

Email Spam Detection Using Machine Learning Algorithms

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ABSTRACT :

Email Spam has become a major problem nowadays, with Rapid growth of internet users, Email spams is also increasing. People are using them for illegal and unethical conducts, phishing and fraud. Sending malicious link through spam emails which can harm our system and can also seek in into your system. Creating a fake profile and email account is much easy for the spammers, they pretend like a genuine person in their spam emails, these spammers target those peoples who are not aware about these frauds. So, it is needed to Identify those spam mails which are fraud, this project will identify those spam by using techniques of machine learning, this paper will discuss the machine learning algorithms and apply all these algorithm on our data sets and best algorithm is selected for the email spam detection having best precision and accuracy .

Index Terms: Email Spam, Machine Learning, Phishing, Fraud Detection, Precision, Accuracy, Spam Detection Algorithms.

1.INTRODUCTION

Email or electronic mail spam refers to the “using of email to send unsolicited emails or advertising emails to a group of recipients. Unsolicited emails mean the recipient has

not granted permission for receiving those emails. “The popularity of using spam emails is increasing since last decade. Spam has become a big misfortune on the internet. Spam is a waste of storage, time and message speed. Automatic email filtering may be the most effective method of detecting spam but nowadays spammers can easily bypass all these spam filtering applications easily. Several years ago, most of the spam can be blocked manually coming from certain email addresses. Machine learning approach will be used for spam detection. Major approaches adopted closer to junk mail filtering encompass “text analysis, white and blacklists of domain names, and community-primarily based techniques”. Text assessment of contents of mails is an extensively used method to the spams. Many answers deployable on server and purchaser aspects are available. Naive Bayes is one of the utmost well-known algorithms applied in these procedures. However, rejecting sends essentially dependent on content examination can be a difficult issue in the event of bogus positives. Regularly clients and organizations would not need any legitimate messages to be lost. The boycott approach has been probably the soonest technique pursued for the separating of spams. The technique is to acknowledge all the sends other than those from the area/electronic mail ids. Expressly boycotted. With more up

to date areas coming into the classification of spamming space names this technique keeps an eye on no longer work so well. The white list approach is the approach of accepting the mails from the domain names/addresses openly whitelisted and place others in a much less importance queue, that is delivered most effectively after the sender responds to an affirmation request sent through the “junk mail filtering system”.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

A Comprehensive Survey for Intelligent Spam Email Detection.

AUTHOR: Karim, A., Azam, S., Shanmugam, B., Krishnan, K., & Alazab, M.

ABSTRACT: The tremendously growing problem of phishing e-mail, also known as spam including spear phishing or spam borne malware, has demanded a need for reliable intelligent anti-spam e-mail filters. This survey paper describes a focused literature survey of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) methods for intelligent spam email detection, which we believe can help in developing appropriate countermeasures. In this paper, we considered 4 parts in the email's structure that can be used for intelligent analysis: (A) Headers Provide Routing Information, contain mail transfer agents (MTA) that provide information like email and IP address of each sender and recipient of where the email originated and what stopovers, and final destination. (B) The

SMTP Envelope, containing mail exchangers' identification, originating source and destination domains\users. (C) First part of SMTP Data, containing information like from, to, date, subject - appearing in most email clients (D) Second part of SMTP Data, containing email body including text content, and attachment. Based on the number the relevance of an emerging intelligent method, papers representing each method were identified, read, and summarized. Insightful findings, challenges and research problems are disclosed in this paper. This comprehensive survey paves the way for future research endeavors addressing theoretical and empirical aspects related to intelligent spam email detection.

3.EXISTING SYSTEM

okenization is the process of splitting a stream of manuscript into phrase, symbols, words, or any expressive elements named as tokens.” The rundown of token further utilized for contribution for additional handling, for example, content mining and parsing. Tokenization is valuable in both semantics (where it is as content division), and as lexical examination in software engineering and building. It is occasionally hard to define what is intended by the term “word”. As tokenization happens at the word level. Frequently a token trusts on modest heuristics, for instance: Tokens are parted by whitespaces characters, like “line break” or “space”, or by “punctuation characters”. Every single neighboring string of alphabetic characters are a piece of one token; similarly, with numbers. White

spaces and punctuations might or might not involve in the resulting lists of tokens

DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM :

- 1) Less accuracy
- 2)low Efficiency

4.PROPOSED SYSTEM

When the data is considered, always a very large data sets with large no. of rows and columns will be noted. But it is not always the case the data could be in many forms such as Images, Audio and Video files Structured tables etc. Machine doesn't understand images or video, text data as it is, Machine only understand 1s and 0s. Steps in Data Preprocessing: Data cleaning: In this step the work like filling of "missing values", "smoothing of noisy data", "identifying or removing outliers ", and "resolving of inconsistencies is done." Data Integration: In this step addition of several databases, information files or information set is performed. Data transformation: Aggregation and normalization is performed to scale to a specific value Data reduction: This section obtains a summary of the dataset which is very.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM :

- 1) High accuracy
- 2)High efficiency

5.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

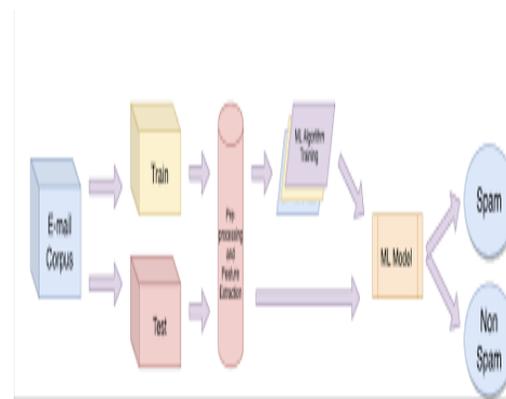


Figure.1 System Architecture

6.IMPLEMENTATION

To implement this project we have designed following Modules

- 1) Admin Login: using this module admin can login to application by using username and password as 'admin' and 'admin'
- 2) Upload Dataset: after login admin can click on 'Upload Dataset' link to upload dataset to application
- 3) Train Dataset Using Random Forest: now admin can click on this link to train random forest algorithm and this model will be applied on TEST data to calculate random forest prediction accuracy.
- 4) Spam Detection: admin can click on this link and then enter some message and then press submit button and then Random Forest will predict that message as HAM or SPAM

Dataset Details:

In this project we are using Random Forest machine learning algorithm to predict EMAIL messages as SPAM or HAM. To

train random forest we have used KAGGLE EMAIL SPAM dataset and below screen showing some messages from dataset

In above screen click on 'Admin Login' link to get below login screen

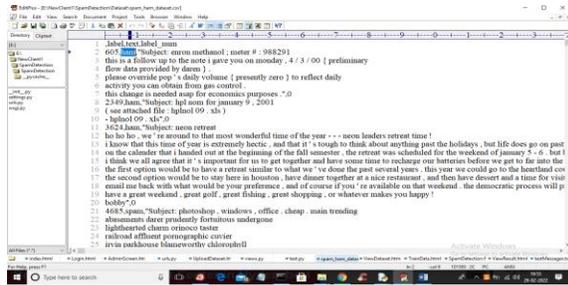


Figure.2 Dataset

Figure.3 Admin Login

In above screen first row represents dataset column names and remaining rows contains EMAIL message and class label as HAM or SPAM and by using above dataset we will train Random Forest algorithm. After training we can input any message then random forest will predict as SPAM or HAM.

In above screen admin is login and then press button to get below screen

7.RESULTS



To run project double click on 'run.bat' file and then open browser and enter URL as 'http://127.0.0.1:8000/index.html' and press enter key to get below screen

Figure.4 Admin Home Page

In above screen click on 'Upload Dataset' link to get below screen

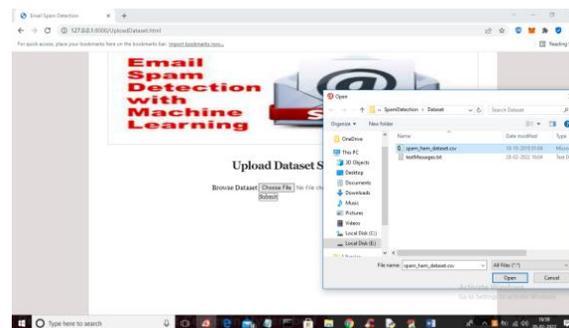


Figure.5 Upload Dataset

Figure.2 Home Screen

In above screen selecting and uploading 'spam_ham_dataset.csv' file and this dataset you can see inside 'Dataset' folder and then click on 'Open' button to load dataset and to get below screen

on 'Spam Detection' link to get below screen

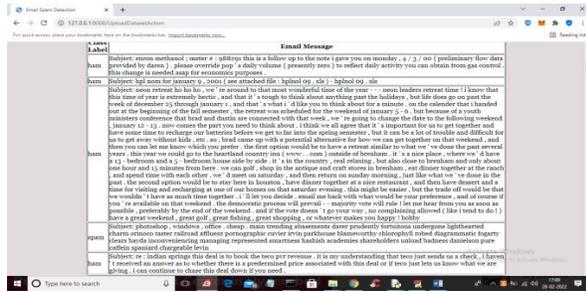


Figure.6 Dataset Details

In above screen dataset loaded and we can see class label and email messages and now click on 'Train Dataset Using Random Forest' link to train random forest and get below output

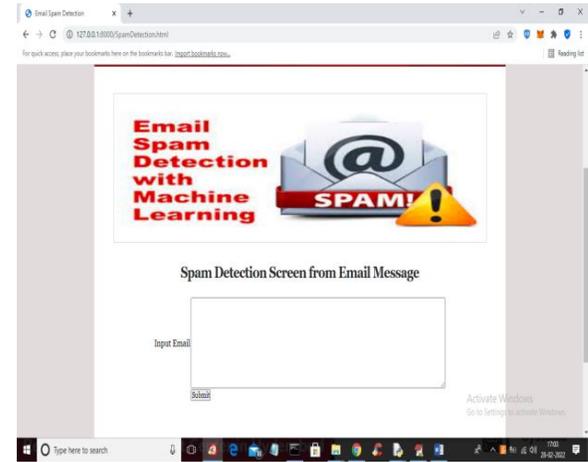


Figure.8 Spam Detection screen

In above screen you can input some message and if you don't know what to enter then you can copy some text from 'testMessages.txt' from 'Dataset' folder and paste in above screen

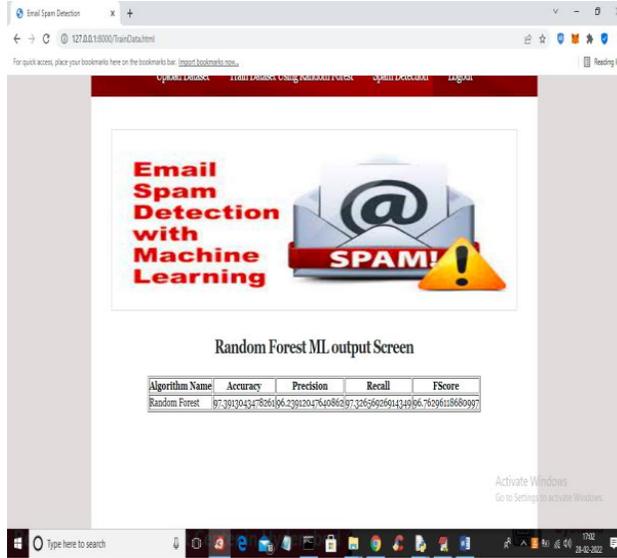


Figure.7 Random Forest Screen

In above screen Random Forest trained and we got its prediction accuracy as 97% and we can see precision, recall and FSCORE. Now random forest is trained and now click

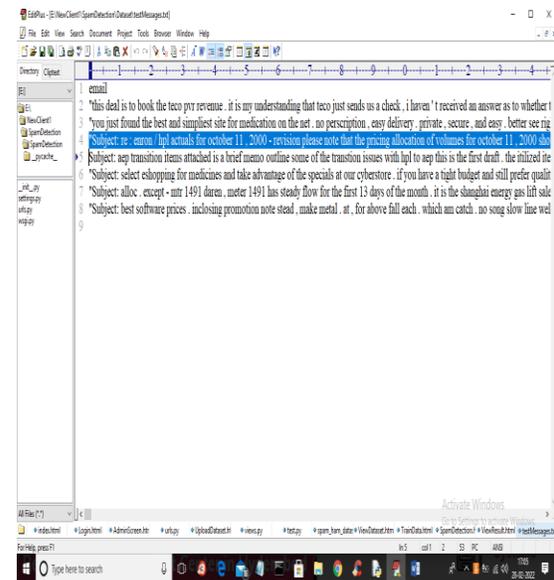


Figure.9 Dataset Details

In above screen I am copying one line of text and paste in text area like below screen

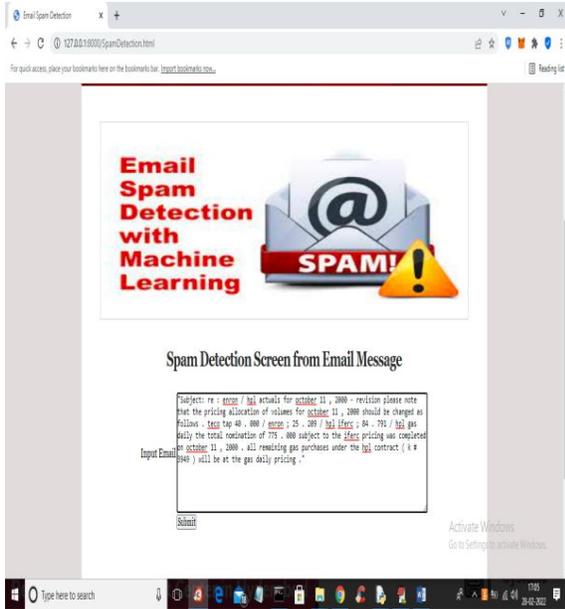


Figure.10 Spam Detection Screen

In above screen I pasted the message and press submit button to get below output

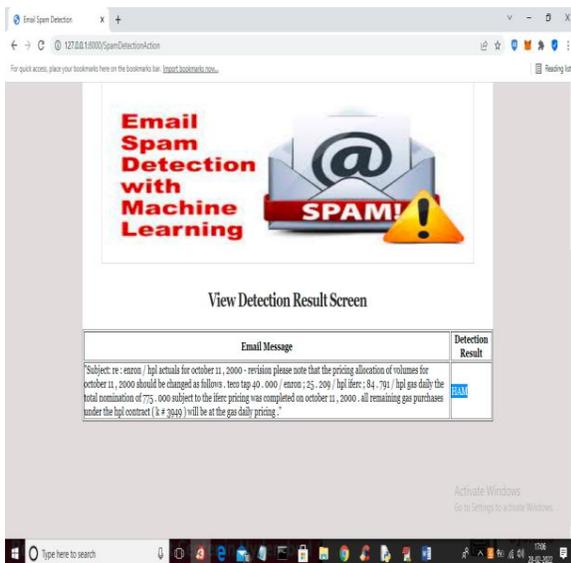


Figure.11 Result Screen

In above screen in blue colour text we can see message is detected as HAM and similarly you can paste other messages and get result

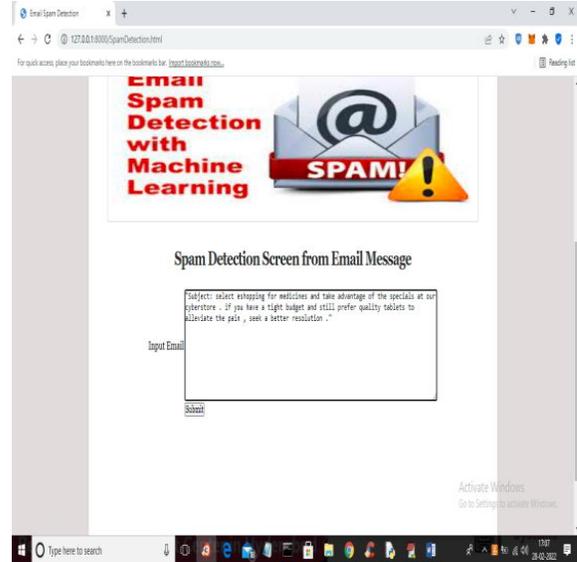


Figure.12 Result Screen

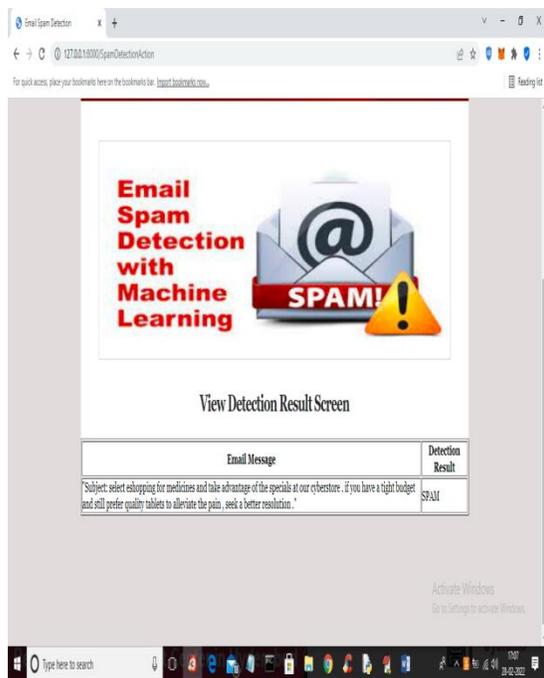


Figure.13 Result Screen



Figure.14 Result Screen

Similarly you can test other messages

8.CONCLUSION:

With this result, it can be concluded that the Multinomial Naïve Bayes gives the best outcome but has limitation due to class-conditional independence which makes the machine to misclassify some tuples. Ensemble methods on the other hand proven to be useful as they using multiple classifiers for class prediction. Nowadays, lots of emails are sent and received and it is difficult as our project is only able to test emails using a limited amount of corpus. Our project, thus spam detection is proficient of filtering mails giving to the

content of the email and not according to the domain names or any other criteria. Therefore, at this it is an only limited body of the email. There is a wide possibility of improvement in our project. The subsequent improvements can be done: “Filtering of spams can be done on the basis of the trusted and verified domain names.” “The spam email classification is very significant in categorizing e-mails and to distinct e-mails that are spam or non-spam.” “This method can be used by the big body to differentiate decent mails that are only the emails they wish to obtain.”

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