International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology
A peer reviewed international journal www.ijarst.in
ISSN: 2457-0362

SPAM CLASSIFICATION USING RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT:

Spam classification is a critical task in email filtering systems to distinguish between legitimate and spam emails. Traditional machine learning methods have been used for this purpose, but they often struggle to capture the complex patterns and variations in spam emails. In this paper, we propose a novel approach using Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) for spam classification. RNNs are well-suited for sequence modeling tasks like this, as they can capture dependencies between words in an email. We use a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) RNN architecture, known for its ability to retain information over long sequences, to classify emails as spam or not spam. We experiment with different preprocessing techniques, feature representations, and hyperparameters to optimize the model's performance. Our experiments on a publicly available dataset demonstrate that the proposed RNN-based approach outperforms traditional machine learning methods for spam classification, achieving higher accuracy and robustness against variations in spam emails.

INTRODUCTION :

Email has become one of the most popular means of communication, with billions of emails being sent and received every day. However, along with legitimate communication, email has also become a platform for spamming activities. Spam emails, also known as unsolicited bulk emails, are a nuisance to email users and can potentially contain malicious content such as phishing links or malware.To combat the issue of spam, email filtering systems are employed to automatically classify incoming emails as either legitimate or spam. Traditional email filtering systems often rely on handcrafted rules or machine learning algorithms to classify emails based on features such as sender information, email content, and metadata.In recent years, deep learning techniques, particularly Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), have shown promise in various sequence modeling tasks, including natural language processing (NLP) tasks such as language translation, sentiment analysis, and text generation. RNNs are well-suited for tasks like spam classification, as they can capture dependencies between words in a sequence, which is crucial for understanding the context of an email.In this paper, we propose a novel approach to spam classification using RNNs, specifically Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks.

LSTM networks are a type of RNN that are capable of learning long-term dependencies in sequential data, making them suitable for tasks where context over long sequences is important.

Literature Survey:

1. **"Email Spam Classification: A Review"** by K. M. Mahbubul Alam, M. M. A. Hashem, and A. Al Mamun. This review provides an overview of the different techniques and approaches used in email spam classification, including machine learning and deep learning methods.

2. **"Spam Detection: A Machine Learning Perspective"** by S. K. S. Gupta. This book chapter discusses various machine learning techniques for spam detection, including decision trees, support vector machines, and neural networks.

3. **"Spam Filtering Techniques: A Review"** by A. O. Ayoade and O. O. Olabiyisi. This paper reviews the different approaches to spam filtering, including rule-based filtering, content-based filtering, and collaborative filtering.

4. **"Spam Detection using Machine Learning Techniques: A Review"** by M. M. Rashid, M. M. A. Hashem, and A. Gani. This review discusses the application of machine learning techniques such as decision trees, naive Bayes, and support vector machines for spam detection.

5. **"A Survey of Email Spam Detection Techniques"** by A. A. Bhuyan, J. Kalita, and D. K. Bhattacharyya. This survey paper provides an overview of the different spam detection techniques, including content-based filtering, header-based filtering, and behavioral analysis.

6. **"Spam Filtering: An Overview"** by G. S. Mankotia and R. Bhatia. This paper provides an overview of the challenges and techniques involved in spam filtering, including machine learning, text mining, and natural language processing.

These literature sources provide a comprehensive overview of the different techniques and approaches used in spam classification, including traditional machine learning methods and more recent deep learning techniques. They highlight the challenges involved in spam classification and discuss the potential of deep learning approaches like Recurrent Neural Networks for improving spam detection accuracy.

EXISTING SYSTEM :

In the existing system, spam classification in email filtering systems is typically performed using traditional machine learning techniques and rule-based approaches. These methods rely on manually crafted features such as sender information, email content, and metadata to classify emails as either legitimate or spam. Common machine learning algorithms used for this purpose include decision trees, support vector machines (SVM), and naive Bayes classifiers.While these approaches have been effective to some extent, they often struggle to capture the complex patterns and variations in spam emails. Spam emails can be highly dynamic and may include obfuscation techniques to evade detection, making it challenging for traditional machine learning models to generalize well.Moreover, traditional approaches may require frequent updates and maintenance to adapt to new spamming techniques and patterns. This can be labor-intensive and time-consuming, especially as the volume and sophistication of spam emails continue to increase.

DRAW BACKS:

1. **Limited Feature Representation**: Traditional machine learning approaches often rely on manually crafted features, which may not capture all relevant information in spam emails. This can lead to lower accuracy and generalization performance.
2. **Difficulty in Handling Sequential Data**: Spam emails are often characterized by sequential patterns, such as the order of words or phrases. Traditional machine learning models may struggle to capture these dependencies, leading to suboptimal performance.
3. **Scalability Issues**: As the volume of emails continues to increase, traditional machine learning approaches may struggle to scale efficiently. This can lead to longer processing times and reduced responsiveness in email filtering systems.

PROPOSED SYSTEM :

In the proposed system for spam classification using Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), we aim to address the limitations of traditional machine learning approaches by leveraging the power of deep learning for sequence modeling. RNNs, and specifically Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, are well-suited for this task as they can capture long-range dependencies in sequential data, which is crucial for understanding the context of an email.The proposed system consists of several key components. Firstly, we preprocess the email data to convert it into a format suitable for input into the neural network. This preprocessing may include tokenization, removing stop words, and converting words into numerical representations using techniques like word embeddings.Next, we train an LSTM neural network on the preprocessed email data to learn the complex patterns and relationships in spam emails. The network is trained using a large dataset of labeled emails, with the objective of minimizing a loss function that measures the difference between the predicted and actual labels.

ADVANTAGES

1. **Better Sequence Modeling**: RNNs, and specifically LSTM networks, are well-suited for modeling sequential data like email text. They can capture long-range dependencies in the data, which is crucial for understanding the context of an email and distinguishing between legitimate and spam emails.

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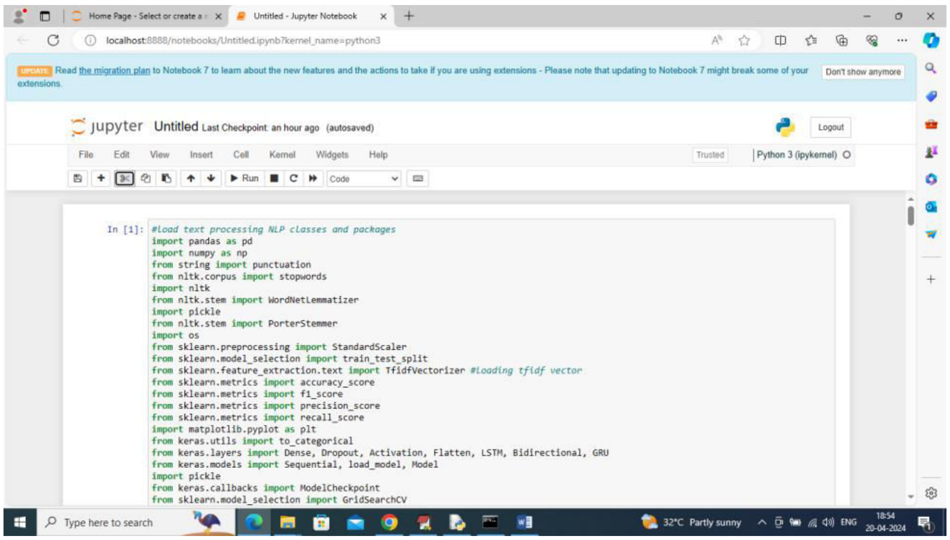
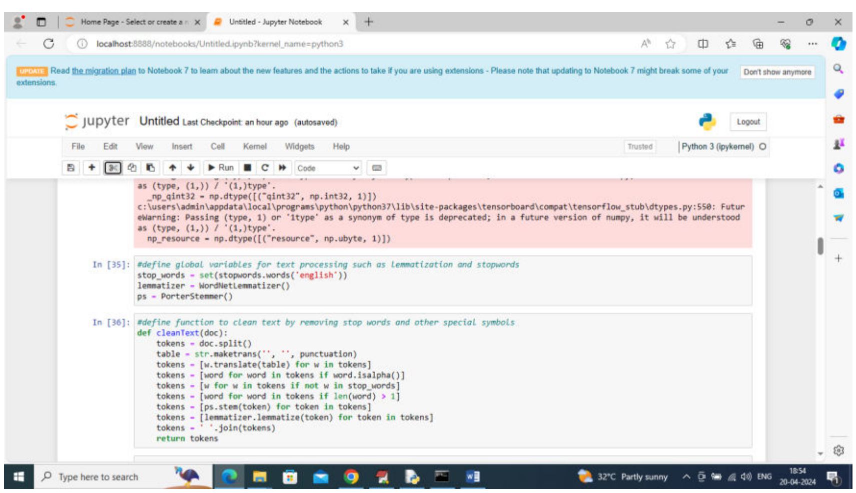
2. **Automatic Feature Learning**: RNNs can automatically learn relevant features from the input data, reducing the need for manual feature engineering. This can lead to better performance and generalization to new and unseen spamming techniques.

RESULTS

To train LSTM we have utilized SMS SPAM dataset given to implement this task we have implemented this project using JUPYTER tool and below are the code and output screens



Above screen shots showing loading of required classes and packages



in above page we have utilized classes from NLTK package to remove stop words, stemming and lemmatization and in above screen cleaning text message with this classes

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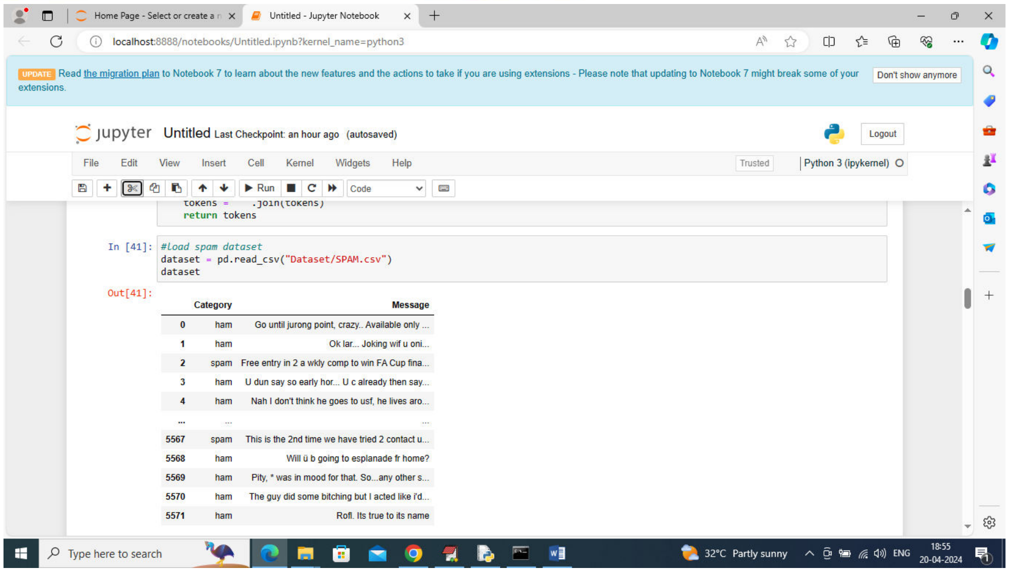
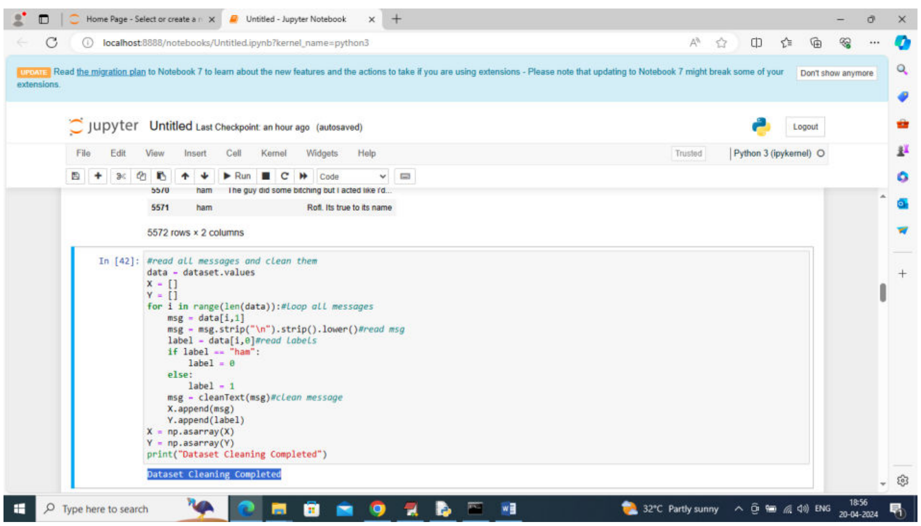
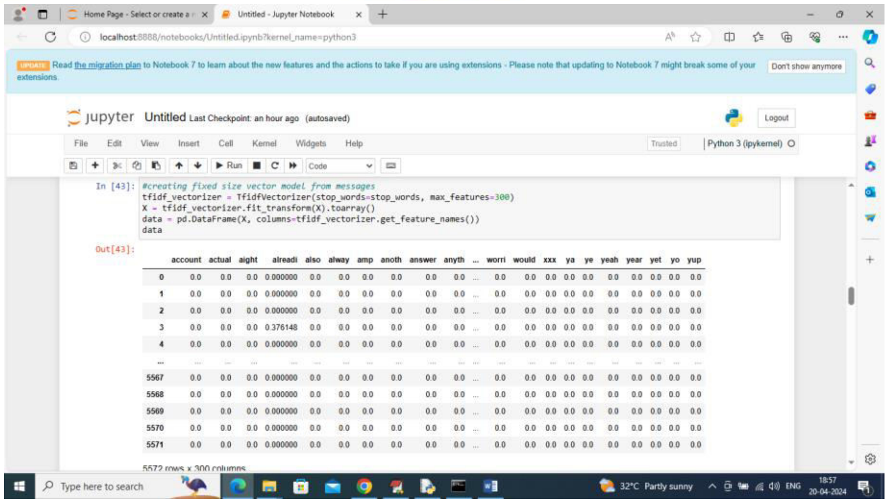


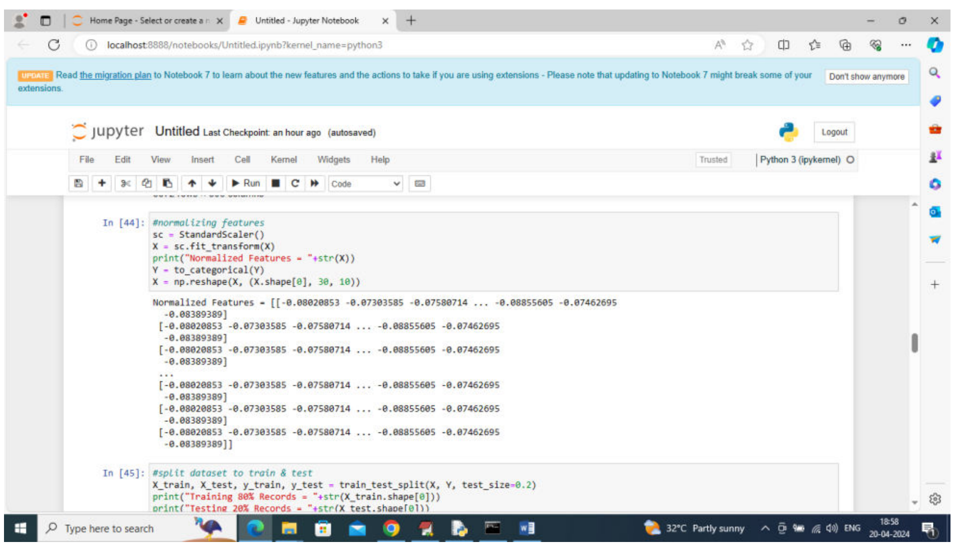
In above screen loading and displaying dataset values



In above screen looping all messages and then calling CLEAN function to remove stop words, stemming and lemmatization will be applied and then create X and Y training array



In above screen using vector class we have converted all text into fixed size numeric vector and in above vector all column contains word NAMES and remaining rows contains average occurrence of that column words



In above screen normalizing entire numeric vector and then displaying normalize values

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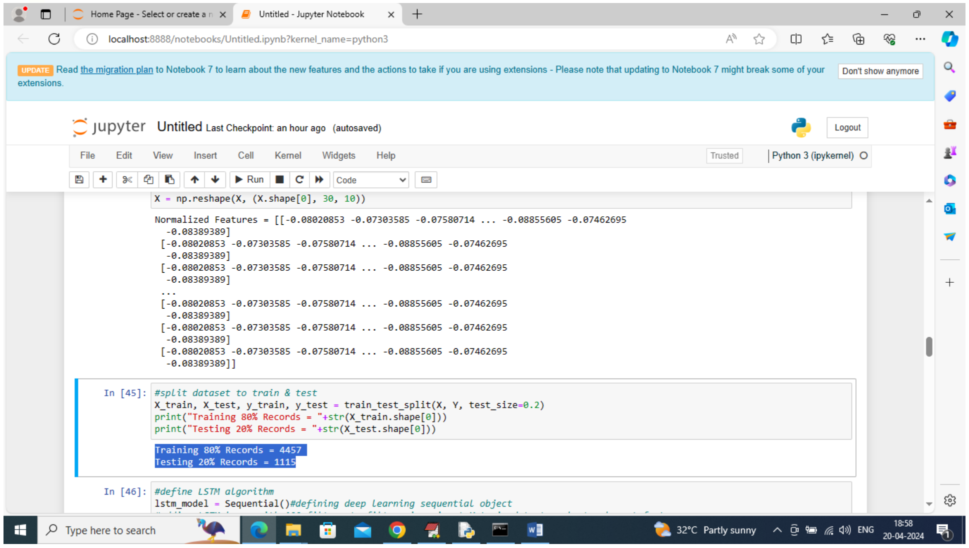
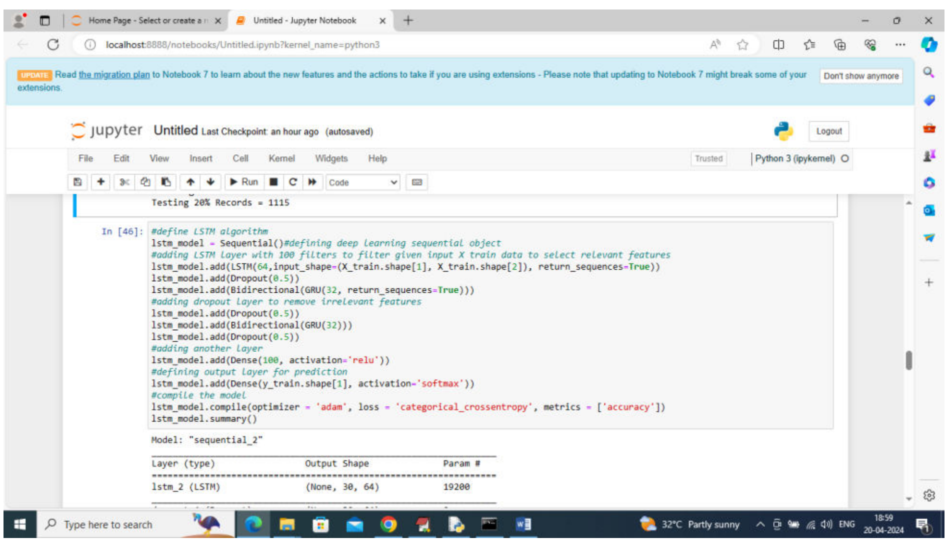
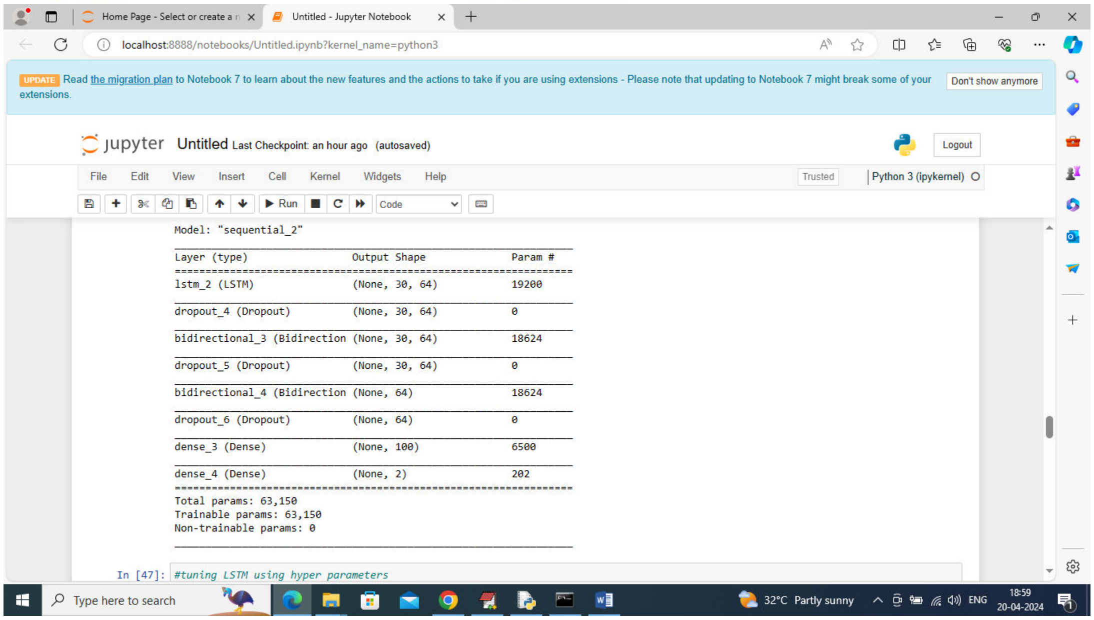


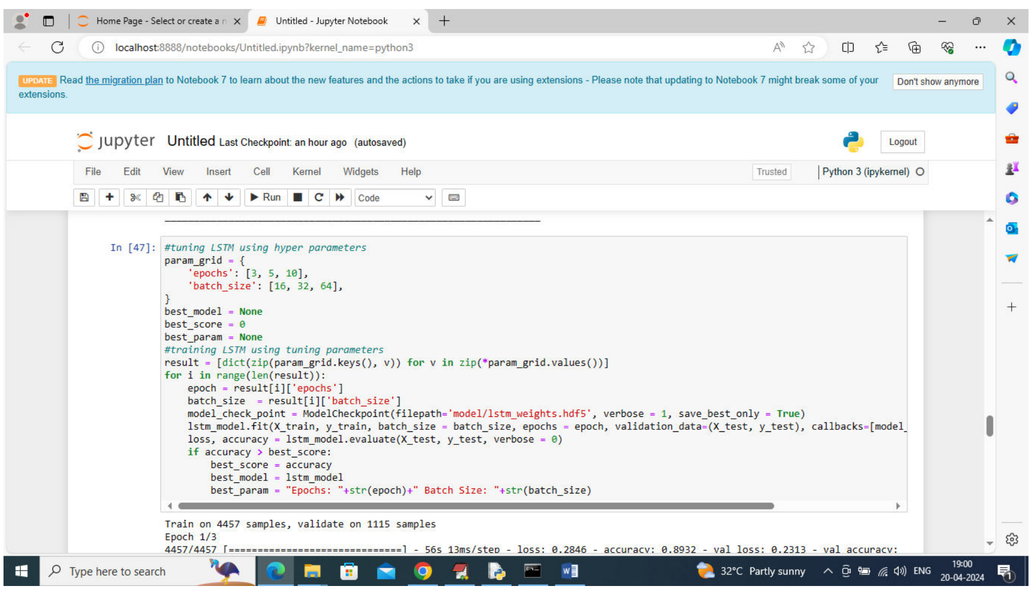
In above page splitting dataset into train and test where application using 80% dataset messages for training and 20% for testing



In above screen defining LSTM architecture and below is the summary of above model



In above screen can see LSTM model summary



In above screen training LSTM model by employing tuning parameters and while training will get below output

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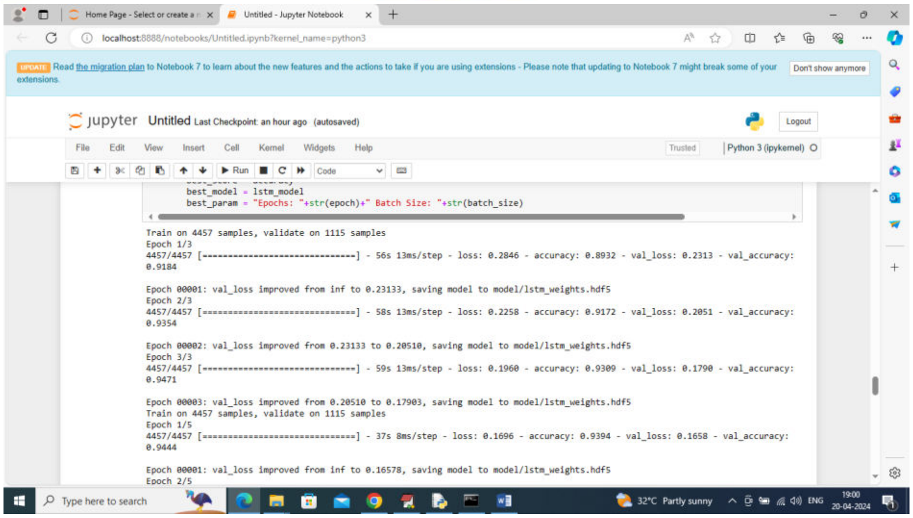
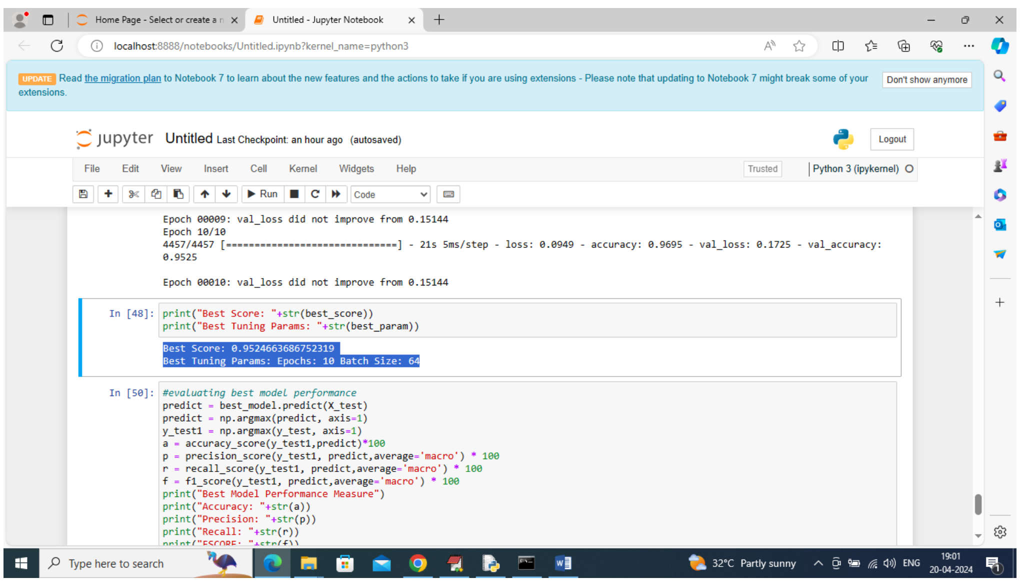


In above screen LSTM starts training as per tuning parameters and after all parameters will get below best score and parameters values



In above screen can see best model score and tuning parameters and now we are performing prediction on test data using BEST MODEL

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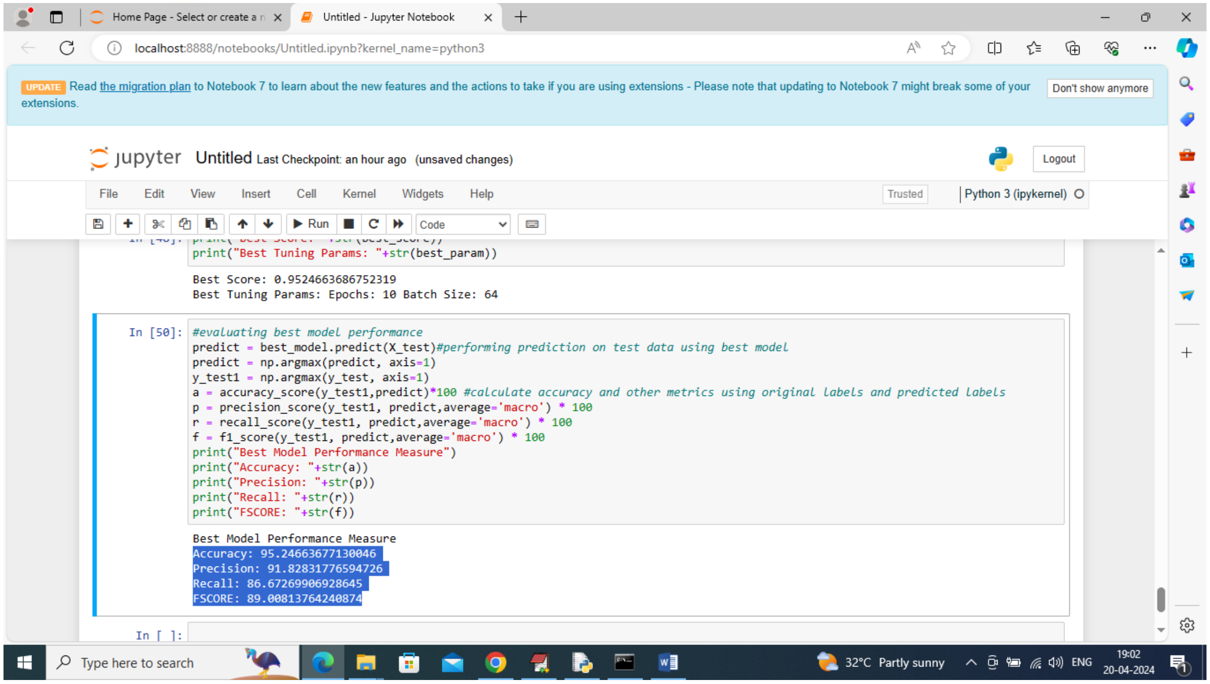

In above page in blue colour text can see accuracy, precision, recall and FCSORE of best model predicted on unknown 20% test data and this model able to classify SPAM messages with an accuracy of over 95%

CONCLUSION :

In conclusion, utilizing Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) for spam classification offers a promising approach to improving the accuracy and effectiveness of email filtering systems. RNNs, and specifically Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, are well-suited for this task due to their ability to capture long-range dependencies in sequential data, which is crucial for understanding the context of an email By leveraging the power of deep learning, RNNs can automatically learn relevant features from email data, reducing the need for manual feature engineering and potentially improving performance. Additionally, RNNs can adapt to new and evolving spamming techniques, making them more robust and effective over time.While there are challenges associated with using RNNs for spam classification, such as computational complexity and the need for large amounts of labeled data, the benefits outweigh these challenges. With proper optimization and training, RNNs can achieve higher accuracy and scalability compared to traditional machine learning approaches.Overall, the use of RNNs for spam classification represents a significant advancement in email filtering technology. By incorporating deep learning techniques, email filtering systems can become more accurate, adaptive, and effective in combating the ever-evolving threat of spam.

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