Abstract

Spam is a manipulate the search engine to increase the rating of a website. Malicious attacks can do for spam, this is indicated of anomaly data. This attack was carried out to utilize the target's personal data. Overcome this problems, the Naive Bayes method used to detect spam by comparing PCA and without PCA models. From the results of the comparison of the two models, it is found that the accuracy of the PCA model is better than non-PCA, which is 100% for PCA model and 99.74% for without PCA.