Neeraj Asthana nasthan2 2/12/2016 Stat 480 Homework 3

## **Question 2**

I changed the dropAttach function to a new function called includeAttach which includes the words inside HTML and plaintext attachments. I also changed the code for processAllWords to use includeAttach instead of dropAttach. Code for includeAttach:

```
includeAttach = function(body, boundary){
 bString = paste("--", boundary, sep = "")
 bStringLocs = which(bString == body)
 # if there are fewer than 2 beginning boundary strings,
 # there is on attachment to drop
 if (length(bStringLocs) <= 1) return(body)
 # do ending string processing
 eString = paste("--", boundary, "--", sep = "")
 eStringLoc = which(eString == body)
 # if no ending boundary string, grab contents between the first
 # two beginning boundary strings as the message body
 n = length(body)
 if (length(eStringLoc) == 0)
  return(body[\mathbf{c}( (bStringLocs[1] + 1) : (bStringLocs[2] - 1), (bStringLocs[2] + 1) : n )])
 # typical case of well-formed email with attachments
 # grab contents between first two beginning boundary strings and
 # add lines after ending boundary string
 if (eStringLoc < n)
  return(body[c((bStringLocs[1] + 1):(bStringLocs[2] - 1),(bStringLocs[2] + 1):
(eStringLoc - 1),
             ((eStringLoc + 1): n))])
 # fall through case
 # note that the result is the same as the
 \# length(eStringLoc) == 0 case, so code could be simplified by
 # dropping that case and modifying the eStringLoc < n check to
 \# be 0 < eStringLoc < n
 return(body[ (bStringLocs[1] + 1) : (bStringLocs[2] - 1) ])
```

The accuracy of the original classifier (using dropAttach) was .9396662 and the accuracy of the new model (using includeAttach) is .8735558, so we see a significant (about 6%) drop in accuracy when using includeAttach.

<sup>\*</sup>Most of the code was taken and modified from code demonstrated in class

## **Question 3**

I created a new function called myGetBoundary which functions the same way as getBoundary. I included my code for this function below:

```
myGetBoundary = function(header){
 #split all lines on boundary = and see which ones have a split that is greater than 1
(meaning that the boundary is contained on that line)
 splits <- strsplit(header, "boundary=")</pre>
 line = ""
 for(i in splits){
  if(length(i) > 1){
   line = i
  }
 }
 line = line[2]
 #remove all whitespace and quotes
 line = gsub('"', "", line)
line = gsub('', "", line)
 #remove semicolon if it exists
 line = unlist(strsplit(line, ";"))[1]
 return(line)
```

## **Question 6**

I used the stemDocument() function inside of the "tm" package in order to stem words with similar roots (this function can be seen inside of the processAllWords function where I also ensured I used dropAttach instead of includeAttach). I then ran the same classifier again however my accuracy slightly improved to .9326059 (while using stemming), so the choice to use stemming was not advisable.