors
- SVM or Support vector machine
- Decision Trees



LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Machine Learning Techniques for Spam Detection in Email and IoT Platforms: Analysis and Research Challenges.

- A detailed comparison including different parameters like accuracy, precision, recall have been discussed in depth. Both Supervised and Unsupervised Machine Learning techniques are used and they are compared based on their accuracy, precision value and other important parameters.
- It also provides a comprehension or understanding of future spam detection or filtering methods that are open to research and provide better security email platforms. Finally the paper gives us research gaps, challenges of spam detection and also future space and area of research.

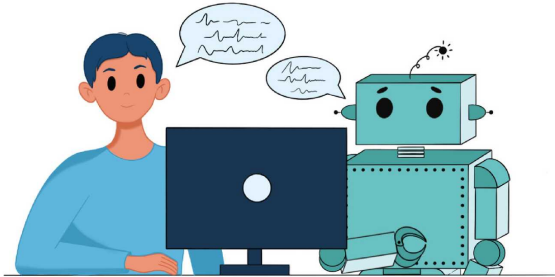
LITERATURE SURVEY

2. A Comparative Analysis of SMS Spam Detection employing Machine Learning Methods.

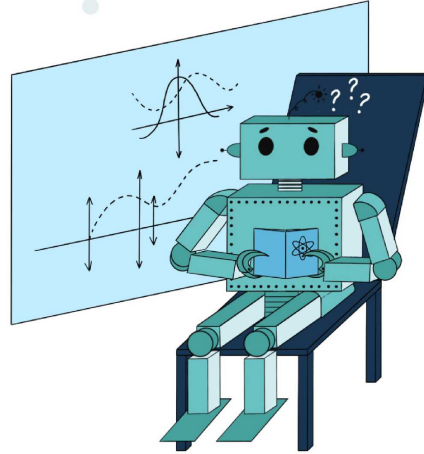
- The aim of this study is to detect spam message that are a threat
- In this paper, studies on SMS spam problems to perform a better accuracy using several different techniques such as Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbor, Naïve Bayes, Random Forest, Logistic Regression and some more are performed.
- The result indicated that Support Vector Machine achieved the highest accuracy of 99%, indicating it might be useful as an effective machine learning system for future research.

TYPES OF MACHINE LEARNING

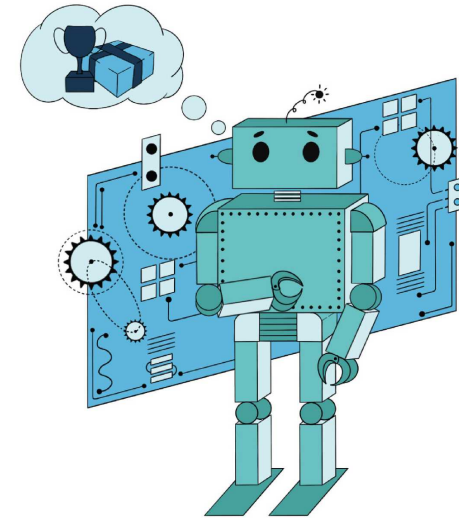
Types of Machine Learning



Supervised Learning



Unsupervised Learning

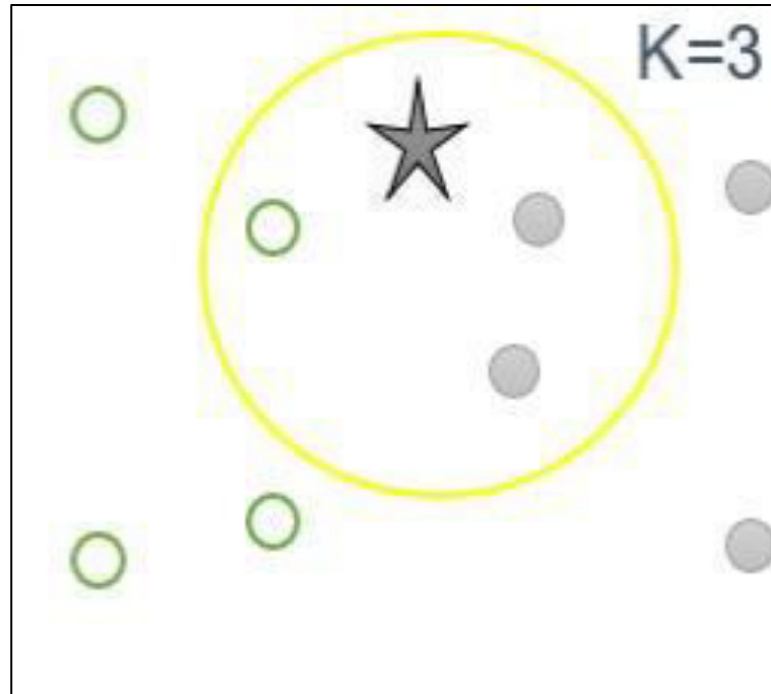


Reinforcement Learning

MODELS USED

K-NEAREST NEIGHBORS:

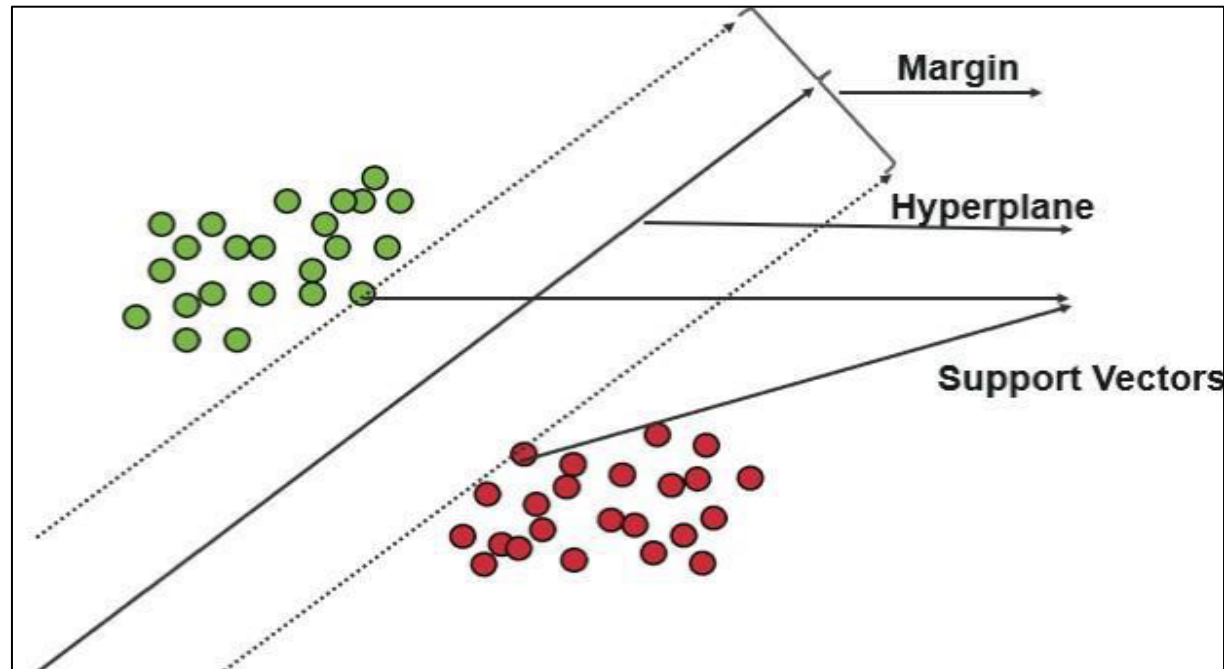
KNN (K-Nearest Neighbors) is one of the simplest supervised learning algorithms. “K” stands for number of data set items that are considered for the classification.



MODELS USED

SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE:

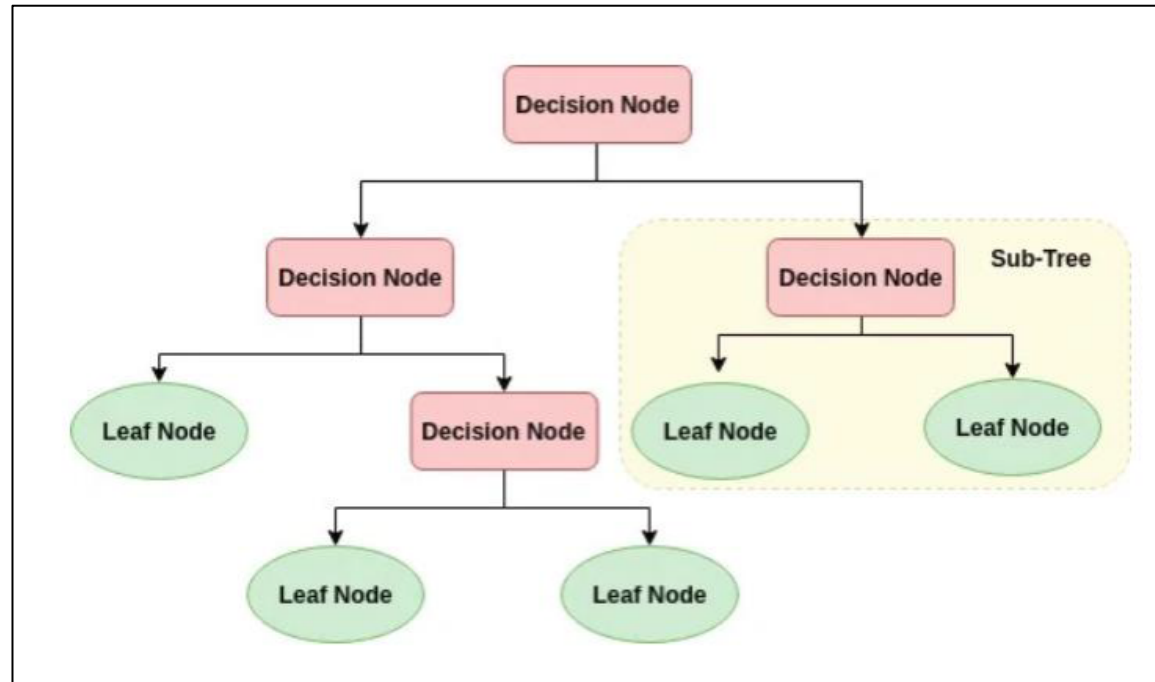
It is a supervised machine learning algorithm that works by finding a hyper plane that classifies the dataset into different classes.



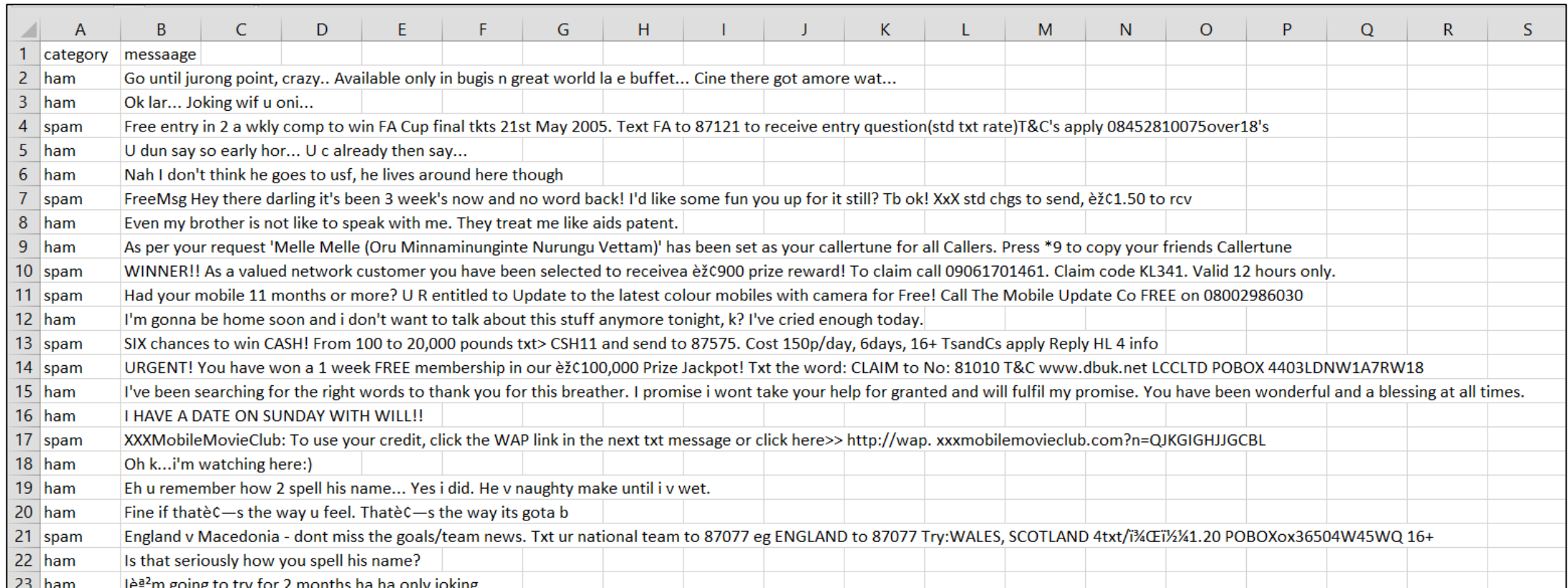
MODELS USED

DECISION TREE:

A decision tree is a type of supervised machine learning used to categorize or make predictions based on how a previous set of questions were answered.



We have used ANACONDA and Jupyter Notebook to run and simulate the code and produce the output and graphs.



IMPLEMENTATION

LIBRARIES/ MODULES USED:

```
## IMPORTING ALL THE LIBRARIES

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score
import seaborn as sns
```

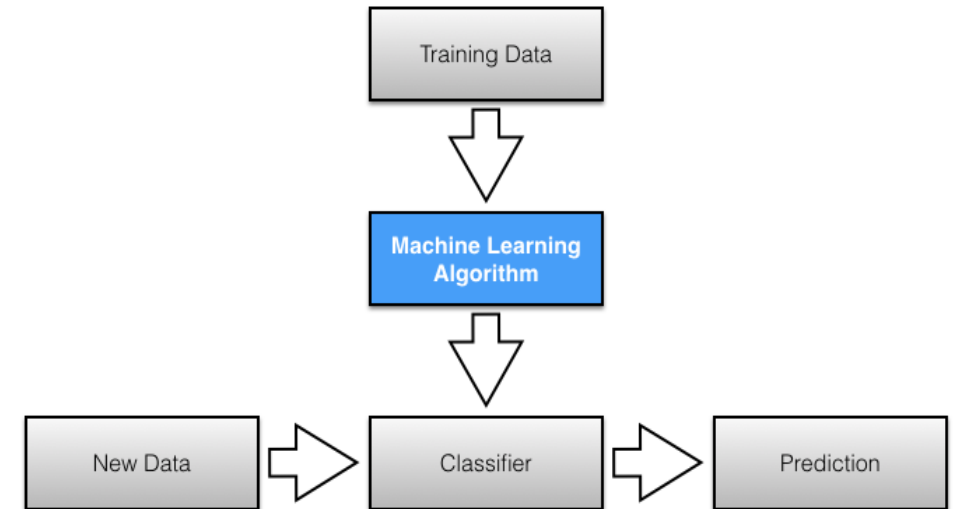
IMPLEMENTATION

DATA PREPROCESSING:

- The original dataset when imported consists of 5 columns. Out of the five columns, three columns are unnamed or not named and they had null values in them. These three columns don't have any use so we have removed them.

TRAINING AND TESTING:

- The 'train_test_split' function is used and the train:test ratio is taken to be **8:2**



IMPLEMENTATION

FUNCTIONS USED AND THEIR DESCRIPTION:

Function	Description
<code>pd.read_csv()</code>	Reading the imported dataset
<code>isnull()</code>	Check and manage null values in the data set
<code>drop()</code>	Removes the specified columns
<code>shape()</code>	Specifies the dimensions of the dataset
<code>loc()</code>	Locates the specified column
<code>fit_transform()</code>	calculates the various required parameters, and the <code>transform()</code> method applies the calculated parameters to standardize the data.
<code>transform()</code>	self produce a Dataframe with its transformed values and it has the same axis length as self.
<code>astype()</code>	Converting from one data type to another or typecasting

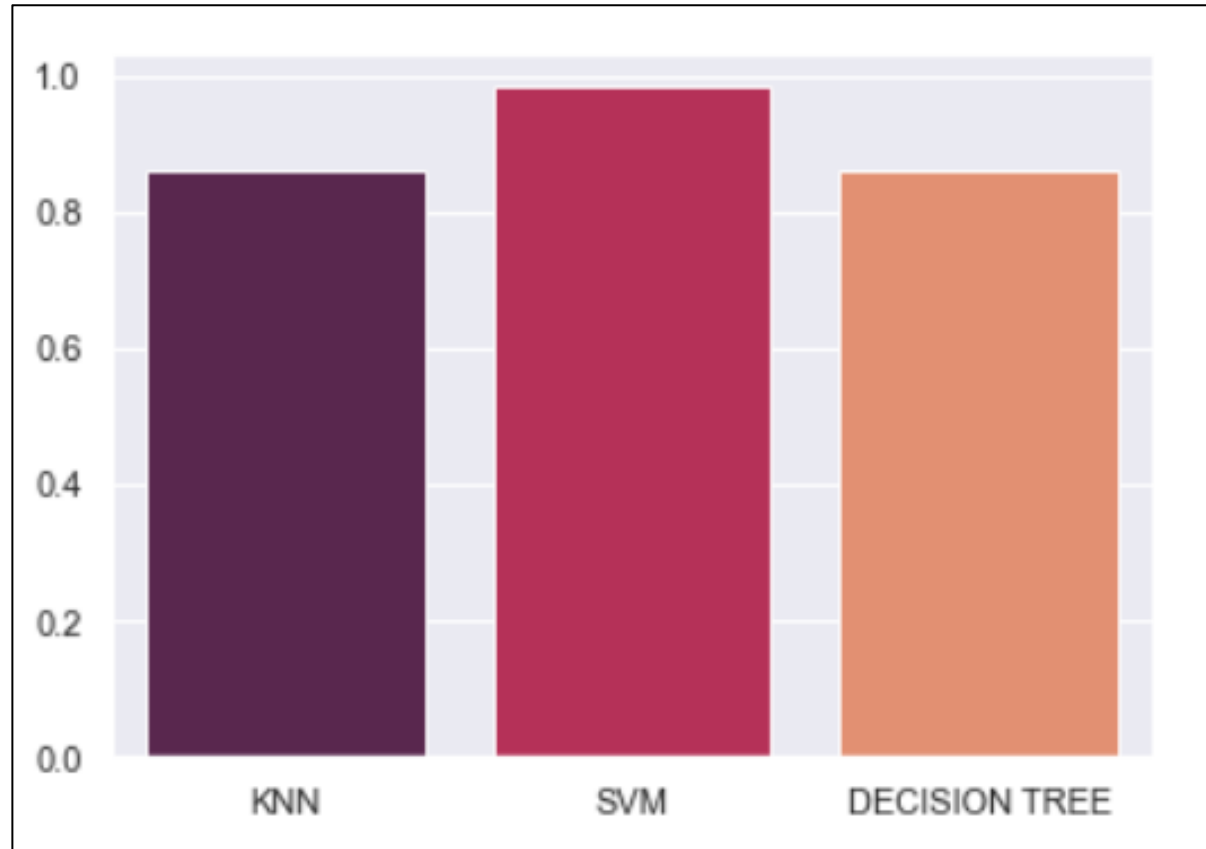
OUTPUT/RESULT

COMPARISION OF THE DIFFERENT MODELS:

ALGORITHM	ACCURACY	PRECISION	RECALL
KNN	86.36%	86.33%	100%
SVM	98.38%	98.25%	99.89%
DECISION TREE	86.09%	86.09%	100%

OUTPUT/RESULT

COMPARISON OF THE DIFFERENT MODELS:



CONCLUSION

We can conclude or infer from the above table that the most accurate model here is SVM. SVM also has the best precision value and both KNN and decision tree have the best recall value. Through this project a comprehensive analysis of various classifiers was implemented on a common dataset. The results were compared based on accuracy, precision, and recall score. Models like SVM are a good example with high accuracy.