



# SMS SPAM CLASSIFICATION USING NLP

# Motivation

In the digital age, the proliferation of spam messages poses significant challenges to individual productivity and security. Leveraging Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques for spam message classification not only enhances our ability to filter out irrelevant and potentially harmful content efficiently but also improves user experience by ensuring that vital communications reach their intended recipients without delay. By applying NLP, we can automate and refine the detection of spam, adapting to evolving tactics used by spammers and protecting users from unwanted intrusions into their digital communications.

# Objectives

- Removing special character and numbers using regular expression
- Converting the entire sms into lower case
- Tokenizing the sms by words
- Removing the stop words
- Lemmatizing the words
- Joining the lemmatized words
- Building a corpus of messages

# Related Work

Proposed a transfer learning approach for SMS spam detection using Naïve Bayes classifier. The researchers utilized data augmentation methods to expand the training dataset and improve the classifier's performance. They also applied stacking, a model ensemble technique, to combine multiple classifiers for enhanced spam detection accuracy. The experiments conducted on a real-world SMS dataset demonstrated the efficacy of the proposed approach in achieving improved performance compared to traditional Naïve Bayes classifiers. The study contributes to the area of SMS spam detection by introducing a transfer learning framework that leverages augmentation and stacking techniques for enhanced classification accuracy.

# Problem Statement

- The increasing volume and sophistication of spam messages circulating through digital communication channels present significant challenges in maintaining the efficiency, privacy, and security of online interactions. This project aims to develop a robust spam detection system using advanced Natural Language Processing techniques and machine learning algorithms, specifically Random Forest classifiers, to accurately identify and filter out spam messages. By leveraging feature extraction and employing an automated classification model, the system will enhance the ability to protect users from unsolicited and potentially harmful content, thereby ensuring the integrity and reliability of digital communications.

# Proposed Solution

---

Collection of Dataset from Kaggle

---

Data Analysis

---

Feature Engineering

---

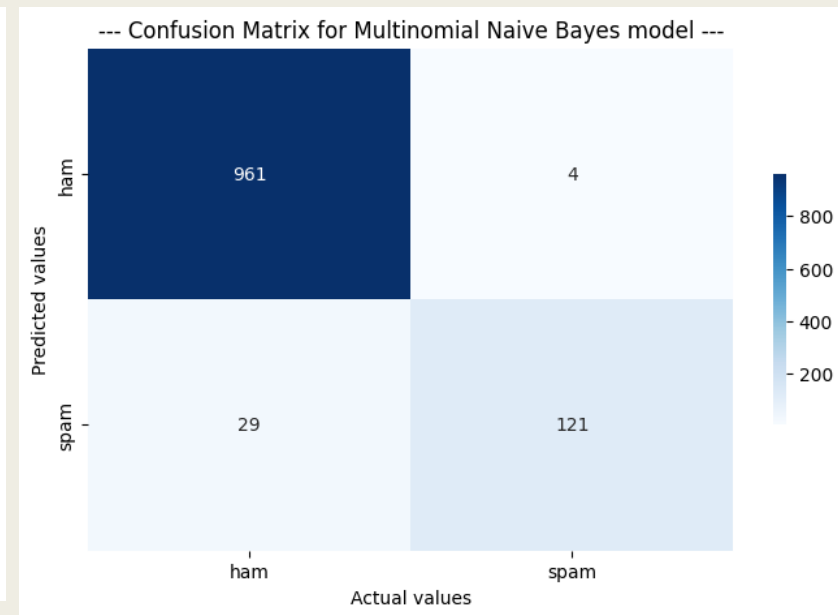
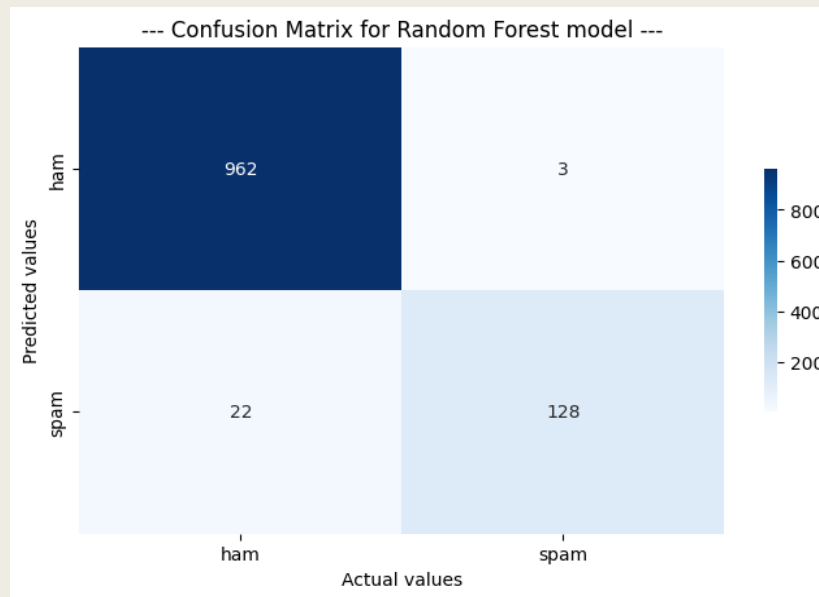
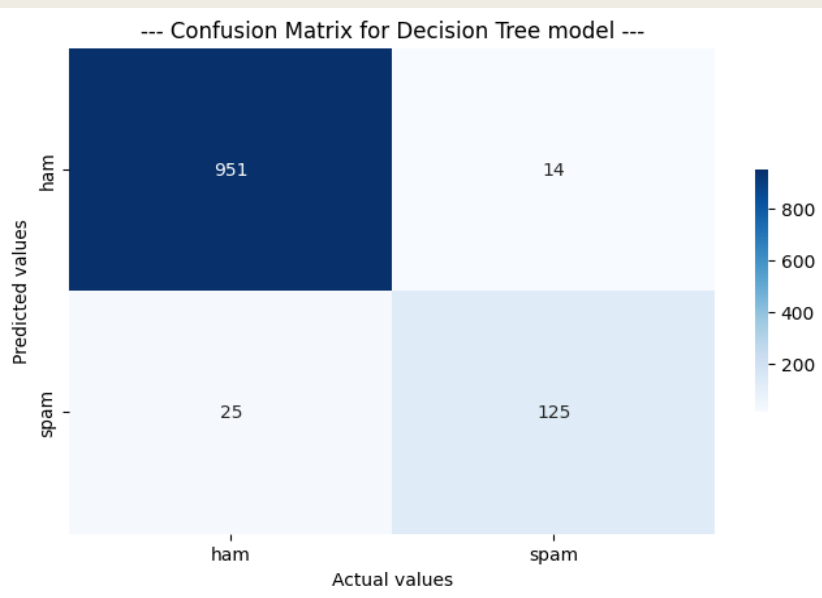
Data Cleaning

---

Model Building & Comparision

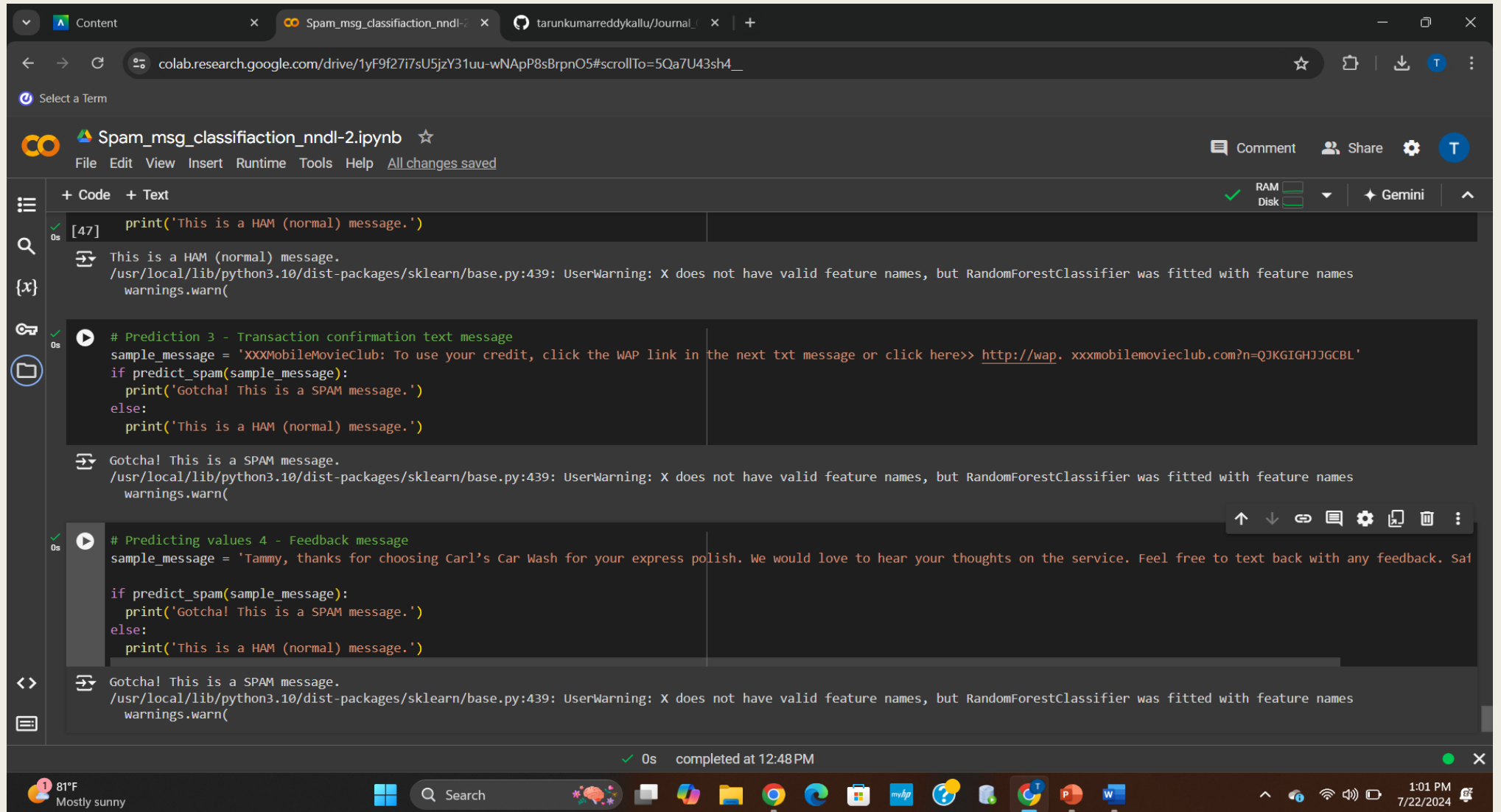
---

Making Predections



PROPOSED SOLUTION

# Results



The screenshot displays a Google Colab notebook interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: `colab.research.google.com/drive/1yF9f27i7sU5jzY31uu-wNAP8sBrpO5#scrollTo=5Qa7U43sh4__`. The notebook title is `Spam_msg_classification_nndl-2.ipynb`. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with icons for code, text, and execution. The left sidebar contains icons for file explorer, search, and other functions. The main area shows the following code cells and their outputs:

```
[47] print('This is a HAM (normal) message.')
This is a HAM (normal) message.
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but RandomForestClassifier was fitted with feature names
warnings.warn(
```

```
# Prediction 3 - Transaction confirmation text message
sample_message = 'XXXMobileMovieClub: To use your credit, click the WAP link in the next txt message or click here>> http://wap. xxxmobilemovieclub.com?n=QJKGIGHJJGCBL'
if predict_spam(sample_message):
    print('Gotcha! This is a SPAM message.')
else:
    print('This is a HAM (normal) message.')
Gotcha! This is a SPAM message.
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but RandomForestClassifier was fitted with feature names
warnings.warn(
```

```
# Predicting values 4 - Feedback message
sample_message = 'Tammy, thanks for choosing Carl's Car Wash for your express polish. We would love to hear your thoughts on the service. Feel free to text back with any feedback. Sai
if predict_spam(sample_message):
    print('Gotcha! This is a SPAM message.')
else:
    print('This is a HAM (normal) message.')
Gotcha! This is a SPAM message.
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but RandomForestClassifier was fitted with feature names
warnings.warn(
```

The bottom status bar indicates the notebook is completed at 12:48 PM. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 7/22/2024 and the time as 1:01 PM.



# References

- T. Jain, P. Garg, N. Chalil, A. Sinha, V. K. Verma and R. Gupta, "SMS Spam Classification Using Machine Learning Techniques," 2022 12th International Conference on Cloud Computing, Data Science & Engineering (Confluence), Noida, India, 2022, pp. 273-279, doi: 10.1109/Confluence52989.2022.9734128. keywords: {Support vector machines;Machine learning algorithms;Costs;Machine learning;Probability;Message service;Natural language processing;Spam detection;SMS spam;machine learning},
- S. V P, V. V, K. R and T. T. T, "Performance Comparison of Machine Learning Algorithms in Short Message Service Spam Classification," 2023 2nd International Conference on Advancements in Electrical, Electronics, Communication, Computing and Automation (ICAECA), Coimbatore, India, 2023, pp. 1-4, doi: 10.1109/ICAECA56562.2023.10199265. keywords: {Support vector machines;Training;Logistic regression;Machine learning algorithms;Forestry;Filtering algorithms;Message services;SMS spam detection;spam filtering;machine learning;random forest;classification},
- A. Kumar and C. Fancy, "Enhancing Security in SMS by Combining NLP Models Using Ensemble Learning for Spam Detection with Image Steganography Integration," 2023 2nd International Conference on Edge Computing and Applications (ICECAA), Namakkal, India, 2023, pp. 583-586, doi: 10.1109/ICECAA58104.2023.10212103. keywords: {Support vector machines;Steganography;Machine learning algorithms;Computational modeling;Receivers;Feature extraction;Natural language processing;Natural Language Processing;Ensemble Learning;Spam Detection;Image Steganography},
- P. Joseph and S. Y. Yerima, "A comparative study of word embedding techniques for SMS spam detection," 2022 14th International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Communication Networks (CICN), Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, 2022, pp. 149-155, doi: 10.1109/CICN56167.2022.10008245. keywords: {Support vector machines;Unsolicited e-mail;Digital communication;Communication networks;Organizational aspects;Random forests;Computational intelligence;Spam detection;machine learning;word embedding;bag-of-words;term frequency-inverse document frequency;n-grams;word2vec;doc2vec},
- K. Debnath and N. Kar, "Email Spam Detection using Deep Learning Approach," 2022 International Conference on Machine Learning, Big Data, Cloud and Parallel Computing (COM-IT-CON), Faridabad, India, 2022, pp. 37-41, doi: 10.1109/COM-IT-CON54601.2022.9850588. keywords: {Deep learning;Support vector machines;Radio frequency;Unsolicited e-mail;Computational modeling;Bit error rate;Data preprocessing;Email Spam detection;Deep Learning;Machine Learning;LSTM;BERT},