```
import pandas as pd
# Load dataset
df = pd.read_csv("/content/spam_encoded.csv") # Update path if needed
# Display basic info
print(df.info())
print(df.head())
→ <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    RangeIndex: 5572 entries, 0 to 5571
    Columns: 770 entries, spam to 767
    dtypes: float64(768), int64(1), object(1)
    memory usage: 32.7+ MB
    None
                                              original_message
       spam
    a
          a
            Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ... -0.142966
    1
                                 Ok lar... Joking wif u oni... -0.244984
          0
          1 Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina... -0.389005
    2
            U dun say so early hor... U c already then say... -0.090251
    3
          0
    4
          0 Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro... 0.056018
    0 -0.225385   0.268059   0.065721 -0.100783 -0.198441   0.390656   0.337182
    1 \ -0.052506 \ \ 0.137510 \ -0.623836 \ -0.311277 \ \ 0.074931 \ \ 0.652979 \ \ 0.200019
    2 -0.030240 0.203487 -0.166000 0.020918 -0.139901
                                                        0.331638
                                                                  0.095457
    3 0.151952 0.069052 -0.610341 -0.220990 0.013123 0.301812
                                                                 0.334780
       0.251125 -0.092620 -0.307521 -0.365733 -0.075228
                                                                  0.388034
                                                        0.414467
                                760
                                          761
                                                    762
    0.069544 -0.396520 0.011688 -0.208539 0.012130 -0.056947 -0.025428
       0.070855 -0.541656 -0.040561 0.047741 -0.063776 -0.138928 0.041252
      3 0.196930 -0.408126 0.062470 0.140425 0.175495 -0.085699 -0.226141
    4 -0.168950 -0.419398 -0.070503 -0.010642 0.323683 0.016842 -0.103515
                                767
            765
                      766
                           0.302198
    0 -0.057884 0.165974
    1 -0.045966 0.087562 0.546937
    2 -0.106075
                 0.096242
                           0.567941
    3 -0.002507 0.255287
                           0.496604
    4 -0.076240 0.479977 0.274191
    [5 rows x 770 columns]
!pip install wordcloud nltk scikit-learn seaborn
     Show hidden output
import re
import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
import re
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
nltk.download('stopwords')
```

ValueError •••

e PI

Please explain the error:

NameError: na

Hypothes



The error
message
NameError:
name 'tfidf'
is not
defined
indicates that
the variable
tfidf is being
used in your

code (specifically, in

the joblib.dump line) before it

has been assigned a

value.

Looking at the

code and the

global variables, we see that you've correctly used

а

TfidfVectorize
but have
named it
'vectorizer' and
not 'tfidf'. You
likely intended
to save this
vectorizer
object for later
use, but
accidentally
referred to it as

Suggeste Changes

'tfidf'



Save the joblib.dump

Save the joblib.dump



```
nltk.download('wordnet')
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
def preprocess_text(text):
   # Check if the input is a string before applying string methods
   if isinstance(text, str):
       text = text.lower() # Convert to lowercase
       text = re.sub(r'\W+', ' ', text) # Remove special characters
       text = ' '.join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in text.split() if word not in stop_words])
   # If not a string (e.g., an integer), potentially handle differently or skip
   # Here, we just return the original value if it's not a string
   return text
# Apply preprocessing, ensuring the 'spam' column is of string type
df['cleaned_text'] = df['spam'].astype(str).apply(preprocess_text)
print(df.head())
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
                  Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
     [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...
                  Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
     [nltk data]
                                              original_message
       spam
          0 Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ... -0.142966
    1
          0
                                Ok lar... Joking wif u oni... -0.244984
    2
          1 Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina... -0.389005
          0 U dun say so early hor... U c already then say... -0.090251
          0 Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro... 0.056018
                                  3
                                            4
    0 -0.225385  0.268059  0.065721 -0.100783 -0.198441  0.390656  0.337182 ...
    1 -0.052506  0.137510 -0.623836 -0.311277  0.074931  0.652979  0.200019
    2 -0.030240 0.203487 -0.166000 0.020918 -0.139901 0.331638 0.095457
    3 0.151952 0.069052 -0.610341 -0.220990 0.013123 0.301812 0.334780
    4 0.251125 -0.092620 -0.307521 -0.365733 -0.075228 0.414467 0.388034 ...
            759
                      760
                                761
                                          762
                                                    763
                                                              764
                                                                        765
    0 -0.396520 0.011688 -0.208539 0.012130 -0.056947 -0.025428 -0.057884
    1 -0.541656 -0.040561 0.047741 -0.063776 -0.138928 0.041252 -0.045966
    2 -0.158719 -0.000505 -0.167245  0.169160 -0.084802 -0.366647 -0.106075
    3 -0.408126  0.062470  0.140425  0.175495 -0.085699 -0.226141 -0.002507
    4 -0.419398 -0.070503 -0.010642 0.323683 0.016842 -0.103515 -0.076240
            766
                      767 cleaned_text
    0 0.165974 0.302198
                                      0
    1 0.087562 0.546937
                                      0
    2 0.096242 0.567941
                                      1
    3 0.255287 0.496604
                                      0
    4 0.479977 0.274191
                                      0
    [5 rows x 771 columns]
import re
import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('wordnet')
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
def preprocess_text(text):
   # Check if the input is a string before applying string methods
   if isinstance(text, str):
       text = text.lower() # Convert to lowercase
       text = re.sub(r'\W+', ' ', text) # Remove special characters
       # Keep words with length greater than 1 to avoid single characters
       text = ' '.join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in text.split() if word not in stop_words and len(word) > 1]
   # If not a string (e.g., an integer), potentially handle differently or skip
```

Use code with caution

Sources
Rate
this
answer

```
# Here, we just return the original value if it's not a string
   return text
# Apply preprocessing, ensuring the 'spam' column is of string type
df['cleaned_text'] = df['spam'].astype(str).apply(preprocess_text)
print(df.head())
# Check if 'cleaned_text' contains any data after preprocessing
if any(df['cleaned_text']):
   wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=400, background_color='white').generate(' '.join(df['cleaned_text']))
   plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
   plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
   plt.axis("off")
   plt.title("Most Common Words in SMS Messages")
   plt.show()
else:
   print("No words found for wordcloud generation. Check your preprocessing or data.")
₹
                                             original_message
    0
          0 Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ... -0.142966
    1
          0
                                 Ok lar... Joking wif u oni... -0.244984
    2
          1 Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina... -0.389005
    3
          0 U dun say so early hor... U c already then say... -0.090251
          0 Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro... 0.056018
    0 -0.225385  0.268059  0.065721 -0.100783 -0.198441  0.390656  0.337182 ...
    1 \ -0.052506 \ \ 0.137510 \ \ -0.623836 \ \ -0.311277 \ \ \ 0.074931 \ \ \ 0.652979 \ \ \ 0.200019 \ \ \dots
    2 -0.030240 0.203487 -0.166000 0.020918 -0.139901 0.331638 0.095457
    3 0.151952 0.069052 -0.610341 -0.220990 0.013123 0.301812 0.334780
    4 0.251125 -0.092620 -0.307521 -0.365733 -0.075228 0.414467 0.388034
                                761
                                          762
                                                   763
    1 -0.541656 -0.040561 0.047741 -0.063776 -0.138928 0.041252 -0.045966
    2 -0.158719 -0.000505 -0.167245  0.169160 -0.084802 -0.366647 -0.106075
    3 -0.408126  0.062470  0.140425  0.175495 -0.085699 -0.226141 -0.002507
    4 -0.419398 -0.070503 -0.010642 0.323683 0.016842 -0.103515 -0.076240
                      767 cleaned_text
            766
    0 0.165974 0.302198
    1 0.087562 0.546937
      0.096242 0.567941
    3 0.255287 0.496604
    4 0.479977 0.274191
    [5 rows x 771 columns]
    No words found for wordcloud generation. Check your preprocessing or data.
    [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
     [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data] Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
print(df['cleaned_text'].head(10)) # See first 10 rows
print(df['cleaned_text'].isnull().sum()) # Count missing values
print(df['cleaned_text'].apply(lambda x: len(str(x).strip())).describe()) # Check text length
→ 0
         0
         0
    2
         1
    3
         a
    4
         0
    6
         0
    7
         0
    8
    9
         1
    Name: cleaned_text, dtype: object
             5572.0
    count
    mean
                1.0
    std
                0.0
    min
                1.0
    25%
                1.0
    50%
                1.0
    75%
                1.0
                1.0
    max
    Name: cleaned_text, dtype: float64
```

```
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('wordnet')
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
def preprocess_text(text):
    if isinstance(text, str): # Ensure text is a string
       text = text.lower() # Convert to lowercase
       text = re.sub(r'\W+', ' ', text) # Remove special characters
       words = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in text.split() if word not in stop_words]
       return ' '.join(words) # Join words back into a string
    return '' # Return empty string for non-text values
df['cleaned_text'] = df['original_message'].apply(preprocess_text) # Use correct column name
print(df[['original_message', 'cleaned_text']].head()) # Check output
→ [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
     [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
                                        original_message
     0 Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only \dots
                           Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...
     2
       Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
     3
       U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...
     4 Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro...
                                            cleaned text
     0
       go jurong point crazy available bugis n great ...
                                 ok lar joking wif u oni
       free entry 2 wkly comp win fa cup final tkts 2...
     3
                     u dun say early hor u c already say
     4
                     nah think go usf life around though
wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=400, background_color='white').generate(' '.join(df['cleaned_text']))
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.title("Most Common Words in SMS Messages")
plt.show()
₹
                                   Most Common Words in SMS Messages
                                                                         great a prize lol thk
                                                    g000
                                                                   11100ع
                                                              ത
      wat
                                                       new
      money
                                                    message
                                           ത
                                                                     oh
                                                                  Dleave
                                         ater
                                        babe
         home
                                                       B
                                                                                                      S
                                                                                                      B
import seaborn as sns
# Plot spam vs. non-spam message count
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.countplot(x=df['spam'])
plt.title("Spam vs. Non-Spam Message Distribution")
plt.xlabel("Message Type (0 = Non-Spam, 1 = Spam)")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()
```

```
# Print class counts
print(df['spam'].value_counts())
₹
                      Spam vs. Non-Spam Message Distribution
         5000
         4000
         3000
      Count
         2000
         1000
            0
                             0
                          Message Type (0 = Non-Spam, 1 = Spam)
     spam
          4825
     0
     1
           747
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
# Function to generate n-grams
def get_top_ngrams(corpus, ngram_range=(1,1), n=20):
    vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=ngram_range, stop_words='english')
    X = vectorizer.fit_transform(corpus)
    word_counts = X.toarray().sum(axis=0)
    words_freq = sorted(list(zip(vectorizer.get_feature_names_out(), word_counts)), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
    return words freq[:n]
# Get top unigrams
print("Top Unigrams:", get_top_ngrams(df['cleaned_text'], (1,1)))
# Get top bigrams
print("Top Bigrams:", get_top_ngrams(df['cleaned_text'], (2,2)))
# Get top trigrams
print("Top Trigrams:", get_top_ngrams(df['cleaned_text'], (3,3)))
    Top Unigrams: [('ur', 385), ('gt', 318), ('lt', 316), ('ok', 292), ('free', 284), ('day', 273), ('know', 271), ('come
     Top Bigrams: [('lt gt', 276), ('let know', 42), ('sorry later', 38), ('good morning', 33), ('new year', 32), ('custom
     Top Trigrams: [('lt decimal gt', 23), ('happy new year', 19), ('lt gt min', 19), ('gt lt gt', 15), ('lt gt lt', 15),
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
X_bow = vectorizer.fit_transform(df['cleaned_text'])
print("BoW Shape:", X_bow.shape)
→ BoW Shape: (5572, 8016)
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
# Create a TfidfVectorizer object
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
# Fit the vectorizer to the 'cleaned_text' column and transform it
X_tfidf = vectorizer.fit_transform(df['cleaned_text'])
# Now you can use X_tfidf in train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_tfidf, df['spam'], test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
print("Train Set Shape:", X_train.shape)
print("Test Set Shape:", X_test.shape)
→ Train Set Shape: (4457, 8016)
     Test Set Shape: (1115, 8016)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predictions
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
# Model Evaluation
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
Accuracy: 0.9426008968609866
                   {\tt precision}
                                recall f1-score
                                                    support
                0
                        0.94
                                  0.99
                                             0.97
                                                        965
                1
                        0.95
                                  0.61
                                            0.74
                                                        150
                                             0.94
                                                       1115
         accuracy
                        0.95
                                  0.80
                                             0.85
                                                       1115
        macro avg
     weighted avg
                        0.94
                                  0.94
                                             0.94
                                                       1115
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
nb_model = MultinomialNB()
nb_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_nb = nb_model.predict(X_test)
print("Naïve Bayes Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_nb))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_nb))
→ Naïve Bayes Accuracy: 0.9659192825112107
                   precision
                                recall f1-score
                                                    support
                0
                        0.96
                                  1.00
                                             0.98
                                                        965
                        1.00
                                             0.85
                                                        150
                1
                                  0.75
         accuracy
                                             0.97
                                                       1115
        macro avg
                        0.98
                                  0.87
                                             0.92
                                                       1115
                        0.97
                                                       1115
     weighted avg
                                  0.97
                                             0.96
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_rf = rf_model.predict(X_test)
print("Random Forest Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_rf))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_rf))
Random Forest Accuracy: 0.979372197309417
                   precision
                                recall f1-score
                                                   support
                0
                        0.98
                                  1.00
                                             0.99
                                                        965
                        0.99
                                             0.92
                                                        150
         accuracy
                                             0.98
                                                       1115
                        0.98
                                  0.93
                                             0.95
                                                       1115
        macro avg
     weighted avg
                        0.98
                                  0.98
                                            0.98
                                                       1115
from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
param_grid = {
```

```
'C': [0.1, 1, 10],
    'penalty': ['11', '12']
grid_search = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(solver='liblinear'), param_grid, cv=5)
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
print("Best Parameters:", grid_search.best_params_)
print("Best Score:", grid_search.best_score_)
🚁 /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/svm/_base.py:1249: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear failed to converge,
       warnings.warn(
     Best Parameters: {'C': 10, 'penalty': 'l1'}
     Best Score: 0.9766639992350008
     /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/svm/_base.py:1249: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear failed to converge,
       warnings.warn(
import joblib
# Save the trained model
joblib.dump(grid_search.best_estimator_, "spam_classifier.pkl")
# Save the vectorizer (TF-IDF) - Changed 'tfidf' to 'vectorizer'
joblib.dump(vectorizer, "tfidf_vectorizer.pkl")
['tfidf_vectorizer.pkl']
# Load the model
model = joblib.load("spam classifier.pkl")
vectorizer = joblib.load("tfidf_vectorizer.pkl")
# Example test message
new_message = ["Congratulations! You won a free lottery ticket."]
new_message_transformed = vectorizer.transform(new_message)
# Predict spam or ham
prediction = model.predict(new_message_transformed)
print("Prediction:", "Spam" if prediction[0] == 1 else "Ham")
→ Prediction: Ham
pip install flask
     Requirement already satisfied: flask in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (3.1.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: Werkzeug>=3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from flask) (3.1.3)
     Requirement already satisfied: Jinja2>=3.1.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from flask) (3.1.5)
     Requirement already satisfied: itsdangerous>=2.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from flask) (2.2.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: click>=8.1.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from flask) (8.1.8)
     Requirement already satisfied: blinker>=1.9 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from flask) (1.9.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from Jinja2>=3.1.2->flask)
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
import joblib
app = Flask(__name__)
# Load model & vectorizer
model = joblib.load("spam_classifier.pkl")
vectorizer = joblib.load("tfidf_vectorizer.pkl")
@app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
def predict():
    try:
        # Get message from the request data
        data = request.json
        # Check if the message key is in the input data
        if 'message' not in data:
            return jsonify({"error": "Message not provided"}), 400
```

```
message = data['message']
        # Transform the message using the TF-IDF vectorizer
        transformed_message = vectorizer.transform([message])
       # Make prediction using the trained model
       prediction = model.predict(transformed_message)
        # Return the prediction result as a JSON response
        return jsonify({"prediction": "Spam" if prediction[0] == 1 else "Ham"})
   except Exception as e:
        # Handle unexpected errors and return a 500 error with the error message
        return jsonify({"error": str(e)}), 500
if __name__ == '__main__':
   app.run(debug=True)
     * Serving Flask app '__main__'
      * Debug mode: on
     INFO:werkzeug:WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI
      * Running on <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5000">http://127.0.0.1:5000</a>
     INFO:werkzeug:Press CTRL+C to quit
     INFO:werkzeug: * Restarting with stat
{
    "message": "Congratulations! You've won a free iPhone!"
    {'message': "Congratulations! You've won a free iPhone!"}
!python app.py
python3: can't open file '/content/app.py': [Errno 2] No such file or directory
```



0 / 2000

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